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Vol. XII MARCH, 1917 No. 1

# MARYLAND HISTORICAL MAGAZINE

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# ARCHIVES OF MARYLAND

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## VOLUME XXXVI

The volume is now ready for distribution and is a continuation of the Proceedings of the General Assembly. It includes the sessions held from July, 1726, to August, 1729, and is edited by BERNARD C. STEINER, Ph. D. An interesting feature of the volume is the appendix of about 100 pages, containing the text of statutes previously unpublished in the Archives, enacted from 1714 to 1726, and printed originally in two early compilations of Maryland Statutes which had not been drawn upon by previous editors.

During the period of the three sessions indicated in this volume, Benedict Leonard Calvert, a younger brother of Charles, fifth Lord Baltimore, was Governor of the Province. He was a genial, studious high-minded man of upright life and warm friendships. He was fond of antiquities, and was a friend of Thomas Hearne, the antiquary, in spite of the fact that the latter was twenty years his senior. Governor Calvert was the only literary man and scholar in the whole Calvert pedigree. He had made the grand tour of the continent of Europe before coming to America and served as Governor of Maryland from July, 1727, to September, 1731. He fell ill of consumption and died a few months after the close of his Governorship. The Proceedings of the Assembly do not show the encouragement to literature which Governor Calvert gave, but they abound in references to the controversy over the oath of Justices and the extension of English Statute Laws to the Province. The perennial struggle over the regulation of officers' fees was at an acute stage. Tobacco, the great staple of the Province was in a depressed condition and earnest efforts were made to improve this. The Session of 1728 provided new County seats for Calvert and St. Mary's Counties and gave them their present names, Prince Fredericktown and Leonardtown. The Session of 1729 placed the County seat of Charles County at Port Tobacco, and incorporated Baltimoretown on the North side of the Patapsco River. The vice of local legislation had already begun and an Act is passed for the destruction of bears in Somerset County. "Languishing debtors" who are to be set free, Naturalization of foreigners, correction of defects in the testamentary laws, prevention of the importation of convict felons, the formation of new parishes; such are some of the topics which occupied the attention of the Legislature at this period.

The attention of members of the Society who do not now receive the Archives is called to the liberal provision made by the Legislature, which permits the Society to furnish to its own members copies of the volumes, as they are published from year to year, at the mere cost of paper, press work and binding. This cost is at present fixed at one dollar, at which price members of the Society may obtain one copy of each volume published during the period of their membership. For additional copies, and for volumes published before they became members, the regular price of three dollars is charged.

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INCORPORATED 1843.

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*"I give and bequeath to The Maryland Historical Society the sum of ..... dollars."*

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*Editor.*

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MARYLAND

HISTORICAL MAGAZINE

Vol. XII. MARCH, 1917. No. 1.

## LIST OF TAXABLES IN BALTIMORE COUNTY ANNO 1699.

[From the original manuscript in the collections of the Society, "A Book for recording the County Taxables an Leaveys."]

Spes Utij Hundred

Capt. John Hall
Mr. Henry Fielding
Joshua Fowler
John Garell
John Stanton
Stansby Gabion
  Two Slaves
Att Spes Utis Creek
Daniel Johnson
John Trafie
Daniel Mockarly
George Smith Seinior
George Smith Junior
  and his Freeman
Joshawa Wood
  One Slave
Samuel Browne
Edward Cantwell
Edward Weelldy
Tho: Fellps
  and one Slave
Mr. James Phillips
Ralph Eves
Thomas Williams
John Robertson
John Jinkings
  and three Slaves
Henry Jackson
Robt. Jackson
Deniss Kineard
William Loney
James Osborne Juinior
Evan Miles
Tho: Temple
William Prichett

Peter Boney
William Hollis
John Hall Juinior
Mr. Mark Richardson
One Servant man
John Combest
Edward Painter
One Slave
Mr. Anthony Drew
John Elliss
Six Slaves
John Parker Sieniour
John Parker Juiniour
Clem Parker
One Border
Mr. Roger Mathes
Henry Hedge
Mr. Robert Gibson
Denniss Mackarty
foure Slaves
William White
James Fugate
Martin Depost
Thomas Newsum
Owen Swillivant
Mr. Benjamin Wells
Edward More
Philip Branockgun
Three Slaves
Mrs. Wells Two Slaves
Samuel Jackson
James Coseley
Thomas Bevins
Thomas Moress
John Jackson
Joseph Jackson
Francis Smith
John Elliss
One Slave
Robert Drisdall
Thomas Sprible
Thomas Cable
James Ives
Tho: Jackson
One Man Servant
John Kimpble, Sieniour
John Kimpble, Juiniour
Two Men Servants
John Sheelds
One Man Servant
At Ye Widdow Boothbys
George Morgan
Henry Smith
One Slave
Emanuel Ceeley
John Cooke
Miles Harriss
Peter Leasher
Henry Borne
Ralph Gillum
Thomas Bucknall
William Jephf
Richard Simpson
Thomas Gillbord Sen
Thomas Gillbord Jun.
Thomas Browne
Two Servants
Garrett Garrettson
One Servant
John Gould
One Servant
William Loftan

Richard Perkins
Thomas Chapman
Emanuel Smith
William York
John Coterell
Two Servants
At the Widdow Arnolds
John Savory
John English
One Servant
One Slave
John Miles, Sen:
Humphrey Jones
Stephen Freestand
Nicholas Waterman
John Miles, Jun
Charles Ramsey
Thomas Coard
Thomas Greenfield
Lawrence Taylor
Sum Total 141
Charles Ramsey, Constable.

North Side of Gunpowder Hundred.

Mr. Thomas Staly
Henry Wriothesley
Oliver York
Enock Spinks
Ja: Redhurst
James Durham
Charles Jones
Henry Mathas
Martin Taylor
Abraham Delap
One Slave
At Eliza: Ebdens
Charles Symmons
Robert Couching
Richard Smithers
Tho: Burchell
Nicholas Harbert
John Rawlings
Archabell Rawlow
Samuel Standefer
John Standefer
James Gallion
John Gallion
Charles Addams
Tho: Hawlings
Corneilious Boice
Richard Tylard
William Robinson
John Debrula
Tho: Banks
George York
Abraham Taylor
John Armstrong
Mark Swifft
James Denniss
John Evings
Josias White
William Bruton
One Slave
William Hill
Robert Waters
John Boone
John Durham
Samuel Durham
Daniel Doney
Mr. James Maxwell
Jareamiah Hacks

William Noble
Charles Underwood
Turla Kelley
Thomas Sheard
John Wattson
William Deason
Lewis Nowell
Two Slaves
William Lynnox
Richard Lynnox
Jareamiah Downes
James Cordrey
At Rosamund Pruits
Charles Swaine
Robert Owliss
Symon Pearson
John Wright
John Finch
Isaral Skeltons
William Robinson
William Heicks
Robert Shaw
Charles Hewit
Mr. Sam$^{ll}$ Sicklemore
Thomas Couching
Richard Thrifft
Benjamin Buck
Mr. Stephen Johnson
Peter Norton
Mitchell Dawlingson
Three Slaves
Mr. Thomas Preston, Sr.
Tho: Preston, Jun.
John Hopkins
At Dorithy Grooms
Richard Isaac
Mr. Moses Groome Jun.
John Mackensey
John Sly
John Love
Robert West
John Fuller, Sen$^{r}$.
John Fuller, Jun$^{r}$.
William Pickett
Michael Judd
At. Deb. Benjer
James Methuen
Benjamin Johnson
John Taylor
Nicholas Day
Obediah Prichet
Philip Hungerdale
John Webster
Thomas Thirston
John Elberton
William Howard
Aquila Paca
William Braysier
John Whitticur
Edward Braynan
Robert Love
Daniel Scott, Junr.
John Couching
Thomas Noriss
John Elles
Cornelious Harrington

Sum Total is 112

Cornelious Harrington,
Constable.

MIDDLE RIVER HUNDRED.

Mr. Edward Felks
Lawrence Nolding
Isaac Denton
Tho. Philipson
Edward Jones
William Enock
Robert Smith
John Anderson
Benj[a]. Lego
Richard Fouler
William Denton
George Grover
Edward Ellett
Fran: Dolahide
John Hack
George Goodwind
Giles Stephens
Oliver Harrett
John Enloes
William Wright
Abraham Enloes
Benjamin Bennett
Danill Scott, Sen.
John Pare
Jarvis Gilbard
Tho: How
John Chadwell
Fran. Whited
Wilks Chirn
Richard Olver
James Orell
John Williams
Luke Raven
Daniel Garquen
George Backer
Michael Ruthledge
George Hall
Walter Murro
Tho: Litton
Laruence Richardson
John Sears
John Rouse
Tho: Richardson
John Richardson
Charles Smith
James Duncoord
John Leget
Walter Bosley
Benjamin Smith
Paul Bullus

The Totall Sume is 53

Walter Bosley, Constable.

NORTH SIDE OF PATAPSCO HUNDRED.

Mr. James Todd
John Harriman
Philip Grigs
Three Slaves
Richard Jefferys
Henry Cosdon
Hanah, a slave
John Shaw
Edward Serdan
Morgan Wanson
Three Slaves
Robert Johnson
Miles Teple
John Rouse
Jonas Bowen
Henry Sheelds

Edward Medben
James Smith
John Garnor
Samuel Stevens
Nicholas Fittzsimons
William Fenton
William Hall
Steven Wells
Two Slaves
Att the Widow Bowen
Benjamin Bowen
Arthur Carnock
Laurence Woulden
Nicholas More
John Burgin
Edward Rutledge
Thomas Smith
John Waters
Williams Finns
Henry Jones
Paule Jervis
John Bayes
William Pervill
Thomas Cact
Robert Carvill
Robert Taylor
Edward Stivenson
Jolep Pericoy
John Landish
Tobius Stanborough
Joseph Lobb
Thomas Dade
John Ellidg
William Willkeson
William Wollison
One: Man Servant
One Slave
Robert Lince
John Cook
Danell Bembrig
Alexander Lumly
Jos'ha Howard
Daniel Rushey
John Mackarty
John Thomas
James Herrington
Thomas Copias
Robert Green
Thomas Stone
Samuell Guine
John Guine
John Broad
Robert Stogdell
Isacc Jackson
John Scutt
Denis Crouley
Hictor Maxkchuen
David Coutt
John Cannon
William Joseule
One Slave
Natha: Stenchcom
John Bodis
Cristifer Garner
I. Edward Wille
Patrick Murfey
Robert Parker, Sen.
Robert Parker, Juni.
Martha Hawkings
Will: Daunon
Johnathan Musay
Will: Lovdige
Will: Martain
Thomas Beetony

Bray Pecttle
And Two Slaves
John Leacock
Mr. Larence Yausten
Samuel Greeneff
Joseph Phillips
Thomas Wheeler
Richard Sampson, Sen.
Richard Sampson, Jun.
John Goffa
Will Barker
James Isesom
Robert Sipes
Richard Hurton
Tho: Hammon
Tho: Williams
Three Slaves
Jobe Evings
Samuel Holyday
Three Slaves
Samuel Willing
Turla Michael Howen
Edward Dun
John Carrington
Jacob Hoocker
George Hollingsworth
John Hollingsworth
Nicholas Haile
Moses Edwards
Richard Miller
Richard Ammon
Charles Smith
Edward Coffenten
Newlus Coten
John Ensur
Thomas Hedge
William Love
John Cole
David Rust
Huges Jones
John Cumpus
Charles Gorsuch
Nathaniel Ruxton
Michal Young
And Two Slaves
John Barrett
Thomas Tomal
Nathaniel Corbin
Joseph Goswich
John Gony
Josias Briges
Thomas Weeks
Michall Gorman
Coll John Thomas
Two Slaves
John Willmott
One Slave
Charles Merryman
Darby Watterman
William Goaine
John Hilling
John Boreing
William Demett
Philip Wastinton
John Gibins
John Merryman
John Leser
George Hurnton
Richard Lisey
William Story
John Fran Holland
John Egdston

Henry Basay
One Slave
John Coner
He(n)ry Bell
Joseph Wells
Richard Watkis
Isacc Samson
John Thornbourgh
Jacob Ponnitt
Joseph Peach
Charles Merryman, Jr.
Thomas Long
John Gouge
One Slave
John Haies
James Crook
Thomas Bidison
John Dauley
Larence Andrews
One Slave
One Slave
Henry King
Daniell Swindell
Selah Dormon
George Hopum
William Farfor
Thomas Hancok
Lance Burton
Robert Garnor
Alaxander Garnor
John Robertson
Steven Bentley
Cristifer Shaw
John Leakings
Cristifer Bembridge
Andrew Anderson
Richard Louland
Andrew Hurd
Anthony Demdider
Sum totall 212
Anthony Demdider,
Counstable.

ON THE SOUTH SIDE OF PATAPSCO HUNDRED.

Mr. Robart Boston
Three Slaves
Henry Leviss
Att Ann: Weelocks
Henry Waters
Tho: Arpe
John Reed
Edward Smith
Benjamin Smith
Henry Jones
William Wood
William Foreman
Sam[ll] Grifin
Martha Bryan
Danil Winkford
John Davis
William Slade
Josiah Harison
Edward Tille
Francis Sing Sing
Henry Hale
Thomas Cox
Luke Reed
Ralph Barron
Abraham Parker
Jacob Cobb
One Slave

Thomas Crooker
William Reader
Three Slaves
Joseph Toulson
David Elder
Tho: Bond
William Mackerty
Humphrey Tudor
John Lockett
Petter Bond
Tho: Morgan
William Felps
William Talpe
Charles Bayker
Peter Bond
William Coke
Francis Hall
Daneil Keney
William Rion
William Crumell
Joseps Cumfern
Lorer Bryan
Cristipher Ranbell
John Gardiner
Two Slaves
Richard Crumell
Cristifer Durbin
William Brower
Two S(laves)
Richard Underwood
Jonas Williams
Henry Wiott
George Ashman
Att his house
John Christan
Tho: Evens
Foure Slaves
Mr. William Britton
Robert Hopan
Thomas Martin
James Morrey
Nathanil Brothers
Tho: Crumwell
Symon Thomson
Christopher Curdue
Two Slaves
Thomass Hoocker
John Briane
Charles Cronel
George Thope
John Martin
Humphrey Lobe
Anthony Johnson
One Servant
William Davis
George Mann
George Bayley
At Elinor Harbords
One Tidable
Daniell Candell
At John Dorseys
Five Slaves
Richard Shiple
Three Tiddables
Richard Keartlen
John Déburd
Mr. Edward Dorsey
Timothy Connell
Six Servants
Twelve Slaves
Tho: Kingsmith
Christepher Cox
William Sough
Steven Wright

William Hawkins
Archable Camell
William Hawkins
Totall Sum is 131
William Hawkins, Constable.

The Lists in Genarele for the year 1699 contains the full sume of 647 Taxables.

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## JOURNAL OF THE COMMITTEE OF OBSERVATION OF THE MIDDLE DISTRICT OF FREDERICK COUNTY, MARYLAND.

**September 12, 1775—October 24, 1776.**

(Continued from Vol. xi, p. 321.)

July 16, 1776. The Committee met.

Present; Upton Sheredine Esq$^{r}$ in the Chair, Messrs. William Luckett, Jun$^{r}$, Charles Beatty, B. Johnson, John Adlum, Conrad Grosh, John Haas, Adam Fisher, Philip Thomas, George Murdoch, Joseph Wood, Jun$^{r}$, William Beatty, Michael Raymer, Christopher Edelen.

A Letter was received from the Council of Safety requesting an immediate return of all the Inhabitants in this District together with the Distinctions of Age, Sex, and Colour.

Ordered that the several Constables in this District be appointed to ascertain the number of Inhabitants in this District and make a Return to this Committee as soon as may be—for which Service a reasonable Compensation will be allowed, and that the Constables be furnished with this Resolve.

Jacob Neat's fine reduced to £4.

Ordered that Messrs. French and Tesstill appear.

Messrs. French and Testill appeared and were discharged from any further Appearance before this Comm$^{ee}$.

Ordered y$^{t}$ their obligation as to their good Behaviour stand in force.

Resolved that Mr Abraham Haaf be appointed Collector of the fines in Linganore Hundred in the place of Mr. Nathan Maynard who hath declined executing that Office.

In Consequence of a Resolve of the last Convention the Committee think proper to decline taking Bonds with Security from the several Non-associators who were required to attend here this day for the purpose of giving Security agreeably to the Resolve of the December Convention.

A Copy of a Letter from the Congress to the Convention earnestly soliciting an instant Execution of the Influence of this and every other Committee towards equipping the Militia for the flying Camp was read, whereupon it was unanimously resolved that this Committee will and that every Militia Cap$^{t}$ and other Member of this District ought to exert himself for the immediate Supplying the Troops for the Flying Camp with every Necessary for their March.

Resolved that a Quantity of Salt in the Possession of Mr. Miller be delivered to Mr. Christopher Edelen and be by him sold in Quantities not exceeding 1/2 a Bushell nor less than a peck at the rate of 12/6 per Bushell and that after the Deduction of 6$^{d}$ per Bushell for selling, the proceeds be paid to the Owners, that the 25$^{th}$ Instant be the day when the Sale shall commence.

Ordered that the two next precedent Resolves be advertised.

The Committee adjourns to Wednesday 31 July.

The Committee met by Especial Order 23 July, 1776.

Present, Christopher Edelen Esq$^{r}$ in the Chair, A. Fisher, Conrad Grosh, Michael Raymer, George Murdoch, John Haas, John Adlum, and Philip Thomas.

A Letter from the Committee of the lower district together with Thomas Tonnerton who had been arrested on Suspicion of being a certain Moses Kirkland advertised in the Pennsylvania Packett of 8$^{th}$ May were received and the said Tonnerton's answering the Description given of the same Kirkland, and not being able fully to satisfy the Committee that he was not the

said Kirkland, it was Resolved that he be committed to the Tory Goal for farther Examination to-morrow morning.

The Committee met 24 July, 1776.

Present, Christopher Edelen Esq$^{r}$, in the Chair, John Adlum, John Haass, Adam Fisher, Conrad Grosh, Michael Raymer, George Murdock, and Philip Thomas.

Thomas Tonnerton was brought before the Committee according to the Order of yesterday, and was re-examined. Doct$^{r}$ Houbl attended who was at the apprehending of Col$^{l}$ Kirkland and had seen him since, and being sworn deposed that he verily believed the prisoner was not the Kirkland advertised.

Thereupon Resolved that he be discharged without fees.

Ordered that Jacob Coventry a prisoner in the Tory Goal be discharged on giving Security for his fees.

The fees of Coventry's Imprisonment amount to 23/4. William Jenings became Security for the payment of said fees on 3$^{d}$ August next, whereupon Coventry was discharged.

Resolved, that Mr. Adam Grosh be recommended as third Lieutenant to Cap$^{t}$ Griffith's Company in the Rifle Battalion directed by the Congress to be raised.

Committee adjourns to 31$^{st}$ July.

July 26, 1776. Committee met by especial Order.

Present, John Hanson Jun$^{r}$ Esq$^{r}$, in the Chair, Philip Thomas, John Adlum, Michael Raymer, Christopher Edelen, Conrad Grosh, Adam Fisher, John Haass and George Murdock.

A Letter was received from the Board of War at Philadelphia, inclosing a List of 15 Officers Prisoners, which they had ordered to this Place for safe Custody, under the care of Cap$^{t}$ Sterling, with Directions to the Committee that all those who should refuse to subscribe the Parol directed by Congress (a Copy whereof they enclosed us) should be closely confined. Whereupon the Parol was presented, when only y$^{e}$ three following signed it Cap$^{t}$ Godwin for himself and servant, Cap$^{t}$ Thompson and Surgeon Huddleston. Thereupon Resolved that as the Tory Goal is the only Place of Security in this Town,

that Major Joseph Stopford, Major Dunbar, Major Hughes, Cap$^{ts}$ Stewart, Allge, Campbell, Commissary M$^{c}$Cullough, Lieut$^{ts}$ Harrison, Shuttleworth, Lessly, M$^{c}$Donald and Midshipman Symonds be immediately sent to the Tory Goal.

Resolved that the Guard there receive the Addition of a Sergeant and Six Men from Cap$^{t}$ Hardman's Company, that the latter receive Wages equal to ye former.

Ordered that the Chairman furnish the Midshipman with 15/ p. week for his support.

Ordered that Paroles signed be forthwith sent to the Board of War by Chairman.

Resolved that George Murdock, Conrad Grosh, Adam Fisher, John Haass and Philip Thomas be a Committee to enquire into the State of the Tory Goal.

Ordered that the Chairman write to the Council of Safety, respecting the Tory prisoners informing them that many of them had offered Security for their good Behaviour and for their remaining within any Limits that might be prescribed to them, and to enquire if those who bore Commissions were entitled to the Parol directed by Congress to be signed by all Officers.

Committee adjourns to 31 July, 1776.

July 31. The Committee met.

Present: John Hanson Jun$^{r}$ Esq$^{r}$, in the Chair, Messrs. Adam Fisher, John Adlum, John Haass, Philip Thomas, Conrad Grosh, Michael Raymer, Wm. Beatty, Joseph Wood Jun$^{r}$, Christ$^{r}$ Edelen & George Murdock.

Ordered that a List of those persons who were appointed Collectors of the fines in this District, together with a List of those who were fined for not enrolling be immediately transmitted to the Council of Safety.

Saturday 3 August 1776.

The Officers who were confined to the Tory Goal (12) signed the Parole ordered by Congress.

5 August 1776. The Committee met.

Present: John Hanson Jun$^{r}$ Esq$^{r}$, in the Chair, Messrs. W. Luckett, C. Grosh, P. Thomas, John Adlum, C. Edelen, D. Shriver, B. Johnson, C. Beatty, Wm. Beatty & John Haass.

Ordered that 15$^{lb}$ Powder and 45$^{lb}$ Lead be delivered to each of the following Captains for the Use of their Companies,—Meroney, Hardman, Reynolds and Campbell, and that Mr. John Adlum deliver the same.

Committee adjourns till to Morrow.

August 6, 1776. The Committee met.

Present; John Hanson Jun$^{r}$ Esq$^{r}$, in the Chair, Messrs. D. Schriver, W. Luckett, Conrad Grosh, J. Adlum, J. Haass & M. Raymer.

Ordered that a Precipe issue directed to James Wells to summon Nicholas Seiple, Peter Wetsill and Jacob Myers to appear before the Committee on the 20$^{th}$ Ins$^{t}$, and that one issue directed to Adam Good to summon Michael M$^{c}$Guire and William Pebble to appear before the Committee on same day.

John Sliver's fine reduced to £4.

Peter Van Horn's remitted.

Ordered that Chairman write for Prisoners' Servants to Lancaster Committee.

Committee adjourns to 8$^{th}$ Instant.

August 8, 1776. The Committee met.

Present: John Hanson Jun$^{r}$ Esq$^{r}$, in the Chair, Messrs. Conrad Grosh, William Beatty, Philip Thomas, John Adlum, Adam Fisher and George Murdoch.

Mr. Adam Grosh having declined the recommend$^{n}$ offered him the 24$^{th}$ July, it was resolved that the Chairman recommend Mr. Elijah Evans as third Lieut$^{t}$ to Cap$^{t}$ Griffiths' Company in the Rifle Battalion.

Ordered that a Guard consisting of a Captain, Sergeant and 12 men be employed on the following Terms,—Cap$^{t}$ 6/ p. day, Serg$^{t}$ 4/6, and each of the privates 3 p. day, that Messrs. Thomas and Adlum employ said Guard.

Ordered that 90 Flints be delivered Cap$^{t}$ Meroney for his Comp$^{y}$.

Committee adjourns to Tuesday the 20$^{th}$ Inst$^{t}$.

August 13, 1776. The Committee met by especial Order.

Present, John Hanson Jun$^{r}$ Esq$^{r}$, in the Chair, Messrs. Philip Thomas, Conrad Grosh, Michael Raymer, William Beatty, George Murdock, John Adlum.

Ordered that each of the Servants prisoners of War, belonging to the Officers in this Town, be allowed a Ration equal to that of the Troops in the Service of this Province, that half a Ration be allowed to each of the Women & Children belonging to said Servants. That the Ration shall be delivered to the Servants or the price thereof paid them at the Election of the Servants.

Ordered that the 21$^{st}$ Instant be appointed for publishing the Declaration of Independence.

Ordered that Doct$^{r}$ Thomas draw up Instructions for the Guard.

Ordered that Mr. Doll be empowered to purchase Material for enlarging the Guard Room at the Tory Goal.

Ordered that Messrs. Murdock & Thomas be appointed to distribute the public Powder here among the Inhabitants most convenient for the Reception of it.

That 15$^{lb}$ Powder and 45$^{lb}$ Lead be delivered to each of the Cap$^{ts}$ Speaker & Deakens for the Use of their Companies.

Committee adjourns to the 20$^{th}$ Instant.

August 20, 1776. The Committee met.

Present: John Hanson Jun$^{r}$ Esq$^{r}$, in the Chair, Messrs. Philip Thomas, George Murdock, John Stoner, John Haass, Michael Raymer, Adam Fisher, William Beatty, William Luckett Jun$^{r}$, Conrad Grosh.

Stephen Bower's fine reduced to £5.

Anthony Burnhart's fine reduced to £2.

Ordered that the Collectors of the fines in this District indulge those persons who were fined till the first day of Decem-

ber next for the payment of their Fines upon giving Security payable to the Chairman of the Convention.

William Pepple's Enrollment of a Militia Company consisting of a Cap$^{t}$, 2 Lieutenants, Ensign, 4 Sergeants, 4 Corporals, 1 Drummer and 56 Privates returned this day.

Messrs. Seiple and Wetsill appeared according to summons and were discharged.

Peter Noffsinger's fine reduced to £5

Doct$^{r}$ Philip Thomas brought in the Instructions for the Guard, which were approved of.

Ordered that the Cap$^{t}$ be furnished with a Copy.

Martin Shoupe's fine reduced to £6.10.

John Kinsey's reduced to £3.10.

The Guard employed by Messrs. Adlum & Thomas was approved of.

Comm$^{te}$ adjourns till this day fortnight.

August 23, 1776. At a special meeting of the Committee Present: John Hanson Jun$^{r}$ Esq$^{r}$, in the Chair, Messrs. William Beatty, William Blair, John Adlum, Joseph Wood, George Murdock and Philip Thomas.

The Reverend Mr. Booth appeared and informed the Committee that he had received great Injury in his property by having a considerable part of a valuable Peach Orchard torn down last Saturday Night by sundry persons against whom he has sufficient proof.

Resolved unanimously that it be recommended to Mr. Booth to apply to a civil Magistrate or the Court who it is not doubted will take order therein.

Resolved unanimously that this Committee will upon this as well as every other Occasion support the civil Power in the due Execution of the Law where such Assistance may be necessary.

Committee adjourns to 3$^{d}$ Sep$^{t}$ 1776.

Sept$^{r}$ 2, 1776. The Committee met by Especial Order.

Present; John Hanson Esquire in the Chair, Messrs. Baker Johnson, Charles Beatty, George Murdock, Conrad Grosh, Michael Raymer & Philip Thomas.

It being represented to this Committee that Mr. James Smith a Non-associator is very intimate with the officers in this Town, prisoners of War now on parol and that he is at this time associating with them, the Committee disapproving that Intimacy, Resolve that Mr. James Smith immediately leave the Town, and that he be served with a Copy of this Resolution.

The Committee adjourns to to-morrow morning.

Sept$^{r}$ 3. The Committee met.

Preesnt: John Hanson Jun$^{r}$ Esq$^{r}$, in the Chair, Messrs. Philip Thomas, George Murdock, Michael Raymer, John Adlum, John Stoner, William Luckett Jun$^{r}$, William Beatty, Conrad Grosh, and Baker Johnson.

On application of James Ogle, Warrants ordered against Henry Grove for 20/ and ag$^{t}$ Peter Shultz for 4 which Sums they were fined by a Court Marshal of Cap$^{t}$ Ogle's Company. Warrants to be directed to John Cyphers.

On application of Cap$^{t}$ Snowdenberger, Warrants issued against Michael Unger for 3/, Michael Crowel 3/, George Heiter 3/, John Swedner 3/, Conrad Spoor 3/, Sebalt Bauther 3/, Adam Wolf 2/6, and Cornelius Harken 1/6, which sums they were fined by a Court Marshal of Cap$^{t}$ Snowdenberger's Company. Warrants directed to John Henry Daily.

Jacob Verrefeltz's fine reduced to £6.10.

Abraham Miller's fine reduced to £6.10.

Michael Wine's fine reduced to £5.10.

Jacob Miller's fine reduced to £5.10.

Jacob Florough Sen$^{r's}$ fine reduced to £4.

Joseph Doll produces an Account of £3.2.6 for Materials purchased (by Order of the Committee) for building a Guard Room for the Use of the Guard.

Ordered that the same be paid by the Treasurer.

Ordered that the Tory prisoners be removed to the common Goal agreeably to the Resolve of the Convention.

Resolved that each Captain in this Town take an account of all the effective Arms in his Company, and number the same, and that he be furnished with 12 Rounds of Cartridges to fit

each Gun, and that he number the Cartridges to agree with the Guns which they fit.

Summons ordered for John Shellman and Alexander Mc-Donald to appear before the Committee on the 11 Instant. Ordered that Nicholas Highsler serve the same Summons.

Whereas it appears that there is a very great Intimacy between several Non Associators and the prisoners of War now on parol in this Town, and as it is notorious that said Non Associators are inimical to America consequently their Intercourse with the prisoners may prove dangerous to the State,

Resolved Unanimously that no person or persons who have refused or neglected to sign the Association prescribed by the Convention of this or any other of the united States, where such person, or persons reside, be hereafter permitted to have any Connection or Intercourse directly or indirectly with the prisoners of War which now are or may hereafter be under the Care and Direction of this Committee without the permission of the same Committee.

The Committee adjourns to y^e^ 11^th^ Instant.

September 10, 1776. The Committee met.

Present: Conrad Grosh Esquire in the Chair, Messrs. Michael Raymer, William Beatty, John Adlum, George Murdock, Philip Thomas & John Haass.

Jacob Geiger was brought before the Committee on Suspicion of being unfriendly to the American Cause, and the Accusation, Evidence and Defence being heard and fully considered, it was resolved that he enter into Bond with Security in the Sum of £50 Currency for his good Behaviour in future. Ordered that the Clerk take said Bond this Evening.

Ordered that Messrs. John Adlum and George Murdock be appointed to enquire respecting sundry Gun Barrells, Locks and other things sold by John Campbell Lindsey to a certain , which this Committee apprehend belong to y^e^ Province.

Committee adjourns till tomorrow morning.

Sept[r] 11. The Committee met according to Adjournment.

Present: Conrad Grosh Esquire in the Chair, Messrs. William Beatty, Joseph Wood Jun[r], John Stoner, Philip Thomas, Michael Raymer, John Adlum and George Murdock.

Adam Smith's fine reduced to £5.10.

Enoch Frey's fine reduced to £4.

Resolved that Cap[t] William Duvall be appointed Collector of the fines in Linganore Hundred in the room of Mr. Abraham Haaff.

Ordered that Doct[r] Philip Thomas write to the Convention and inform them that there are several Deserters from Col[l]. Smallwood's Battalion now in this and the upper District, and also inform them that there are several sick Soldiers in this Town left by the Virginia Regiment.

Ordered that Messrs. Philip Thomas, George Murdock, John Adlum and William Blair be appointed to meet the field Officers of the several Battalions in this District in Frederick Town on Friday next, to recommend Officers to the Council of Safety for the Company of Volunteers to be raised in this District, and that they in Conjunction with the said Officers exert their Influence to expedite the Inlistment of said Men, and equipment of them with Arms and other Necessaries.

Ordered, that for enabling the above Gentlemen to carry into Execution the Recommendation of Convention relating to raising said Company, the money in the Hands of the Collectors of this District be immediately borrowed, to be replaced by the money which it is expected will be sent up by the Convention for that purpose.

Ordered, that the Thanks of this Committee be returned to the Clerk for his Services in that Character and that he be requested to take care of the proceedings and Papers belonging to them, and not to suffer them to be taken out of his Possession unless by an order in Writing from a Majority of the Members who now compose this Committee.

October 12, 1776. The late Committee induced by the Re-

solve of the Convention as well as the Necessity of the Case met when were present,—

John Hanson Jun$^{r}$ Esq$^{r}$, in the Chair, Messrs. Michael Raymer, John Stoner, J. Haass, Baker Johnson, George Murdock, Charles Beatty and Conrad Grosh.

The Committee having examined several Accounts for the securing two Deserters laid before them order that the Chairman pay the same allowing 14$^{d}$ per day for their Diet.

Ordered that the Guard be reduced to an Officer and four Men.

Committee adjourned to 14$^{th}$ Instant.

October 14, 1776. The Committee met.

Present: John Hanson Jun$^{r}$ Esq$^{r}$, in the Chair, Michael Raymer, Conrad Grosh, Baker Johnson, Charles Beatty, George George Murdock and John Adlum.

Ordered that Messrs. Charles Beatty and Baker Johnson represent to the Convention the superior Strength of the Tory Goal and recommend that as a preferable Place of Confinement to the common Goal, for the Tories here, during the Winter Season.

Ordered that Messrs. Beatty and Johnson likewise inform the Convention that the Tory prisoners now here have offered to give Security for their good Behaviour, and for their remaining within any Limits which the Convention may prescribe; and request the Convention to make some Order therein.

The Committee adjourns.

October 24, 1776. The Committee met by Especial Order.

Present; Michael Raymer Esq$^{r}$, in the Chair, Messrs. Adam Fisher, Charles Beatty, John Haass, John Adlum, George Murdock, and Baker Johnson.

Upon Information to the Committee that Cap$^{t}$ Hugh Scott a Non Associator is at this time with the prisoners in parol in this Town contrary to a Resolve of this Committee of the 3$^{d}$ Sep$^{t}$ last,

It was resolved that Mr. Potts be requested to deliver Cap$^{t}$

Scott a Copy of the same Resolve, and inform him that the Committee expect he will immediately comply with it.

Ordered that Mr. Hanson pay Cap$^{t}$ Doll his Account.

On the Application of several Soldiers belonging to the third Virginia Regiment setting forth that they are on their Way to join their Regiment at New York and want money to pay their necessary Expences, It was ordered that Mr. Hanson pay them 20/ out of the public money for that purpose.

[End of Journal.]

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## EXTRACTS FROM THE CARROLL PAPERS.

(Continued from Vol. XI, p. 348.)

12 Novembe$^{r}$ 1763. [100]

D$^{r}$ Papa

This is to let you know I arrived safe in London the 6 instant: ever since, I have been in the greatest expectations of a letter from M$^{r}$ Crookshanks, who has promised me to get me introduced to M$^{r}$ Baker: wether I shall obtain that gentleman's consent to Marry his daughter seems very doubtful: he may perhaps object to my living in north America: if he does I must lay aside all thoughts of Miss Baker: the situation of our affairs absolutely require my residence in Maryland: and I can not sacrifice the future aggrandisement of our family to a woman: America is a growing country: in time it will & must be independent. As soon as I am introduced to M$^{r}$ Baker & know his determination I shall make you acquainted with it.

Very good brood Mares I make no doubt can be had for 25 or thirty pound: the most difficult task is to procure a good, sober, understanding groom: the having a gardiner or other servant to take care of them on their passage will be merely accidental, besides unsafe, as either the ignorance or sloth of such a fellow might be fatal to the Mares. If I can procure two good Mares I intend to get them covered:

My picture was done by Reynolds: tis a ¾ length a half length wou'd come down to the knees. the price is fixed: I payed no more than what others pay.

I shall take care to deliver y^r^ message to M^r^ Webb: or leave at his house an extract of that part of y^r^ letter that relates to him. My friends think I look full as well in a wig as in my own hair.

I shall endeavour to right Huson if possible: but I am affraid all my trouble will be to no purpose. I wish you the enjoyment of y^r^ health & pray to God for it. I am D^r^ Papa

Y^r^ affectionate Son

Cha: Carroll.

8 Decemb, 1763. [101]

D^r^ Papa,

M^r^ Perkins has informed me that a packet is to sail for New York next Saturday: & tho' I wrote to you the 12 of last month & have nothing new or material to say yet as my letters seem to afford you some pleasure I am willing you should enjoy it as often as possible.

Cap^t^ Kelty & Hanson are arrived: the Cane Spirits have been delivered for w^h^ I return you my thanks my fate is yet undecided. I wrote this very day to M^r^ Baker at Southampton: I should have wrote sooner but the expectation of a letter from M^r^ Crookshanks w^h^ is not yet come to hand, made me put it off till now. M^r^ Baker I hear has had two wives & Children by both, his daughter therefore will not probably have so great a fortune as M^r^ Crookshanks imagined: the probability of my succeeding is the greater: women entitled to large fortunes are not easily persuaded to leave England.

My Lady Webb has had the generosity & benevolence to continue to M^r^ Ireland the annuity paid by her Husb^d^ Sir Thomas: instead of £30 she will remit annually to M^r^ Ireland by M^r^ Perkins 30 guineas. I am well acquainted with Jos: Webb his youngest son who has promised at my desire to introduce me to his mother. I shall return her M^r^ Ireland's thanks for the con-

tinuation of the charity & if an oportunity offers endeavours to get the additional sum of 10 guineas paid to his son.

In yours of the 20 Septb$^{r}$ you promised to send me by Kelty the Genealogy. I have seen Kelty, but I forgot to ask him for it & perhaps he forgot to deliver it to me. I have rec$^{d}$ no letters this long time from M$^{r}$ Whitten I shall write to him soon and send him the copy of the genealogy if it is arrived with an extract of that part of y$^{r}$ letter which relates to Kean Carroll. You may expect by Hanson the continuation of Geogans & Warner's irish histories as also the natural history of Kamkatska if they are published: I have acquainted M$^{r}$ Webb the seedsman with y$^{r}$ commission: your instructions for my voy$^{a}$ & about the Mares if they can be had at a reasonable rate shall be punctually followed: I have given a country gentleman of my acquaintance a commission to look out two for me at £25 each: their pedigree to be well attested &c. Before the receit of y$^{r}$ last I had a plate of our arms ingraved & 200 stamps with only my name at the bottom, & had ordered 400 more. I shall leave the plate with the ingraver to supply me with more stamps if wanted: the plate is too short to have the words you direct inserted. M$^{r}$ Bird thanks you kindly for the Cane Spirits; I could not spare him the 2 Doz of Madeira as I have but a small quantity left which will be serviceable on ship board. I shall make M$^{r}$ Bird some other return for his civilities to me. M$^{r}$ Graves my fellow traveller has introduced me to the company he generally dines with: they are most of them Parlia$^{t}$ men, lawyers, or have had a law education and are men of sense. their conversation is instructive & entertaining & tho' the Tavern bills are pretty high, our quota generally amounting to 8$^{s}$ 6$^{d}$ a head, it would be foolish & mean to decline their company on that account. One of these gentlemen got me twice admittance into the house of commons: the first debate I heard, arose upon a motion for an address to his Majesty on his most gracious speech: M$^{r}$ Beckford the most violent of the opposition said he should consider the speech not as the King's but as the Ministers: that he had been all along & still was of opinion that the

peace was inglorious & inadequate to our successes: words directly contradictory of those made use of in the speech: he severely reflected on the proclamation for settling our new acquisitions: he openly declared the present ministry incapable of governing, ignorant of geography, arbitrary & despotick. Mr Pitt made a long speech no less severe but more cautious: the peace he thought inadequate: that the greatest advantages had been given up to the French without an equivalent: that a total exclusion from the Newfoundland fishery should have been insisted on: for his part whatever notions people might entertain, he could safely say he did not censure for the sake of censuring or from any ill humour: that he entertained the highest opinion of those ministers who could derive advantages from a peace from which he himself could not foresee any: far from being fond of power or a ministerial influence he was resolved to shun both: it tis but just that those ministers who made the peace should be continued in office to improve their own work: should I, contrary to my wish, once more assume the cares of government a disapointed nation would attribute to my partiality & Dislike to the peace the small advantages derived to their country in proportion to the vast expense of blood & treasure. He very artfully touched upon the present divisions & distracted state of the nation. I am really of opinion we are divided more by names than things: there was a time & that too not very distant (meaning his own administration) when the nation was all unanimity, to what is the present disunion owing? are not the principles of men now in power the same with those out of power? are they not revolution principles, the principles of liberty, agreeable to this constitution? let there be a kind of political test established, let it require the highest veneration for Magna Charta, express the strongest aversion to false imprisonment, a profound regard for the Habeas corpus Act the great protector on english liberty, is there even a Minister who would scruple to subscribe such a test? and if he does what danger is to be apprehended from his administration, unless his hand subscribes what his heart, what his conduct dis-

claims. Mr Pitt's manner of speaking indeliberate yet animated, his voice distinct tho' not loud, his words bold, sometimes too pompous, his thoughts deep, his imagination truly sublime.

The House of Commons has come to the following resolutions: the North Briton No 45 voted a seditious libel tending to raise traiterous insurrections: a member of Parliat writing a seditious libel has no privilege: the North Briton No 45 to be burnt by the hands of the common hangman. It was accordingly burnt some days ago, the mob rose, insulted & slightly wounded Mr Harley the Sheriff & rescued a part of the paper from the flames: this affair is now under the consideration of both houses. One of Mr Wilke's actions against Wood was yesterday determined in the Court of Common Pleas. After 15 hours hearing the Jury which was special withdrew & brought in their verdict for the Plaintiff with £1000 damages & full costs of suit. Mr Wilkes is out of danger but will not be able to attend the house these 3 weeks: the majority will not proceed against him any further till he can attend in his place: I say no further for certainly the above resolutions affect Mr Wilkes: if he is proved the author of the North Briton he will be expelled the house, and no one here makes the least [doubt] but that he will be expelled: his story is pregnant with incidents: every day brings something fresh: yesterday one S MacDun was taken into custody for intending to assassinate Mr Wilkes: he is a Scotsman & a madman and lately let loose from a private mad house: he will be brought to day to the bar of the house of Commons:

The Accot Capt Kelty gives me of yr health affords me great satisfaction: I hope your wrist is quite recovered: the Capt told me how sensibly you was affected at hearing I had the small pox: during my illness what gave me the most pain till I was out of danger, was the thoughts what sorrow and affliction you would feel at the news of my death: I am now enjoying my health very well & wishing you a continuation of yours I am

Dr Papa Yr affectionate & dutiful
son Ch. Carroll.

P. S.—I pray give my complits to Mrs Darnall: I congratulate with her upon the recovery of her daughter from the small pox. I desire to be remembered to John Darnall Ric: Croxall & to Capt Carroll: tell him I thank him for his useful letter: but that in these times of liberty he should fill up his words: a dash is unnecessary.

Janu: 9th 1764. [102]

Dr Charley,

I yesterday evening Received yrs of the 11th of Octr Past from Paris & as it is on a very Interesting Subject I Cannot Delay answering it. I hope Miss Baker may be Endowed with all the good Sense & good nature you say she has Giving this for granted you have my full Consent to Pay yr Addresses to her. But as you value yr Owne Happyness Endeavour to be well informed whether Miss Baker is tht sensible sweet temperd Lady you Represent her to be Believe me these are Essential to yr future happyness for without Domestick Peace & Content Matrimony must prove a Curse instead of a Blessing you have reason from her Education to Place Confidence in her virtue. As to her Fortune whatever it may be you know it does not with me enter into any sort of Comparison wth virtue good nature & Good Sense. I was so full to you on this Subject in my letters of the 1st of Sepr 1762 and June 22: 1763 tht I must begg you to refer to them I only add that I hereby again Bind myself to Comply with what I promised in the first Relating to the settlement to be made on yr Wife, knowing this letter will be as Binding on me as any Bond or Settlement Executed by me. Should the Lady Bring you a Considerable fortune wh you say you have Reason to Expect from the manner of her Education, you need not Apprehend yr Children or family will be Hurt by the settlement I propose in Case the Lady should survive you, unless you should turn out a spend thrift wh from yr Past Conduct I have not the least Grounds to Surmise: for the growing Int: on the Ladys fortune with the Principall will be a very sufficient fund for the Payment of the Dower to be Stipulated & I Confess tht my whole Estate if necessary may be Bound to

make good such settlem$^{t}$ Only note th$^{t}$ if hereafter you should Incline to leave Maryland The Lands may not be so Bound as to Prevent a Sale of th$^{m}$ in w$^{h}$ Case it may be Covenanted th$^{t}$ the Moneys arising by such sale should be vested in other Purchases & th$^{t}$ such Purchases should be Lyable to make good the Settlement. And th$^{t}$ M$^{r}$ Baker may be Convinced I am Capable of Securing whatever Fortune he may think proper to give his Daughter I hereby give you a short Abstract of the Value of my Estate

| | |
|---|---|
| 40,000 Acres of Land two Seats above Containing each upwards of 12000 would now sell at 20/ Ster p$^{r}$ Acre | £40000 : 0 : 0 |
| 1-5 of the Iron Works Consisting of the Most Convenient Furnaces in America with two forges Built a third Erecting with all Convenient Buildings 150 slaves young & old Teams Carts &c & 30,000 Acres of Land Belonging to the works a very growing Estate w$^{ch}$ Produces to my 5$^{th}$ Annually at least £400 ster at 25 years Purchase | 10,000 : 0 : 0 |
| 2 Lots in Annapolis with the Houses thereon | 4,000 : 0 : 0 |
| 285 Slaves on my Diff$^{t}$ Plantations at £30 sterl each in an Average | 8550 : 0 : 0 |
| Cattle, Horses & Stock of all Sorts on my Plantations with Working Tools &c | 1000 : 0 : 0 |
| Silver Household Plate | 600 : 0 : 0 |
| Debts outstanding at Interest in 1762 when I Ballanced my Books | 24230 : 9 : 7 |
| | 88380 : 9 : 7 |

You must not suppose my Annuall income to Equal the Interest of the Value of my Estate many of my Lands are unimproved But I Compute I have a Clear Revenue of at least £1800 p$^{r}$ Annum & the Value of my Estate is Annually Encreasing by the Increase of the Value of my Lands. A Thing of so much importance as Matrimony is not to be precipitated. But as you

took it into y$^{r}$ Head last Octo$^{r}$ I hope if you proceed you may finish it so as to be with me next Summer or at farthest in the fall. You have long been impatient to be with me, for y$^{r}$ good I have long deprived myself of the Pleasure. But as next Aprill I shall Enter into my Grand Climaterick, you must not wonder th$^{t}$ in my Turn, I should grow impatient. I long to see Miss Baker with you, as you paint her in so Amiable a Light, But see you I must, & when my eyes are Closed live where you Please, I think Maryland more agreable to sollid Happyness than any Country I have seen it is plentifull & the Climate Charming. If I can find a likelyhood of an Established Correspondence to Howard I will write to M$^{r}$ Nizet for wines at Present such a one does not exist. It was with great Pleasure I heard th$^{t}$ Mons$^{r}$ Labbe de LIsle Dieu was well I loved him the moment I saw him, his Virtue is so Conspicuous his manner so engaging th$^{t}$ a man must be insensible not to Esteem him on the slightest Acquaintance, tell him I am not Accustomed to make Compliments th$^{t}$ it would be Ridiculous to Endeavour to impose upon him by such at 1200 Leagues Distance that these are the Sentiments of my Heart th$^{t}$ I love & Esteem him & th$^{t}$ I wish him Health & Every Happyness. I expect by the 1$^{st}$ ships after y$^{r}$ Return from Paris every Paper & Phamphlet Relating to the Jesuits & the Journall of y$^{r}$ Tour. God Grant you Health & the Accomplishment of all y$^{r}$ wishes w$^{h}$ may Conduce to His Glory & y$^{r}$ Reall Happyness being My D$^{r}$ Charley

Y$^{r}$ Mo: Aff$^{t}$ Father.

Jan. 10$^{th}$ 1764. [102]

D$^{r}$ Charley

I did not in myne of yesterday mention good M$^{r}$ Crookshanks as it might not then have been Proper to Acknowledge the fresh obligation you & I are under to him for Introducing you to Miss Baker, I Cannot express the true Regard & Afection I bear him therefore only tell him I love & Esteem him most sincerely th$^{t}$ I wish him Health & Happyness here. His Virtue insures it to him hereafter. I am Persuaded he would not have

made such an Overture to you had he not thought you deserved the Lady & th$^{t}$ she was deserving of you a View to y$^{r}$ Mutuall Happyness I am Convinced induced him to propose her to you. He as you tell me Candidly told you he was not Acquainted with M$^{r}$ Baker's Circumstances but Judged he must be a Man of Great Wealth by the unlimited Credit he allows his Daughter; Y$^{r}$ Prudence therefore I doubt not directed you to Enquire into his Circumstances before you waited on him. You will be informed whether his fortune Consists in Plantations & Negroes in the Islands or in Cash. If in Cash the settlement I think should only be for the Fortune paid downe. If he Proposes beside a fortune in hand to settle on his Daughter after his Death his Lands & Negroes it would be well if they Could be settled at least on her Male issue by you & the enjoyment in Case of y$^{r}$ Death to the Lady during life, in w$^{h}$ Case no Security Can be Required for the Reall Estate or Settlement stipulated by you for the same. If you find it will not be Prudent to make such a Proposall you must wait a future time to make it to the Lady in Case you marry her. I know not M$^{r}$ Bakers age. Even if old he may marry again, this Consideration will incline you (if you Can adroitly) to get his Estate settled on the Lady. At this distance were I acquainted with every Circumstance I Could but advise & my advice in all Probability may Come too late, Incidents may arise w$^{h}$ I cannot foresee therefore I must leave all to y$^{r}$ Prudence & Discretion, Praying God to Direct you & wishing you Health & Happyness I again Assure you th$^{t}$ I am My D$^{r}$ Charly

Y$^{r}$ Mo: Affi$^{t}$ Father
C: C:

Jan$^{ry}$ 16$^{th}$ 1764. [103]

D$^{r}$ Charley

You no doubt will by every opportunity write to me on the Subject of y$^{rs}$ of the 11$^{th}$ of Octo$^{r}$ from Paris, & let me know whether things turn out as you imagined as to M$^{r}$ Bakers Circumstances &c. I am D$^{r}$ Charley

Y$^{r}$ Mo: Aff$^{te}$ Father.

[John Baker to Chas Carroll of Carrollton]

Bath Thursday 15 Decembr 1763. [104]

Sr

It was not till late last night at my return from Bristol to this place that I was honoured with yours of the 8 instant, which was sent me from my house near Southampton, else good manners would not have suffered you to wait so long for an answer to it.

Tis true Sr I have not the pleasure of personally knowing you tho I am far from being altogether a stranger to the name of yr family; but it is impossible for me to give a precise answer to yr proposal, tho' such satisfaction as I can give you, I will.

As to what you suggest of my having perhaps already pitched upon some other Gentleman for my daughter, believe me Sr tis a matter I had not yet begun to think of and perhaps but for so unexpected an incident as the present should not for a long time to come have at all thought about it, she being now but in her seventeenth year, which I think upon the whole, rather too early to engage in the married state; so that on this particular head I can give you, I believe all the satisfaction you desire: neither her mother or myself having ever turned our thoughts on any particular gentleman, or indeed considered the matter as yet calling for our attention; and I have great reason to believe her own affections to be as utterly disengaged as they were ten years ago.

As to your fortune Sr I have some reason to suppose it such as I could have no objection to, and indeed to be far more considerable than my daughter might be (what the world calls) intitled to: so that should every other circumstance be agreeable to both parties, the objection in that article is more likely, as I take it to proceed from yr part than from mine, and even if the great liking you seem to have conceived for her should be powerful enough to induce yourself to dispense with what another would insist on, what certainty is there that your father would so easily be brought to dispense with it too?

Yr father Sr who is at so considerable a distance & yet with-

out whose approbation I dare say neither would you yourself nor on any the most advantageous terms woud I, chuse to have effected what you seem so desirous of.

Thus you S$^{r}$ (which is all that yet can be) I am not as yet sensible of any objections I should have to your proposal: what may hereafter arise from a farther enquiry into each other's situation & character or from a personal conference or from her liking or not liking your person, or you from a farther knowledge & acquaintance not continuing to like hers, it is impossible now to say.

All I can assure you is that I should not affect to raise any: and will even ingenuously own to you that I seem to observe in y$^{r}$ manner of writing certain marks of candour & worth that rather incline me to wish I might not find any; nor can I be wholly without sentiments of gratitude for one who appears to have entertained so sincere & disinterested regard for a daughter who from her infancy has been so exceeding dear to me. I have the honour to be

[Signed] John Baker.

27 Janu$^{ry}$ 1764. [104]

D$^{r}$ Papa

In my last of the 8 Decemb$^{r}$ I let you know of my having wrote to M$^{r}$ Baker: a week after I received the enclosed answer. I repaired immediately to Bath; my Physician had advised me to drink the waters, and I think I find myself benefited by them: for this some time past I have felt a gradual decay of strength and wasting of flesh attended with unusual low spirits: my nerves are weak and my whole frame very delicate, tho' my lungs are not the least affected: my Bath Physician has ordered a regimen which I am to stick to for 5 or 6 weeks & he doubts not of my being restored again to my usual strength. I am to drink every morning in bed a pint of asses milk, to breakfast & sup on milk & to use the cold bath twice a week: pray dont let my indisposition give you any concern as it is thought not the least dangerous & I find myself growing better.

Mr Baker left Bath 2 or three days after my arrival: he gave me an invitation to come and see him at his seat near Southampton: I accepted the invitation and went from Bath to Grove Place where I remained a full fortnight. Mr Baker is a man of sense and honour: his second wife the mother of the young lady is living, she is no favourite of mine, nor I of hers, if the daughter's temper ressembles the mother's I shall leave England next May or June: Miss Baker will come to England in April: my returning to Paris is therefore unnecessary. Mr Baker proposes going next May or June to St Croix, in which Island his estate lays: in his absence Mr Tuite with whom he is much connected, will be intrusted and empowered to act in his stead; from the enclosed paper which is in Mr Tuite's own hand writing you will be able to form some judgt of Mr Baker's circumstances, for Tuite is as well acquainted with them as Baker himself. In talking of the settlement, in case the match takes place, Mr Baker told me he intended to leave his estate real & personal equally divided among all his children his 4 sons and daughter: that gentleman's affairs at present are somewhat embarrassed: he owes £St 10000 which he was obliged to take up to clear, settle, and plant his sugar lands: this he himself acknowledged; from this circumstance and from several other limits I plainly understood I was not to expect any ready money with his daughter at least no considerable sum: he hinted that if you should not be contented with an equal division between all the children to take place at his death, a certain sum might be agreed upon, as a portion for the young lady to carry interest till the principal should be payed off. he will undoubtedly expect a great part of yr estate to be settled on me and the issue of the marriage, but these matters I leave entirely to yr own discretion & pleasure. I shall just here insert a few general terms which Mr Graves at my request was so obliging as to set down upon paper: I have shown them to Baker, he read them & said he would return an answer when I received one to my letter from Paris: as I wrote in the latter end of Septbr and sent a copy of that letter in the beginning of Octobr I may expect an answer from you in February or March.

General terms

I think I mentioned in my last the company or set Mr Graves has introduced me to: perhaps you may be desirous to know who they are: the following are the principal men: Mr Hussey attorney general to the queen: Mr Barington my lord Barington's brother and one of the welch Judges, Mr Prat member of Parlt and nephew to the chief Justice. Mr Camphion membr of Parlt and sometimes Doctor Hay favours us with his company. Mr Hussey has desired me when I return to Maryland to send the company a buck: as I shall be detained here longer than he imagines I should be greatly obliged to you if you could send me one by the first oportunity; it must be cut up into several joints, each joint covered with bay salt and closely packed in a separate box: he says he has eat many sent from Virginia in that manner which proved exceeding good. I desire my cousin Rach: Darnall may be intrusted with this commission Pray present her with my compliments and acknowledgt for the regard and tender concern she seems to bare me. I shall answer her letter which I have just received by Hanson: you no doubt hav heard of Mr Wilke's fate: he has been expelled from the house of commons, but took care previously to withdraw to France it was said great wagers were laid wether he would return or not before the meeting of the Parliat. I would like to have laid a considerable sum that he would not return so persuaded was I that he never intended to return.

N: B: the 6 ℔ Ct will not be thought sufficient settlement I am told that settlements are frequently made at the rate of 8 ℔ Ct the going to America will no Doubt be made a reason for demanding a larger settlement on my Wife in case of my death: a woman that abandons father, mother, & all her relations out of love for her husband deserves a handsome jointure. I beg to be remembered to my friends in particular to John Darnall, Rich: Croxall & Capt. Carroll.

I have sent you a copy of Mr Baker's letter not caring to part with the original. I have not as yet seen Mr Diggs as I am but lately arrived in town, you may depend on my treating him

with that civility which is due to a gentleman you esteem. I have spoke to Mr Bird about the toko man: he will endeavor to find one out to go on the terms proposed: but he doubts wether a good workman can be engaged to leave England on such terms, as they earn a great deal of money & have constant employt: Kelty has delivered the Pedigree it shall be copied & sent to Mr Witten by some safe oportunity: I have received no letters from that gentleman this long while. I am Dr Papa

Yr affectionate & dutifull

Son Cha: Carroll.

Some General terms.

It being supposed that Mr B: after every debt payed is worth £50,000 and that he has but 5 Children and intends to make them all equal in their fortune.

What sum as a portion to his daughter will Mr B. absolutely secure on her marriage to carry interest from that time & untill the principal be payed

And what further fortune may she reasonably expect at his death under his promise to make her equal to any other child? In consideration of the above supposing Mr C's father to be worth £460,000

What portion thereof will Mr B. expect to be settled on the marriage?

And of what shall be so settled how much for life upon the wife (if she survive) as a Jointure. how much upon the younger Child or Children?

And Provided there be no son of such marriage but one or more daughters how much of the above settlement to go to such daur or daurs & how much thereof to revert to the disposal of Mr C.?

A List or valuation of the Estates of Jno Baker Esqr in the Island of St Croix in America viz.

A Plantation called Concordia abt 480 acres of Land with Buildings proper for making sugr & Rum. about 150 negroes. 30 to 40 head of cattle & mules. & now in a condition to make communibus annis 300 hhds sugr & 150 hhds of Rum, but yearly

improveg & will I suppose in the space of 4 or 5 years make at Least 400 hhds of sugr & 200 hhds of Rum.

Another Plantation called Plessens in wch Mr Baker is one moyety concerned, the whole containing 900 acres of Land with Buildings proper for making sugr & Rum, about 300 to 350 negroes about 40 head of Mules & Cattle & now in a condition to make in the whole 500 hhds Sugr & 250 hhds of Rum but yearly improveg & will I suppose in the space of 4 or 5 years be capable of makeg at least 700 to 800 hhds of Sugr & 350 to 400 hhds of Rum, so that Mr Bakers moyety being added to his own Produce will be as follows viz.

The Produce of Concordia at psent 450 hhds of sugr & Rum at 7l sterg ℔ hhd clear of freight Insurance & commissions &c £3150 . 0 . 0

| | |
|---|---|
| one moyety of the Produce of Plessens at psent | 375 hhds |
| of sugr & Rum at 7l sterg ℔ hhd clear of charges | 2625 |
| | 5775 |

out of wch you are to deduct the annual charges of Each Planta viz. for overseers wages taxes Doctors fees mortality of negroes & Cattle. feeding the negroes. Boards, staves & hoopes & all other charges about 2000l sterg for both Estates in their present condition deduct 2000.

3775

nett produce yearly in the present condition.

But as the Plantations are not as yet come to their full perfection & that in case of war, the nett value of sugr & Rum may be 10l ℔ hhd or upwards, I think the nett produce of the whole may be justly rated at Four thousand five Hundred pounds sterg ℔ annum communibus annis for the next Twenty years to come & may be much more.

Bath 22d Dber 1763.

The foregoing is a just & true accot or valuation of the Estates

or Plantations of Jn° Baker Esq^r^ in the Island of S^t^ Croix to the Best of my Knowledge w^ch^ I will at any time confirm on oath if required witness my hand

N. Tuite

Feb 27^th^ 1764. [105]

D^r^ Charley

Y^rs^ of the 11^th^ of Octo: 1763 I answered the 9^th^ & 10^th^ of last Jan^ry^ immediately on the Receit of it. I have since y^rs^ of the 12^th^ of Nov^r^ w^ch^ I was in hopes before I opened it would have informed me whether you had M^r^ Bakers Consent to pay y^r^: respects to his Daughter and whether he was the man of th^t^ fortune you expected; this you might have known from the 6^th^ to the 12^th^ of Nov^r^ you might have also informed me why you did not bring M^r^ Crookshanks Introductory Letter with you. You ought to have mentioned the Dates of such of my letters as had reached you. D^r^ Charley if you would give y^r^ self time to reflect w^t^ my concern & anxiety must be, you would have been as particular as it was in y^r^ power to be. Should M^r^ Bakers objection be ag^st^ his Daughters leaving him, if he be a good natured sensible man, he may come with his Daughter & retire with me to Elkridge where we may pass the remainder of our lives in an easy retirement becoming & I think agreeable to old men. In th^t^ case I shall surrender my house in Annapolis to you, being desirous on my part to remove every difficulty or objection th^t^ may have the appearance of reason, to promote y^r^ happiness. I write but little because you may at this time be preparing for y^r^ Voyage to Maryland, in th^t^ case I pray to God to grant you a safe & pleasant one. I am D^r^ Charley

Y^r^ Mo: Aff^te^ Father

Feb^ry^ 28^th^ 1764. [106]

D^r^ Charley

This is only to inform you I this day Reced y^rs^ of the 8^th^ of Dec^r^. If you like the Lady I hope her merit may in a great measure make up for w^t^ her fortune may fall short of y^r^ expec-

tation. Act with Caution. May God direct you. What you say about Mr Ireland will be most wellcome News to him & he will thank Lady Webb. As Mr Baker has other Children my invitation to him to come here is at an end. You leave me in the greatest state of uncertainty, could you not learn wt Mr Baker is supposed to be worth, where his Estate Lays, of wt it consists, wt sum you suppose he may, or may be able to give his Daughter. I suppose you had some information as to these particulars & to many more before you wrote to him. I cannot write to you as fully as I would do were you more Explicit. I am My Dr Charley

Yr Mo: afft Father

27th Febry 1764. [107]

Dr Papa,

My last was dated the 27 of Janry this goes by Capt Macgachan, by whom you will receive the news-papers & magazines.

Mr Lee proposes to return soon to Maryland, he will be so obliging as to bring with him Wards Medicines & the long-promised french Pamphlets: but I hope you will not be under a necessity of making me [torn] the medicines. I find myself much mended since my last & in better spirits. I keep at present a couple of horses: my Phya recommended riding & as I find that exercise suits best my constitution, I shall continue to keep horses as long as I remain in England.

By the newspapers you will learn the fate of Mr Wilkes, and the event of the debates in the house of Commons subseqt to that gentlemen's expulsion and in consequence of a complaint made by him while a member of a breach of Privilege on being arrested and his papers seized by the Secretary's warrant: the complt against Webb & Wood was discharged: The legality of the warrant as the house sat till 6 next morning was adjourn'd to the friday following: each party mustered all their force for that important day: the house ressembled more a hospital than a Senate. Sr Lawrence Dundass was brot upon a couch into the house just before the division & carried out in the same man-

ner when he divided with the ministry: the division was upon the previous question being put; the ministry not daring to go into the general question concerning the legality or illegality of the warrant: that question has been adjourned for 4 months that is entirely put off. A Bill will soon be bro$^{t}$ into the house for taxing America: tis said a duty will be laid upon stamped paper. M$^{r}$ Baker is in town I am impatient to receive y$^{r}$ answer: wishing you health I am D$^{r}$ Papa

Y$^{r}$ loving Son
Ch: Carroll.

21 March 1764. [108]

D$^{r}$ Papa

Cap$^{t}$ Kelty will deliver you this and the following books & Pamphlets: the natural history of Kamschatska: Orme's history of Indostan lately published: the second volume of Warner's Irish history is not yet come out: Gahagan's cannot be had at present there being none in town. Lord Clives letter, 2 numbers of the votes of the house of Commons, the newspapers & one magazine: the royal french Almanack, 6 Pamphlets relative to the Jesuites: I shall send by M$^{r}$ Lee or Cap$^{t}$ Hanson Wards medicines as also my journal, Accounts, & the dessertations upon the Irish history you wrote for.

I have greatly exceeded this last year my allowance of £300 by my journey to Holland & France, but I expect to be amply repaid the expence of that expedition in the possession of a sensible, agreeable & virtuous woman.

I have just purchased for 15 guineas a theodolyte the compleatest instrument for surveying that can be had: if I should have large tracts of land to survey a wheel will be necessary: the price is 5 guineas: however it will be time enough when by experience I have found a wheel to be necessary, to order one in.

I have got the Genealogy copied & am waiting for an oportunity to get it conveyed to M$^{r}$ Whitten. By the newspapers you will see the french Jesuites have received the finishing stroke.

By the votes I sent you, you will see the different taxes that have just been laid on the colonies: the Merchants have petitioned against the taking off the drawbacks upon coarse linens alledging it to be of great detriment to the trade of this kingdom that it will occasion the setting up linen manufactures in North America: I am informed that Mr Greenville said in answer to the Merchants that the grievances complained of should be examined into, and if found liable to the above exceptions, some other tax less detrimental might be substituted in its stead.

Should my marriage with Miss Baker not take place I shall leave England in the Autumn: I impatiently wish to be with you. I am rather of opinion that I shall not succeed with Miss Baker, supposing even upon a better acquaintance I should find she answers the character all her friends give her: the going to America is a prodigious objection to young ladies: should Miss Baker's good sense & inclinations overcome this objection, her mother will never be brought to consent to her daughter's parting from her especially as there will be little hope of their ever meeting again in this life: had I known the mother before I opened the affair to Mr Baker I should have entirely dropt the thoughts of that marriage.

I have sent you the gentlemen's register instead of Killers, as it is much more perfect & correct. Pray present my kind compliments to my Cousin Rach. Darnall & to her daughters: remember me to John Darnall & Rich: Croxall: I am Dr P:

Yr most affectionate &
dutiful son Ch: Carroll.

P: S: I had just finished the above when I received your long & much expected letter of the 9 Janry in mine of the 27 of the same month you have as full and as circumstantial an account as I can give of Mr Baker's circumstances & family: all I could say upon that subject at present would be useless repetition. Mr Baker & his Lady will be in town in about a fortnight: but not to lose time I shall write to him & inclose a copy of your letter or at least of such parts as I judge most proper to be com-

municated: matrimony is an affair of too much weight & importance to be precipitated: it will require some time to know the young lady's temper & disposition: but you may be assured I shall use all the expedition consistent with prudence & decency to bring the affair to a speedy conclusion. I have always been and still am as desirous as ever to return: and as the match is concluded or broke off that minute will I prepare for my voy$^{a}$. I told M$^{r}$ Baker at our first enterview that my interest and more particularly my inclination led me to live in America; he hinted that during your life there was no necessity for my returning home. I made him this answer. You know little of me, Sir, and do me injustice to imagine that I can be prevailed on to live absent from a father, whom I most tenderly love, to whose company & conversation I would willingly sacrifice every other enjoy$^{t}$ should I not discover the utmost ingratitude & cruelty in complying with so unnatural a proposal, even supposing my Father's consent to it could be obtained? & indeed, Sir, his consent would give me great concern & uncaring as it would betray a cool indifference, which I should merit, were I even to suffer such a proposal to be made.

This short & firm reply convinced M$^{r}$ Baker he must adopt this alternative either to lose his daughter if the match should take place, or brake it off immediately. as he did not think proper to do the latter, he was then willing to make a sacrifice of his fondness to his daughter's welfare & happiness: But since my acquaintance with M$^{rs}$ Baker wether influenced by her or by a discovery of something disagreeable in me, he has shewn rather too much indifference to be thought desirous of the marriage: this may be only surmise or perhaps owing to his temper, or to care & disappointments: be it as it will in my letter I shall acquaint him of the settlement you propose to make, the necessity of my returning to Maryland and that too as soon as possible after the marriage: and desire him to recommend to the earnest consideration of his Lady wether she can sacrifice maternal fondness to her daughters inclinations: wether or no I can prevail upon the young lady to accompany me to America

will depend upon her affection for, or her dislike to me: But if the mother thinks she is not mistress of sufficient resolution to surmount the parting with her daughter, the affair is at an end & and you may expect me in this next summer or in the fall: I chuse rather to forego my own happiness than make a Parent miserable. Believe me to be Dr Papa

Yr most affectionate and
dutiful son

March 23d 1764. Ch: Carroll.

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## SECOND REGIMENT, MARYLAND VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.[1]

The second Maryland regiment was raised in the City of Baltimore by the government and the field officers were appointed by the President. On leaving Baltimore for the North Carolina campaign it numbered 953 men. Shortly after arriving at Newbern, N. C., the Colonel resigned, and Lieutenant-Colonel Duryee commanded the regiment through Burnside's campaign in North Carolina.

In the Maryland campaign, the Second Maryland took an active part in the battles of South Mountain and Antietam. At Antietam it was the first regiment to assault the stone (Burnside's) bridge at 10 a. m. on the 17th September, 1862. It made many attempts without the support of artillery to carry the bridge on which was concentrated the fire of Longstreet's artillery and rifleman, and in consequence suffered many casualties.

Jacob Eugene Duryee was a private in Company F, Seventh regiment, New York State Militia, when it was mustered into the United States service April 17th, 1861. He was appointed First Lieutenant, Company G, Fifth Regiment, N. Y. Vols.,

[1] Condensed from documents presented to the Society by General Duryee, which contain numerous references to the "War of the Rebellion Records" and other sources, as to the services of the regiment.

May 10, 1861; was promoted Captain, and on September 21st, 1861, was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel, Second Maryland Regiment Volunteers by President Lincoln. On March 13th, 1865, was brevetted Colonel, and Brigadier-General "for gallant and meritorious services." Col. Duryee was in command of the Second Maryland during the campaigns in North Carolina, under General Burnside; in the Army of Virginia under General Pope; and the Maryland campaign under General McClellan, doing double duty as Colonel and Lieutenant-Colonel. In the short space of less than three weeks he lead his regiment through five battles and many severe and hazardous skirmishes, his losses amounting to 212 men on the battlefield, and more than that number by sickness, owing to the fact that when the regiment was raised there were no physical examinations.

Lieutenant-Colonel Duryee had been appointed Colonel by General Burnside during the North Carolina campaign, subject to the approval of Governor Bradford, who had given him his Lieutenant-Colonel's commission to date from September 21st, 1861. A petition for the confirmation of this appointment was sent to the Governor signed by all of the officers of the regiment, and strongly urged by the Brigade Commander, General Reno, and the commanding officer of the Department, General Burnside. The Governor refused, his reason being that the Lieutenant-Colonel was a native of a northern state. As the regiment had never been in action before Lieutenant-Colonel Duryee took command, and as he had led it through seven engagements and seen it reduced in number to less than a company, he felt that great injustice had been done and tendered his resignation by the advice of General A. E. Burnside.

Colonel Duryee's statement of the reasons for his resignation follow, *verbatim:*

Shortly after the Battle of Antietam I decided to resign as I had heard that Governor Bradford had been on the field, and had ignored us, not even visiting the regiment or our cowshed hospital where so many brave Maryland soldiers lay wounded and dying. We needed the Governor's sympathy, besides our

wants were many, especially for medical supplies, etc. When I saw the governors of other States, Governor Morgan of New York, Curtin of Pennsylvania, Andrews of Massachusetts, and many others doing their best to alleviate the sufferings of the soldiers of their respective States, my heart went out to my poor men who had fought so bravely. Then to feel that I was entirely unable to help them at this time of their great distress, made the matter to me very trying.

It came very hard upon the regiment as we only had our good surgeon Theodore Dimon, to rely upon. Our very able assistant surgeon, Joseph E. Beatty, had been detailed by General Reno and left in charge of the hospital on the battlefield of Chantilly, about two weeks previous, and had not yet returned. In fact, he did not report for duty until after I had left the regiment. Owing to these unfortunate circumstances, great responsibilities fell on the shoulders of Surgeon Dimon who did all a man could do for the suffering men. When there were so many that needed prompt attention, it was only possible to give to very few the proper care they should have had, owing to the great number of the wounded.

After giving the matter serious reflection, I made out my resignation and went to the Headquarters of General Burnside. The General received me kindly. I then told him of my intention, at the same time handing him the paper. He promptly returned it, asking very decidedly and firmly that we would not accept it. I then said: "General, at reveille this morning less than 100 men answered the roll call, out of 953 men who had reported to you in North Carolina for duty in April, not five months ago.

"In these three strenuous campaigns just ended, I have commanded the regiment in every battle and engagement, actually filling two positions, while the Colonel who had been commissioned by the Governor and had never commanded, in fact had never seen the regiment, was in Baltimore during these most trying times."

To this statement of facts the General patiently listened,

but was still obdurate, until I said: "General, did Governor Bradford call on you when he visited the field a few days ago?" He replied: "He did not, but I suppose he visited the wounded and dying men of your brave regiment?" When I said: "He did not," the General's countenance seemed to change, now it showed deep sympathy, he said: "Colonel, I cannot accept your resignation, but let me sleep over it and come again to Headquarters to-morrow morning, and I will give you an answer."

The next morning I went to Headquarters for General Burnside's answer. The General took me cordially by the hand, saying: "I have carefully gone over during the night, your request of yesterday. I accept your resignation. I see no other course, for as matters appear to me now, you would not get any assistance from the Governor to help you recruit the regiment." I replied that I had never seen Governor Bradford. All correspondence in regard to his commissioning me Colonel had been done by the Generals over me and by the officers of the regiment. That I was under the impression that it would be sometime before the regiment would be engaged in very active service as our ranks had been so thinned out. In this I was right, for the regiment was not engaged in any battle for over a year, with the exception of the unfortunate battle of Fredericksburg, December 12th, 1862.

General Burnside said "Colonel, I accept your resignation with regret, and especially that it should be entirely owing to the unjustified treatment you and your regiment have received from the Executive of the State of Maryland." I then returned to camp, formed the remnant of the few brave soldiers left in the regiment and bade them farewell, shaking hands with everyone. I could plainly see by the expression on the face of every man that they all regretted my going fully as much as I did leaving them.

The fatalities of the regiment were: Killed or died of wounds, 5 officers and 84 men; from accidents, disease and in prison, 3 officers and 148 men; total 240.

At the battle of Antietam the following were killed or died of wounds:

Captain Malcolm Wilson, Company F.
Captain James A. Martin, Company E.
William Barman, Private, Company A.
George W. Connelly, Private, Company A.
James S. Clark, Sergeant, Company A.
Charles Hauptman, Corporal, Company A.
James Keily, Private, Company A.
Christian Lookert, Private, Company A.
Harry Stewart, Sergeant, Company A.
George Waltzen, Private, Company A.
John Q. Adams, Private, Company C.
James K. Klumper, Private, Company E.
John Frazier, Private, Company F.
John Osborn, Color Sergeant.
Joseph Clark, Sergeant, Company H.
W. Kelly, Private, Company H.
P. Daily, Private, Company I.
Jacob Muller, Private, Company K.
Martin Becker, Private, Company K.
Albert Bayer, Drummer.

Among the forty-seven wounded were the following commissioned officers:

Captain John M. Santmeyer, Company H.
Captain James D. Spangler, Company A.
Lieutenant Thomas L. Matthews, Company A.
Lieutenant William McLoughlin, Company D.

# LECOMPTE FAMILY.

FRANCIS B. CULVER.

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1. Anthony LeCompte [1] was born in Picardy, France, and died during the autumn of 1673, in Dorchester County, Maryland. In 1655-6, he appears in the province of Maryland, as the following entry among the land records attests: "I Antoine LeCompte do give all my right and title to Ishmael Wright and my man's Henry Mites right and title which is the 200 acres due to me. As witness my hand, 7th February, 1655."

(Signed) Anthoine Le Compt.

(L. O., Q. 440.441).

In 1658-9, Anthony LeCompte appears as patentee of a free-hold in Calvert County, known as "Compton," and containing 75 acres, originally surveyed 8 August, 1651, for Ishmael Wright, on the North side of the Patuxent River (Calvert County Rent Rolls). Ishmael Wright acquired title to "Compton" in consideration of the transporting of himself and Anne his wife, into the Province, and assigned the same to Antoine LeCompte, 11 February, 1658 (L. O., Q. 401).

Under an entry of 12 March 1658, one Arthur Wright demands land for transporting Katharine his wife, William Squire, Thomas Middleton, Elizabeth Holston: and Thomas Raymond, Barbara Crouch, Thomas Jones, transported by Antoine LeCompte. Warrant then issued to lay out for Arthur Wright and Anthoine Le Compt 700 acres upon "the Eastern Shore" (L. O., Q. 440. 441).

"Whereas, on the 12 March 1658, warrant issued for 700 acres of land upon the Eastern Shore to Anth°. Lecompte and Arthur Wright, ret. 29 September foll.—which said warrant being given up, the said Anthony LeCompte hath taken new warrant in his own name. Warrant *inde* for 700 acres on the Eastern Shore, return 25 December next, to the said Anthony LeCompt." (*ib.* iv. 61).

On 13 August 1659, there was laid out for Anthony Le

Compte of this Province, planter, a parcel of land called "St. Anthoine" (or "Antonine"), lying on the East side of the Chesapeake Bay, and on the South side of the Choptank River, in Horne's Bay, containing 800 acres (L. O., IV. 244: Dorchester County Rent Rolls).

The aforesaid tract was acquired by Anthony LeCompte, 17 January 1659, "in consideration that Anthony Le Compte hath transported Thomas Raymond, Barbara Crouch, and Thomas Jones into this Province: and hath further due to him by assignment of Mary Guilford the land (200 acres) due to her for transporting herself and Barnes Johnson; and also, by the assignment of Emperour Smith, the land due to him for transporting himself, Robert Bailey and William Major. Granted unto said Anthony Le Compte the land called "St. Anthony," on the East side of Chesapeake Bay, and the South side of the Choptank River, in Horne Bay, 800 acres." (L. O., IV, 181-378).

Shortly after this, Anthony LeCompte returned to France, where he met his future wife, took her over to London to be married, and then returned to Maryland. On 2 March, 1662/3, "came Antonio LeCompte and enters four rights, viz$^{t}$., for his wife Easter, John Goteer, Andrew Gundry and Ambrose, for which he demands warrant," which was accordingly issued for 200 acres, of date 21 February, 1662 (L. O., V. 243). On 22 Feby. 1664, a "Patent of Denization" was granted to Antoine Le Compte, his wife and children (Md. Arch. III, 513).

On 18 March 1662, we find the following entry: "I Andrew Skinner of this Province, do alienate, etc. unto Mounsier Anthony Compt, land called "Compton," in Dividing Creek, on the north side of the Choptank River." This tract consisted of 100 acres, in Talbot county, and was originally laid out for Andrew Skinner (by assignment from James Smith). On 26 April 1663, Anthony Le Compte assigned his rights to John Edmondson, who assigned the same to James Elvard, merchant (L. O., VII, 120, 125).

In the Proceedings of the Maryland Assembly held at Patuxent, 24 September, 1657, among the "severall charges to be Satisfied by way of Levie out of the County of Patuxent," we find a bill allowed to Anthony LeCompte

for killing three wolves, amounting to 300 lbs. of tobacco (Md. Arch. I, 365).

In the Proceedings of April-May, 1669, out of the assessments of the Province charged to the several counties, there were due to Anthony LeCompte, as of Talbot county, 2022 lbs. of tobacco (*ib.* II, 231).

On 6 May, 1669, Anthony LeCompte was appointed a Justice of Dorchester County, which office he held until 1671 (Md. Arch. V, 52-53: Liber C-D, 431).

The will of Anthony LeCompte, of Dorchester County, Maryland, was made 9 September 1673, and filed 25 October 1673 (Annapolis, Wills I, 562). He leaves to his eldest son, John Le Compte, all his "land on the other side of the creek, south from my house, with 50 acres I bought of Wm. Willoughby": all the remainder of his lands, equally, to his sons Moses, Philip and Anthony LeCompte: to his eldest daughter Hester Le Compte, 8 cows: to Nicholas Trippe, one cow: and appoints his wife Hester Le Compte sole executrix. The will was witnessed by Jacob Seth, Jno. Snookes and Margaret Bryant.

Anthony Le Compte married 11 July 1661, in London, England, Esther Dottando (or, Dotlando). She was a native of Dieppe, in Normandy, France. The marriage record is given in the register of St. Helen's, Bishopsgate, London, as follows: "Anthony LeCompte of the parishe of Macke neere Callis in France & Esther Dottando of Deepe in France weare mar'ed," 11 July, 1661.

A few months after Anthony LeCompte's decease, his widow Esther, married (1674), "Monsieur" Mark Cordea, formerly of St. John's, in St. Mary's County, an innholder and merchant, and owner of "St. Elizabeth's Manor," which he purchased from John Nuthall, Jr., of St. Mary's County, gentleman (Annapolis, Chancery Records C D, I, 273).

In Bacon's Laws of Maryland (1674), chapter XII, (original Libers: C & W H, 240: W H, 123: W H & L, 86), appears the petition for naturalization on the part of Hester Cordea, *et al.*, as follows: "Petition of . . . Hester Cordea [born] at Deepe in Normandy, John Le Count, Mosses Lecount, Phillip Lacount, Anthony Lacount, all the sonns of Anthony Lacount borne at Picardie in the Kingdom of France; Hester Lacount, Katherine Lacount, daughters to the said Anthony Lacount, and both sonns and

daughters borne within Your Lordships Province of Maryland . . . for divers years therein Inhabitants being invited to come and dwell within this Province by and upon confidence of Your Lordships declaration of the second of July 1649," etc. They were naturalized under the Act passed 6 June 1674.

On 17 July 1680, there was issued a subpoena to Mark Cordea and Hester his wife, executrix of the last will and testament of Anthony LeCompte, deceased, to answer the bill of complaint of Henry Fox and Hester his wife, one of the daughters of the said Anthony (Annapolis, Chancery Records CD. 273). Committees from the Upper and Lower Houses of Assembly met occasionally at Mark Cordea's house (Md. Arch. vii: xiii).

Anthony and Hester LeCompte had issue: *

2. i. John,[2] b. 1662: d. *circa* 1705.
3. ii. Moses, d. 1720.
iii. Philip, d. unmarried (a minor).
4. iv. Anthony, d. *circa* 1705.
v. Esther, m. (1) Henry Fox, of Talbot Co.: (2) Wm. Skinner, Jr.
vi. Katharine, m. (1) James Cullins: (2) Thomas Bruff.

2. John LeCompte [2] (Anthony [1]) was born in 1662, in Maryland, and died 1704/5, in Dorchester county. His will was made 4 November 1704, and proved 6 June 1705 (Annapolis Wills iii. 455).

He bequeathed to his son William, "Linkwoods" (250 acres), at the head of Transquaking, formerly belonging to Dr. Robert Winsmore: to son Philemon, "LeCompte's Adventure," at the head of Ingram's Creek: to sons Anthony and John (equally), part of 200 acres (unnamed) on the south side of Ingram's Creek, it having been jointly taken up with John Brannock: to sons James and Robert Winsmore LeCompte, residue of the tract last referred to, and lying on the north side of Ingram's Creek: to daughter Ann, all land taken up by testator jointly with John Brannock and Andrew Skinner, between the branch of Cabin Creek and the northwest fork of Nanticoke River: to son John (aforesaid) also "John's Good Luck" (50 acres), "LeCompte's Delight" (50 acres) and "Indian Ridge"

* The source of a good deal of the following data relating to the LeCompte family of Maryland is an old manuscript record, said to have been compiled in 1819, but the writer of this sketch can not vouch for its accuracy, except in so far as he has been able to verify the same from authoritative sources (F. B. C.).

(87 acres): to wife Ann (executrix), the dwelling plantation during life, the same to revert to son Anthony. All the children to be of age at 18 years. The witnesses under the will were Jane Kemp: Margaret Nowell and John Rawlings.

In the Annapolis Chancery Records there is an entry of the suit of one Thomas McKeele, lessee of William Warner, against John LeCompte, which suit was entered by the Court, 22 February, 1704/5, as "abated by the defendant's death" (Lib. PC. 516).

John LeCompte married Ann Winsmore, daughter of Dr. Robert Winsmore, and had issue:

5. i. JOHN,[3] b. 1686: d. 1754.
6. ii. WILLIAM, d. 1749.
7. iii. PHILEMON, b. 1690.
8. iv. JAMES.
   v. Robert Winsmore.
   vi. Anne.
   vii. Anthony.

3. MOSES LECOMPTE [2] (Anthony [1]) was born in Maryland and died in 1720, in Dorchester County. According to a family record compiled in 1819, Moses LeCompte became partially blind at 18 or 19 years of age, and altogether so at 22 or 23, although he was sent to England for treatment of his affliction. Blindness appeared in several later generations of this branch of the family.

The will of Moses LeCompte was made 1 January 1717, and proved 15 March 1720/1. He bequeathed to his sons Philip, Thomas and Samuel LeCompte, "all my lands I now live on, but if it please God any more of my children should lose their sight except my sons Moses LeCompte and Peter LeCompte, that my said children so losing their sight should be equal partners in my said lands with my aforesaid three sons": he gave to "my said children one small tract called "Padan-Aram," except my sons Moses LeCompte and Peter LeCompte," and to the last named "the said land lying in Little Choptank": he mentions his three daughters Esther LeCompte, Mary LeCompte and Elizabeth LeCompte. The witnesses under the will were John LeCompte, Joseph LeCompte, Elizabeth Bonner and Rachel Bonner (Annapolis Wills, XVI. 365). The administration accounts of the estate mention the wife Mary, with three sons Philip, Samuel and Joseph, as the executors (Annapolis Accounts IV. 70: V. 18. 286).

Moses LeCompte married Mary Skinner (b. 1667) daughter of "old" (Thomas?) "Skinner of England," (according to family record of 1819). A deposition of Mary LeCompte in 1741 gives her age as "about 74 years" (Dor. Court Records XIV. 200).

Moses and Mary (Skinner) LeCompte had issue:

i. Philip,[3] died 1734 unmarried: said to have been "blind."
9. ii. Moses, said to have been "blind."
iii. Thomas, died unmarried: said to have been "blind."
10. iv. Peter.
v. Samuel, died 1775 unmarried: said to have been "blind."
11. vi. Joseph, said to have been "blind."
12. vii. Anthony.
13. viii. William, said to have been "blind."
ix. Esther, died unmarried: said to have been "blind."
x. Mary ("blind") m. Arthur Rigby, of Talbot County, Md.
xi. Elizabeth ("blind") m. James Sewers, of Philadelphia, Pa.

4. Anthony LeCompte[2] (Anthony[1]) was born in Maryland and died in 1705, in Dorchester County. The will of Anthony LeCompte was made 20 January 1704 and proved 6 June 1705 (Annapolis Wills, III. 456).

He left to his sons Nehemiah and Anthony Le Compte, jointly, the tract called "St. Anthony's," which was bequeathed to the testator by his father: to his eldest son Nehemiah, 25 acres of land "at the Island": to his son Anthony, "Bluestone Branch" on the western shore, called the "Halfway House." The sons to be of age at 18 years. To his wife Margaret (executrix) he bequeathed all personalty. The witnesses under the will were Henry Beckwith, Magdalen Wardner and Mary Wardner (Baldwin's Cal. of Md. Wills, III. 51).

Anthony LeCompte married Margaret Beckwith, and had issue:

14. i. Nehemiah,[3] b. 1698.
ii. Anthony (no issue).
iii. Margaret.

5. John LeCompte[3] (John,[2] Anthony[1]) was born in 1686 and died in 1754, in Dorchester County, Maryland. In a deposition dated 15 December, 1741, his age is given as 55 years (Dor. Co. Court Records, XIV. 200).

The will of John LeCompte was made 17 Jan'y. 1754, and proved 15 March 1754 (Annapolis Wills, XXIX. 76). To his wife Blanche Le Compte he bequeathed "St. Anthony," "Purkerdy" (Picardy), "Chance," "Roxall"

and "LeCompte's Pasture"; and one shilling to each of his following eight children—John, Charles, Anthony and Philemon LeCompte, Blanche LeCompte, Mary Woolford, Esther Cullens, and Clare Fowler (the last mentioned also received four negroes). His sons were named as the executors.

John LeCompte married Blanche Powell (d. 1769) and had issue:

15. i. JOHN.[4]
ii. Charles, m. Sarah Hirth (?), of Talbot County.
15[a]. iii. ANTHONY, m. Mary Sewell.
iv. Philemon, m. —— Hatfield.
16. v. WILLIAM.
vi. Sarah.
vii. Mary, m. —— Woolford(?).
viii. Clare, m. —— Fowler.
ix. Esther, m. —— Cullins.
x. Blanche, m. Anthony LeCompte[3] (Moses,[2] Anthony[1]).
xi. Elizabeth, m. —— Vickers.

6. WILLIAM LECOMPTE[3] (John,[2] Anthony[1]) died in 1749 in Dorchester county, Maryland. His will was made 18 May 1749, and proved 8 July 1749 (Annapolis Wills, XXVII. 8).

He bequeathed to his sons Philemon and John LeCompte, the dwelling plantation and an equal division of the "land I have at the head of Transquaking"; to son William LeCompte land in the northwest fork of Nanticoke River, called "Poole's Outlet" (130 acres): he makes a bequest to his daughter Sarah, "in case she should come back," and mentions his daughter Anne Baynam and his son Levin LeCompte.

William LeCompte married ——— Smoot, and had issue:

i. Philemon.[4]
ii. John.
iii. William.
iv. Sarah.
v. Anne, m. —— Bayman.
vi. Levin.

7. PHILEMON LECOMPTE[3] (John,[2] Anthony[1]) was born in 1690, according to a deposition made in 1730, when his age is given as 40 years (Chancery Records I R, No. 1, 314), and died in 1769. His will was proved 28 August, 1769 (Annapolis Wills, XXXVII. 401).

Philemon Le Compte married Mary Seward (d. 1769) and had issue:

i. William.[4]
ii. James.
iii. John, d. 1768: m. Mary ——, and had one daughter, Elizabeth.
iv. Abner, d. 1771.
v. Esther, m. (cousin) William LeCompte[4] (John,[3] John,[2] Anthony[1]).
vi. Charles (of "Oyster Shell Point"), d. 26 March 1809, aged 64 years: his wife's name was Drusilla.
vii. Mary, married —— Dawson.
viii. Ann, married (1) —— Phillips: m. (2) Owens: m. (3) —— Cook.

8. James LeCompte[3] (John,[2] Anthony[1]) was the ancestor of the Le Comptes of Caroline County, Md. He married ——— Mallet, and had issue:

i. James.[4]
ii. Philemon.
iii. Anthony.
iv. Charles.
v. Nathan.

9. Moses LeCompte[3] (Moses,[2] Anthony[1] joins in a deed, dated 11 Aug. 1731, with Levinia his wife, conveying to "our loving son Matthew Driver," one half of the "Grove," on James Island (Dorch. Co. Deeds, VIII. 429). He also made a deed of gift, bearing date 8 March 1768, for "natural love and affection which I have and do bear to my three grandsons Levin Cator, William Geoghegan and Moses Geoghegan," as follows: "unto my grandson Levin Cator, one half of the whole survey of "Le Compte's Addition" (34½ acres) on James Island, in Dorchester County: unto my two grandsons William and Moses Geoghegan the easternmost half of "Le Compte's Addition," equally, and my part of "Grove," (75 acres) lying on James Island, in Dorchester County." He also refers to his daughter Levinia Geoghegan (Dorch. Co. Land Records, XXII. 222). He married Levinia Pattison, daughter of Thomas Pattison (and widow of Matthew Driver, of James Island), and had issue:

17. i. Moses.[4]
ii. Levinia, m. William Geoghegan, of Dublin.
iii. Esther, m. Matthew Skinner.
iv. Mary, m. (1) *ante* 1744 Edward Cator: (2) Marmaduke Dove: (3) —— Davey.

10. Peter LeCompte[3] (Moses,[2] Anthony[1]) married ——— Brannock, and had issue:

i. Thomas, prob. died at sea.
ii. Samuel, prob. died at sea.
iii. Peter.

iv. Joseph, m. Elizabeth Sewers: from whom among others were Samuel LeCompte, of Tuckahoe Neck; Joseph LeCompte, of Castle Haven, who married Delilah Thomas (née Barnett) and had Esther Ann, who married Robert Taylor, of Balto.

11. Joseph LeCompte [3] (Moses,[2] Anthony [1]) d. 1776; he married the widow Shannon, and had issue:

18. i. Samuel.[4]
ii. Nicholas, unmarried.
iii. Joseph.
iv. A daughter, married John Parker.

12. Anthony LeCompte [3] (Moses,[2] Anthony [1]) married (1) *ante* Nov. 1744, Catharine, widow of William Bennett, of Talbot county: m. (2) Blanche Le Compte [4] (John,[3] John,[2] Anthony [1]) and had issue:

By first wife:

i. Elizabeth.[4]
ii. Catharine.
iii. Mary.
iv. Esther.

By second wife:

v. Sarah.
vi. Dolly.

13. William LeCompte [3] (Moses,[2] Anthony [1]) married the widow Martin, of Talbot county, and had issue:

i. Philip,[4] unmarried: d. *circa* 1846, in New Castle County, Delaware.
19. ii. Moses.
iii. Thomas, unmarried.
iv. Daniel, unmarried.
20. v. Isaiah.
vi. Mary, married Thomas Wingate.
vii. Nancy, married Levin Wingate.

14. Nehemiah LeCompte [3] (Anthony,[2] Anthony [1]) was born in 1698, according to a deposition made in 1720, which gives his age as 22 years (Chancery Records, PC. 602).

Nehemiah LeCompte married Clare Poole, and had issue:

i. Anthony,[4] married Sarah Skinner.
ii. Nehemiah.
iii. John.
iv. Margaret.
v. Mary.
vi. Elizabeth.
vii. Esther.

15. John LeCompte [4] (John,[3] John,[2] Anthony [1]) married Sarah Peterkin, and had issue:

i. John.[5]
ii. Charles.
iii. James.

15[a]. Anthony LeCompte [4] (John,[3] John,[2] Anthony [1]) married Mary Sewell and had issue:

i. Fannie,[5] m. (1) —— Griffin (*s. p.*): (2) John Radcliffe (*issue*): (3) —— Leonard (*s. p.*).
ii. Katharine, d. 10 Oct. 1803, unmarried.

16. William LeCompte [4] (John,[3] John,[2] Anthony [1]) married (1) Linah Byus: m. (2) Esther LeCompte [4] (Philemon,[3] John,[2] Anthony [1]), and had issue:

By first wife:

i. William.[5]
ii. Philemon.
iii. John.
iv. Sarah, m. Stephen LeCompte, of Chicacomico.
v. Rebecca, m. Levin LeCompte, of Chicacomico.

By second wife:

vi. Charles.
vii. Caleb.

17. Moses LeCompte [4] (Moses,[3] Moses,[2] Anthony [1]) died in 1776, in Dorchester County, Maryland. The administration bond for the estate of Moses LeCompte, deceased, was filed 20 February 1776, by Moses LeCompte, Jr., administrator, with Joseph Robson and Henry Keene, as sureties (Annapolis, Testa. Proc. xlvii. 31). The inventory was appraised 29 April 1776 by Thomas Creaton (Creighton) and Henry Travers, in the sum of £710.4.2 (Annapolis, Inventories, cxxv. 116).

Moses LeCompte married Nancy Pattison, and had issue:

21. i. Moses,[5] b. 1748 (or 1752).
ii. Nancy, m. 1759, Jeremiah Pattison.
iii. Esther.
iv. Rosamond.
v. Elizabeth, b. 1761: d. 1803.

18. Samuel LeCompte [4] (Joseph,[3] Moses,[2] Anthony [1]) married Rachel Watts and had issue:

i. Edmond.[5]
ii. Samuel.

19. Moses LeCompte [4] (William,[3] Moses,[2] Anthony [1]) married ——— Wheeler and had issue:

i. Moses.[5]
ii. Hugh.
iii. Mary.
iv. Mahala.

20. Isaiah LeCompte [4] (William,[3] Moses,[2] Anthony [1]) married Sarah Geoghegan (of John) and had issue:

22. i. William G.[5]
23. ii. Samuel.
iii. Isaiah ("never married—poor soul"!)

21. Moses LeCompte [5] (Moses,[4] Moses,[3] Moses,[2] Anthony [1]) was born in 1748, or 1752 (the authorities differ), and died 23 October 1801, on Taylor's Island, Dorchester county.

On 12 February 1776, a commission was issued to Moses LeCompte, Jr., as First Lieutenant of Captain Joseph Robson's Company of Minute-men, in Dorchester county. He succeeded Henry Keene, who had resigned (Md. Arch. xi. 153). On 24 May 1776, he was First Lieutenant in Captain Denwood Hick's Company of Dorchester County militia, but was recommissioned as First Lieutenant of Captain Joseph Robson's Company (*ib.* 441). He later became Lieutenant Colonel Commandant of the Dorchester county militia in the re-organization of the State forces following the Revolutionary War.

Moses LeCompte married twice. His first wife was Nancy Edmondson, who died prior to 1787. His second wife was Elizabeth Woodward (1763-1803).

There is on record in the Dorchester County Court, a bill of sale deed, bearing date 15 September 1787, from Moses LeCompte and Elizabeth his wife, of Dorchester County, to Benjamin Keene, Jr.; William Geoghegan; Thomas Hooper; John Aschcom Travers; Peter Harrington; John Aaron; John Geoghegan; John Robson and Isaac Creighton, trustees appointed "to take care and management of a chapel lately built on Taylor's Island for the use of ministers of the M. E. Church" (Lib. NH No. 9, 411).

Issue by first wife:

i. Nancy,[6] m. Colonel Moses Keene.

Issue by second wife:

24. ii. Benjamin Woodward, b. 1787.
iii. Samuel W., d. 1861/2: midshipman, War of 1812: Lieut. Com.

U. S. N.: m. Mary Eccleston, daughter of Washington Eccleston.
iv. Elizabeth, m. James Pattison.
v. Emily W., m. James Bryan, son of Charles Bryan, of Cambridge.
vi. Margaret.

22. William G. LeCompte [5] (Isaiah,[4] William,[3] Moses,[2] Anthony [1]) married Mary A. Eaton, of Talbot County, Md., and had issue:

25. i. Thomas.[6]
26. ii. William G.
iii. Mamie, m. Henry Hooper.
iv. Sarah, m. Thomas Hubbard.
v. Mary Matilda, m. Samuel Brattan.
vi. Annie Maria, m. John A. Applegarthe.
vii. Rebecca, m. Stephen LeCompte.
viii. Araminta, m. William Mitchell.

23. Samuel LeCompte [5] (Isaiah,[4] William,[3] Moses,[2] Anthony [1]) married Mary Simmons and had issue:

27. i. Philip Isaiah.[6]

24. Benjamin Woodward LeCompte [6] (Moses,[5] Moses,[4] Moses,[3] Moses,[2] Anthony [1]) was born in 1787, and died 20 November 1821. He married Mary E. Hooper (1786-1822), and had issue:

i. Mary E. LeCompte,[7] m. John P. Hooper.
ii. James Laird, d. 1853: m. Ann Werkmiller, of Norfolk, Va.
iii. Gaston Cleves, b. 1815: d. 1878: m. Mary Hartshorn, daughter of Sylvanna Hartshorn, of Norfolk, Va.
iv. Emily Ann.
v. Benjamin Hooper.

25. Thomas LeCompte [6] (William G.,[5] Isaiah,[4] William,[3] Moses,[2] Anthony [1]) married Margaret Cook, and had issue:

i. Thomas.[7]
ii. Daniel H.
iii. Samuel.
iv. Mary.
v. Margaret.

26. William G. LeCompte [6] (William G.,[5] Isaiah,[4] William,[3] Moses,[2] Anthony [1]) married Nannie Stewart, and had issue:

i. William.[7]
ii. George.
iii. Mamie.
iv. Annie.

27. Philip Isaiah LeCompte [6] (Samuel,[5] Isaiah,[4] William,[3] Moses,[2] Anthony [1]) married Susan Hubbard, and had issue:

i. John.[7]
ii. Samuel.
iii. Philip.
iv. Mary.
v. Blanche.
vi. Eva.
vii. Lena.
viii. Susan.
ix. Daisy.
x. Lulu.

## LeCompte Notes

*Samuel LeCompte,* called "the surveyor," said to have been a grandson of James [3] (John,[2] Anthony [1]) married (1) ——— Price, and had issue *Edward P. LeCompte* (d. 1843) who married 1829 Emily White, of Cambridge, and had issue *Edward W. LeCompte* who married 1853 Elizabeth Wall.

*Samuel LeCompte,* called "the Surveyor," married (2) Araminta Smoot (née Frazier) and had issue *Samuel Dexter LeCompte, Henrietta Maria LeCompte, Araminta Sarah LeCompte,* and *Margaret Elizabeth LeCompte.*

*Samuel Dexter LeCompte* (*Samuel*) removed to the territory of Kansas, was appointed Chief Justice in 1854, and there died. He married Camilla Anderson, of Todd's Point, Dorchester County, and had issue: *Samuel Edward LeCompte, Eugene Dexter LeCompte, Edward Palmer LeCompte, Alice Emily LeCompte, Camilla A. LeCompte,* and *James Trippe LeCompte. Henrietta Maria LeCompte* (*Samuel*) married 1837 Joseph R. Eccleston. They removed to Keokuk, Iowa, in 1852, and both died in 1853, leaving issue.

# PROCEEDINGS OF THE SOCIETY.

## MONTHLY MEETINGS.

*Meeting of October 9th,* 1916.*—The regular monthly meeting of the Society was called to order at 8.30 o'clock. Vice-President Harris, in taking the chair, expressed his regrets that President Warfield had been prevented by trouble with one of his eyes from being present at the meeting that evening.

The following Necrology was read by the Recording Secretary:—

Died on October 10, 1915, Mr. William B. Graves, who was elected to active membership, December 13, 1909.

On May 21, 1916, Mr. Clayton C. Hall, who was elected to active membership on February 9, 1880.

On June 20, 1916, Mr. Jordan Stabler, who was elected to active membership on March 14, 1910.

On July 9, 1916, Mr. Gaun M. Hutton, who was elected to active membership on December 8, 1890.

On July 10, 1916, Mr. William Fell Johnson, who was elected to active membership on February 10, 1902.

On September 2, 1916, Mr. David Abercrombie, who was elected to active membership on February 10, 1908.

On September 4, 1916, Mr. Raphael T. Semmes, who was elected to associate membership on April 9, 1906.

On September 30, 1916, Col. John A. Tompkins, who was elected to active membership on May 14, 1883.

Under the head of miscellaneous business, Mrs. Wm. Reed, President of the Maryland Society of Colonial Dames, spoke as follows:

"It is with great pleasure that the Maryland Society of the Colonial Dames of America will have the privilege this evening

* Inadvertently omitted from the December number of the *Magazine.*

of presenting to the Maryland Historical Society a valuable old coin, which has come into our possession, through the courtesy of Judge Henry Stockbridge. This copper six pence "trial piece" is said to be very rare, and we have requested Mr. Louis H. Dielman, to make the presentation in the name of the Society. Mr. Dielman needs no introduction to the Maryland Historical Society."

In formally presenting the coin on behalf of the Colonial Dames, Mr. Dielman made a statement concerning the colonial coinage of Lord Baltimore and the varieties known to be in existence.

In moving a vote of thanks to the Maryland Society of Colonial Dames for the beautiful and valuable coin presented to the Society, Judge Stockbridge gave a most interesting account of various aspects of Maryland Colonial Coinage, calling special attention to the beauty, value and rareness of the coin which the Maryland Society of Colonial Dames was presenting to the Historical Society.

While still under the head of miscellaneous business, Mr. Douglas H. Thomas took the floor and stated that it gave him great pleasure indeed to make an announcement to the Society. Mr. Thomas said that several months ago Mrs. Mary Washington Keyser had spoken to him about her desire to erect a memorial to her late husband, Mr. H. Irvine Keyser. After careful consideration of the matter she came to the conclusion that she desired to offer a home to the Maryland Historical Society. Judge Stockbridge was called into consultation and various plans for the purchase and improvement of the property at the south-west corner of Park Avenue and Monument Street were considered. Mr. Thomas then read the letters from Mrs. Keyser, printed in full in the December issue of the *Magazine*.

Judge Stockbridge spoke as follows:

"Mr. President:

"For a number of years this Society has been longing and hoping for a new home. The means available for procuring

it have seemed to be beyond our reach. During the lifetime of our late President, Mr. Cohen, the location at the southwest corner of Monument Street and Park Avenue was considered and felt to be a most desirable one; but the cost of that lot, together with the cost of the erection of a suitable building on it for housing the priceless collections of this Society, has seemed to place it beyond the possibility of our grasp.

"By the munificent offer which has just been tendered to this Society by Mrs. Keyser, through Mr. Thomas, that which has hitherto seemed scarcely more than a dream is now virtually placed at our disposal. I am sure that I but voice the sentiment of every member present when I say that this Society entertains a deep feeling of gratitude to Mrs. Keyser and that it will be the pleasure of this organization to do everything which lies in its power to bring to full fruition the desires in every respect of the generous donor.

"There was one condition attached to Mrs. Keyser's tender which Mr. Thomas overlooked in the announcement which he has just made, namely, that no encumbrance or lien should ever be placed upon the property, and this is a condition so reasonable and moderate that I am sure it will readily be acceded by all. There is another condition, not imposed by Mrs. Keyser through feelings of delicacy, but which it seems to me this Society should none the less regard as a condition of the gift, and that is, that there should be raised a permanent endowment fund sufficient that the income of it should be adequate to care for the ordinary maintenance expense of the building placed and to be placed upon this lot, less than this it seems we should not do, and that a failure to do it would evince a lack of appreciation of the gift now made. To that end I desire to offer certain resolutions, the second and third of which will of course be dependent upon the adoption of the first."

[Printed in full in December *Magazine*.]

Vice-President Harris voiced the feeling of surprise and very great happiness with which the Society received notice of this most helpful and munificent gift and expressed his regrets that

President Warfield had been prevented from being present upon such a happy and epoch-making occasion in the history of the Society.

An interesting paper was read by Dr. Bernard C. Steiner entitled, "A New Englander's Southern Trip in 1833; Henry Barnard's First Experience with the South." This paper gave a delightful account of certain aspects of life in the South before the War. At the conclusion of Dr. Steiner's address, upon motion of Major Pegram, a vote of thanks was extended to Dr. Steiner.

There being no further business before the Society, the meeting adjourned at 10.30 o'clock.

*Meeting of December* 11, 1916.—The regular monthly meeting of the Society was called to order at 8.30 p. m. with President Warfield in the chair.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved with corrections.

The election of new members resulted as follows:

Dr. Ronald T. Abercrombie—Active
Mr. Alfred C. P. A. Atkinson—Active
Dr. W. H. H. Bixler—Active
Hon. Carroll T. Bond—Active
Mr. William J. Donnelly—Active
Hon. Henry Duffy—Active
Mr. John W. Frick—Active
Mr. Carter H. George—Active
Dr. Charles S. Grindall—Active
Mrs. Charles Frederic Habighurst—Active
Miss Elizabeth Gray Howard—Life
Mr. B. F. Johnson—Associate
Mr. J. Hemsley Johnson—Active
Mr. John L. G. Lee—Active
Mr. Robert Oliver Lehr—Active
Mr. Thomas Mackenzie—Active
Mr. Charles C. McColgan—Active
Mrs. Elizabeth Morrison McElroy—Active

Mr. Charles D. Nicolai—Active
Mr. John Parker—Active
Mrs. William S. Powell—Active
Mr. John L. Sanford—Active
Mrs. Chester B. Turnbull—Active
Mr. Raymond S. Williams—Active

Under the head of necrology, the Recording Secretary reported the death of John J. Donaldson, on November 19th, 1916, Richard Bernard on November 21, 1916, Edwin Schenck, Sr., on November 18th, 1916, Alfred Z. Hartman on December 1st, 1916 and Henry C. Matthews on December 6th, 1916. President Warfield dwelt upon his long and intimate association with Mr. Donaldson and referred to his unusual qualities of force and culture.

General Trippe on behalf of the Committee appointed to secure a roster of the Maryland soldiers at the Battle of Long Island, reported that he had the roster of four companies but that the roster of Captain Veasey's Company is still missing. He referred to the fact that out of 400 soldiers who were in that battle, 276 were killed in it.

Mr. Dielman stated that Dr. J. Hall Pleasants was very anxious to see that the second volume of the Early Court Proceedings of Baltimore County was indexed, and that if the Society would request the Supreme Bench of Baltimore City to turn over temporarily the records to the Society to be copied, Dr. Pleasants would see that none of the involved expense would fall on the Society. Judge Dawkins and Mr. Leigh Bonsal discussed the proposition somewhat at length.

The following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved that the Secretary be requested to write to the Supreme Bench of the City of Baltimore, asking for the temporary deposit of the first Court record with the Society for the purpose of indexing. The record to be returned to the Court immediately on the completion of the index."

Mr. Leigh Bonsal called the attention of the Society to the Marriage Licenses of Baltimore from 1777-1851. He stated

that it would be a valuable acquisition to the library if they were indexed and a copy of the index placed here. He understood that Mr. Little was going to make an index of them and suggested that we make an effort to obtain a copy. Mr. Bonsal was appointed to take up the matter with Mr. Little and report at the next meeting.

Mr. Dielman called attention to four interesting and valuable acquisitions to the collections of the Society. They were as follows:

1. Photograph from a painting of Augustin Herman.
2. Photograph of the first fire engine at Annapolis.
3. Ballot cast for Abraham Lincoln in 1864 by a soldier, being probably the only ballot in existence which was cast and counted in that Presidential campaign.
4. Civil War Scrap Book made by the late Lennox Birckhead.

The following motion was made by Mr. Duvall:

"Resolved, that the Resolutions passed and adopted by The Maryland Historical Society, at its meeting on the 14th day of April, 1913, for the removal of the home of the Society to another location, and the appointment of a Committee to devise ways and means and adopt plans to increase the endowment fund of the Society, and to secure funds to purchase or acquire a site and improve the same, and to purchase or acquire such a site and improve the same, and to join with the Trustees of the Athenaeum in selling and conveying the lot of ground and building now occupied and used by the Society at St. Paul and Saratoga Streets, and with power to appoint sub-committees and to do all other acts necessary in the premises; and all and every part of the said Resolutions, be and they are hereby rescinded and annulled."

Mr. Howard in seconding the motion expressed the view that the activity of the Committee for Endowment purposes had stimulated interest generally in the condition of the Society. The motion was passed unanimously.

The following motion by Judge Dawkins, seconded by Mr. Duvall was passed:

"Resolved, that Messrs. Francis B. Culver, William H. Lytle and Edward Ingle be and they are hereby elected a committee to suggest names of officers and members of the various committees to be submitted for nomination at the regular monthly meeting of the Society on the evening of January 8th, 1917."

The Society then had the pleasure of listening to a very interesting paper by John E. Semmes on the life of John H. B. Latrobe. Mr. Semmes read extensively from Mr. Latrobe's Journal and from his own biography in reference to Mr. Latrobe's activity in the Maryland Colonization Society and the American Colonization Society of which Mr. Latrobe was president some thirty years ago. Upon the conclusion of this most interesting paper, which is one of a series which Mr. Semmes is reading to the Society from the Biography of Mr. Latrobe, General Trippe moved that a vote of thanks be tendered Mr. Semmes for the pleasure which he had afforded the Society.

There being no further business before the Society, the meeting adjourned at ten-thirty o'clock.

*Meeting of January 8th,* 1917.—The regular monthly meeting of the Society was called to order by President Warfield at 8.15 o'clock.

The following active members were elected:

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr. J. Mercer Garnett | Mr. Rush W. Davidge Smith |
| Mr. Charles M. Keyser | Mr. W. Irvine Keyser |
| Miss E. G. McIlvane | Mr. Washington Perine |
| Mrs. Rebecca H. Kilpatrick | Mr. Foster Steuart |
| Dr. Paul Eaton | Miss Mary Hollingsworth Keene |
| Mr. Harry Roberts, Jr. | Mr. William H. Price, Jr. |
| Mr. John Henry Sellman | Miss Elizabeth W. Greenway |

The following letter from Mr. Bonsal was read:

"Baltimore, Dec. 13, 1916.

"Dear Governor Warfield:

"I am writing a short note to let you know what I have done in regard to getting the Clerk of the Superior Court to make new indexes for the old marriage records in the Supreme Court from 1775 to 1851.

"I first wrote to Mr. Stephen C. Little, stating of what great value the marriage records would be if arranged alphabetically and according to the vowel system, and they should be indexed also under the name of the woman as well as the man, and expressed the hope that when the work was done that a carbon copy could be had for the Maryland Historical Society. I have, today, had a talk with Mr. Little and I was very much pleased with his attitude, and he indicated that he thought that he would be able to do the work as desired; that he would not be able to take the matter up finally until after January 1st, but would talk with me again at that time.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) Leigh Bonsal."

Upon motion of Mr. Bonsal, the Society voted its thanks to Mr. Little for the interest which he had taken in the matter. Mr. Bonsal made a further motion that a committee of five be appointed by the President to see Comptroller Mullen and to request him to authorize the copying of the records under consideration. The motion was duly passed, whereupon President Warfield appointed the following as the committee: Leigh Bonsal, Chairman, Joseph Y. Brattan, Judge Walter I. Dawkins, Richard M. Duvall, Ruxton M. Ridgely.

Under the head of necrology, Recording Secretary Radcliffe referred to the death of Mr. Moses R. Walter, on December 28th, 1916. Mr. Walter had become a member of the Society on May 4th, 1883, on the nomination of the late Mendes Cohen. At the time of his death, Mr. Walter was a member of the Committee on the Library.

The following letter from Mrs. Keyser was read by Recording Secretary Radcliffe:

"To the President and Board of Managers of the
Maryland Historical Society.

"Gentlemen:

"Complying with my offer of a Memorial to Mr. H. Irvine Keyser, that was graciously approved, I am herewith forwarding to you the Deed of Gift. I have the same drawn to read December the seventeenth, 1916, because of that being my husband's Birthday, legally, it is due today.

"With great pleasure I will see that its provisions are carried out.

Very truly yours,
(Signed) Mary Washington Keyser.
104 W. Monument St.,
December 18, 1916."

Recording Secretary Radcliffe also read the following letter of acknowledgment which he had sent Mrs. Keyser:

"December 20, 1916.

"Mrs. Mary Washington Keyser,

"Dear Mrs. Keyser:

"Your letter of yesterday to the President and Board of Managers of the Maryland Historical Society and the Deed of Gift which you enclosed, were promptly received.

"I have been instructed by the Council of the Maryland Historical Society to acknowledge with grateful appreciation the receipt of your letter and deed and to advise you that they will be referred to the first meeting of the Maryland Historical Society which will be on January 8th next, since under the provisions of the Constitution and By-Laws the general meeting of the Society is the proper body to take definite action in regard to a matter of such great importance.

Very respectfully,

(Signed) George L. Radcliffe,
*Recording Secretary.*"

President Warfield then requested Judge Stockbridge to read the deed of gift from Mrs. Keyser. Judge Stockbridge thereupon read the deed which was worded as follows:

"This Deed made this 17th day of December, nineteen hundred and sixteen, by Mary Washington Keyser, widow, of Baltimore City, Maryland, of the first part; to the Maryland Historical Society, a corporation under the laws of Maryland, of the second part.

"Whereas the said party of the first part, desiring to establish a memorial to her late husband, H. Irvine Keyser, has purchased the lot of ground and premises hereinafter described with the intention of conveying the same to the said party of the second part, and also of constructing a fire-proof building in addition to the building now upon said lot; so that said premises may be owned, used and enjoyed by said party of the second part for its principal corporate purposes.

"Now therefore This Deed Witnesseth, that in consideration of the premises and the sum of one dollar, the said party of the first part does hereby grant and convey unto the said party of the second part all that lot or parcel of ground situate in Baltimore City, Maryland, and more particularly described as follows:

"Beginning for the same at the corner formed by the intersection of the south side of Monument St. and the west side of Park Avenue; and running thence westerly, binding on the south side of Monument Street, ninety-eight feet eleven inches to the wall of the dwelling house formerly owned by James M. Nicholson; thence southerly, binding along said wall, and continuing the same course, in all, one hundred and twenty-five feet to the north side of "K" Alley, at a point distant ninety-eight feet ten inches westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the north side of "K" Alley and the west side of Park Avenue; thence easterly, binding on the north side of "K" Alley, ninety-eight feet ten inches to the said northwest corner of "K" Alley and Park Avenue; thence northerly binding on the west side of Park Avenue, one hundred and twenty-five feet to the place of beginning.

"Being the same lot or parcel of ground which by deed dated November 15th, 1916, and recorded among the Land Records of Baltimore City in Liber S. C. L. No. 3090, folio 237, etc., was granted and conveyed by the Trustees of the Sheppard and Enoch Pratt Hospital unto the said party of the first part in fee simple.

"Together with the buildings and improvements upon said lot, erected or to be erected, and all the rights, alleys, ways, waters, privileges, appurtenances and advantages to the same belonging or in anywise appertaining.

"To Have and to Hold the same unto and to the use of the said party of the second part and its successors, in fee simple.

"Provided Always that the lot of ground and premises hereby conveyed shall never be sold, mortgaged, or aliened by the said party of the second part, or its successors, but the same shall be held, occupied, used and enjoyed by the said party of the second part and its successors for the corporate purposes of the said Maryland Historical Society, and for containing its library and other collections and records, and as the site and location of said Society, in order that the same may remain as a memorial to the said H. Irvine Keyser (but nothing herein shall prevent the party of the second part from permitting the occasional use of the halls or rooms of the building on said lot for purposes deemed consistent with the objects of said party of the second part); and provided further that upon breach of any of the conditions above stated, it shall and may be lawful for said party of the first part, her heirs and assigns, to reënter upon the premises hereby conveyed and the same to have again, possess, occupy and enjoy as if this deed had never been made; and in such case this deed shall from thenceforth be utterly void and of no effect, in law or equity.

"And the said party of the first part further reserves the right to construct and complete the fire-proof addition or library in the rear of the building now on said lot, for which plans are now being prepared by the party of the first part; and for the payment of the cost of which she has made arrangements in the

event of her own death before said plans are fully carried out and said addition completed.

"And the said party of the first part hereby covenants that she will warrant specially the property hereby conveyed (subject to the conditions aforesaid), and that she will execute such further assurances thereof as may be requisite.

"In Testimony Whereof the said party of the first part has hereunto set her hand and seal.

(Signed) MARY WASHINGTON KEYSER." (Seal.)

"Witness:

"LOUIS PEPPLEE."

"STATE OF MARYLAND }
CITY OF BALTIMORE } ss:

"I hereby Certify that on this 18th day of December, in the year nineteen hundred and sixteen, before the Subscriber, a Notary Public of the State of Maryland, in and for Baltimore City, personally appeared Mary Washington Keyser, and acknowledged the foregoing deed to be her act.

"Witness my hand and notarial seal.

"LOUIS PEPPLEE,
Notary Public."

Judge Stockbridge thereupon made the following motion which was seconded by Mr. Spencer and passed unanimously:

"I move that the deed from Mrs. Mary Washington Keyser to the Maryland Historical Society be accepted and that the Treasurer of the Society be directed to have the same duly recorded, and that when recorded that the Recording Secretary be directed to enter a transcript of the same in full upon the minutes of this Society, together with the letter from Mrs. Keyser transmitting the same."

Judge Stockbridge made a very interesting statement also in regard to the development of the plans which Mrs. Keyser has in mind for the improvement of the property which is to be the new home of the Society. In doing so, he referred to the

fact that Mrs. Keyser had visited personally with an architect a number of the libraries of Historical Societies in the eastern part of the United States.

Under the head of miscellaneous business, President Warfield called attention to the fact that according to the By-Laws of the Society, nominations should be made at that meeting of the Society. Mr. Culver thereupon made the following report:

"Gentlemen:

"Your Committee elected at a regular meeting of the Maryland Historical Society, held on Monday, December 11th, 1916, for the purpose of suggesting for nomination at the next regular meeting to be held on Monday, January 8th, 1917, names for officers of the Society and members of its Standing Committees, who shall serve the ensuing year 1917, (See Art. III, Sec. 9, of the Constitution), desire to report as follows:

"Your Committee aforesaid, has prepared a list of proposed nominees which we respectfully submit to the consideration and action of this Society. During the year past, three members of Committees, Messrs. Clayton C. Hall, John A. Tompkins and Moses R. Walter have been removed by death. Their places are herein tentatively supplied by the names of gentlemen who are worthy to be their successors. With this exception, no material change has been made in the former personnel. Before preparing this list, various chairmen and members of the existing committees were consulted. Attached hereto will be found a list of the proposed nominees.*

"Very truly,

FRANCIS B. CULVER,
WILLIAM H. LYTLE,
EDWARD INGLE,
*Committee.*"

The Society had the pleasure of hearing another paper from Mr. Semmes based upon his biography of the late John H. B.

*See pages 87, 88.

Latrobe. Mr. Semmes gave a most interesting and instructive account of the early days of the foundation of the Maryland Institute which was the result very largely of the labors of Mr. Latrobe. He also spoke of Mr. Latrobe's connection with the American Historical Society and his relations with Mr. John P. Kennedy and other men of letters during his career as lawyer, painter, architect, poet and as the author of the classic work on the Justice of the Peace. Upon the conclusion of Mr. Semmes' paper, General Trippe voiced the feeling of appreciation and gratitude of the Society to Mr. Semmes for the pleasure which his address had afforded.

The Society adjourned at 10.15 p. m.

*Meeting of February 12th,* 1917.—The regular monthly meeting of the Society was called to order at the home of the Society at 8.30 p. m. with President Warfield in the chair.

In the absence of the Secretary, Vice-President Stockbridge served as Corresponding Secretary.

Miss Harriett P. Marine presented three handsome volumes entitled "Art Essays," by Virginia Lowman Hoult, on behalf of the American Daughters of the Revolution. At the request of the chair Miss Marine explained the character of the work. She stated that copies of the work are not for sale, but are issued by Mr. Hoult at his personal expense for private distribution as gifts.

Upon motion of Judge Stockbridge, the Society expressed its thanks to Mr. Cornelius Hoult and to the Daughters of the American Revolution for their interest through Miss Marine in securing copies of his work for our library.

The donations to the cabinet, which had been presented by Mr. George Warfield, were described by Vice-President Stockbridge. These included a cane made by his brother from wood taken from the steamer Cumberland which was sunk by the Merrimac. These gifts also included two large medallions, one containing a representation of the signing of the Declaration of Independence and another an imprint of the language thereof.

The election of new members to the Society resulted as follows:

Mr. Joseph Pache—Active
Mr. John Gittings Buchanan—Active
Mr. John W. Grace—Active
Mr. William Champ Robinson—Active
Mr. Thomas E. Cottman—Active
Mr. Frank Gosnell—Active
Mr. Tunstall Smith—Active
Mr. Richard Trippe—Active
Mr. Julien M. Friez—Active
Mr. Lucien L. Friez—Active
Mrs. H. C. Kirk—Active
Mr. Talbot I. Albert—Active
Mr. John D. Howard—Active
Mr. Joseph Burden Mitchell—Active

Under the head of correspondence, Vice-President Stockbridge called attention to important correspondence during the past month.

Under the head of necrology, the Recording Secretary announced that on January 18th, 1917, Dr. James A. Fechtig died. He had been elected a member on June 12th, 1883. The Recording Secretary also stated that on January 21st, 1917, Dr. John W. Chambers died. He had been elected a member on April 21st, 1909.

Judge Stockbridge presented the following letter from Mrs. Keyser:

"Dear Judge Stockbridge:

"Herewith are the plans of the New Library that you kindly offered to explain at the meeting this evening of The Maryland Historical Society.

"It has meant much to me that this Memorial should be my own work. Therefore, I have devoted much time and thought in my interest in each minute detail.

"I now feel that the best that is possible has been accomplished: for this site and the dimensions to be builded on.

"While communicating with the main house, they should not be attached.

"The Library will be strictly and entirely fireproof, beside conforming as nearly as compatible with the old structure, in order that neither should suffer by contact.

"They will both be brick and marble, severe and dignified in outline, etc.

"You will observe that since our last interview, I have placed over the windows in the Picture Gallery the "Arms of Maryland" and on either side the dates of the Society.

"Thanking you for your kind interest and assistance throughout my undertaking, I am,

"Very truly yours,
(Signed) Mary Washington Keyser.

104 West Monument St.
February 12, 1917."

The Society then had the pleasure of examining a dozen or more blue prints showing in detail the plans for the improvement of the property which is to be the new home of the Society.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned.

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## ANNUAL MEETING

The annual meeting of the Maryland Historical Society, held on February 12th, 1917, was called to order at 8.30 p. m. with President Warfield in the chair.

Mr. John E. Sanford was selected as presiding officer and George L. Radcliffe as secretary of the meeting. The chairman, upon finding that a quorum was present, began the regular course of business. The list of nominations for officers, trustees of the Athenæum and members of the various committee were read by Mr. Radcliffe. The Chair appointed

Mr. Samuel B. Cator and G. H. Strickland as tellers of election. As there was no contest for any of the offices, the secretary was directed to cast the ballot of the Society for each one of the candidates for the position for which he had been nominated. This was done.

President Warfield, speaking for the Council, gave a brief account of the work accomplished by the Society during the year just ended. He said:

"This year 1916 will stand out in the annals of the Maryland Historical Society as the most notable one in its history since 1843, when it was organized and steps were taken to build this beautiful home. The event which marks this as a memorable year was the magnificent gift made by Mrs. Mary Washington Keyser of a new home for the Society, centrally located on the corner of Park Avenue and Monument Street. This home was given by Mrs. Keyser as a memorial to her late husband, H. Irvine Keyser, Esquire, who became an active member of the Society in 1873. It will be a beautiful and enduring monument to Mr. Keyser and will perpetuate his memory in a most classic and historic way, associating more closely his name with the proud and sacred records of Maryland history.

"Mrs. Keyser, by a deed dated December 17th, 1916, conveyed this property to the Society, reserving the right to construct and complete, at her own cost, a fire-proof addition or library in the rear of the building now on said lot, in which to keep the valuable books, paintings, works of art and rare and priceless historic documents owned by the Society. The erection of this building is being done under the personal supervision of Mrs. Keyser. She has engaged experienced architects with whom she has visited a number of up-to-date library buildings of other historical societies.

"Our Society is fortunate in having a benefactor who is giving her time and exercising her good taste and judgment in the erection and equipment of a new home, which she pro-

poses shall be equal in every respect to the home of other notable historical societies.

"This new home will increase the ability of the Society to develop its historic work. The patriotism of Mrs. Keyser imposes upon the members of this Society, as well as upon every public-spirited citizen of this state and city, the sacred duty of providing an endowment fund large enough to yield a sufficient income for the upkeep of this new home and for the enlargement of the work of the Society. We should to-night dedicate ourselves to this patriotic work and solemnly resolve that we will not cease our efforts until we have raised such a fund.

"The Treasurer's report, submitted herewith, and which gives in detail the receipts and disbursements, shows that the gross revenue from all sources amounted to $6,319.85. The receipts from membership dues were $3,167.00, an increase of $468,00 over last year. This demonstrates the healthy growth of the Society.

"It gives me pleasure to state that we elected during 1916 one hundred and twenty-seven (127) active members and that the Society now has a total membership of 766, which is the largest in its history. When we occupy our new home we should have a membership of at least fifteen hundred, and I ask your earnest co-operation in bringing about such a result.

"I submit reports of the several standing Committees, which give in detail the work accomplished by these Committees and through them by the Society. They will be published in full in our *Magazine* and they should be carefully read by all of the members."

The President, in concluding, spoke feelingly of the associations and memories which cluster about the beautiful old room in which the Society has met for seventy-two years. He referred to the fact that he had been attending meetings of the Society for thirty-eight years, and confessed that a feeling of sadness filled his heart as he realized that this would be the last annual meeting in the old home.

Vice-President Stockbridge moved that the report of the President be received, placed on file and published in the *Magazine*. The motion was carried unanimously.

The report of the Treasurer was then read by Mr. Radcliffe in the absence of Treasurer Boyce. It was received and referred to the auditing committee to be subsequently audited.

## Report of the Treasurer

### TREASURER'S REPORT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES FOR THE YEAR 1916.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cash on hand, January 1st, 1916 | | $ 540 31 |
| Receipts: | | |
| Current Dues | $ 3,167 00 | |
| Dues in Arrears | 170 00 | |
| Magazine Sales, Subscriptions, etc | 228 60 | |
| Sales of Publications | 24 15 | |
| Investigations and Searches | 78 90 | |
| Use of Basement | 189 00 | |
| Income of Peabody Fund | 863 00 | |
| Income other than Peabody Fund | 381 00 | |
| Deposits in Medal Account | 25 00 | |
| Loan from Fidelity Trust Co | 750 00 | |
| Committee on Library | 43 20 | |
| Transferred from Special Guarantee Fund | 400 00 | |
| | | 6,319 85 |
| | | $6,860 16 |
| Expenditures: | | |
| General Expense | $ 4,440 43 | |
| Committee on Library | 237 75 | |
| Investigations and Searches | 19 23 | |
| General Expense, to adjust State Account | 8 02 | |
| Magazine Account | 971 10 | |
| Use of Basement (Janitor) | 117 00 | |
| 1915 Loan paid at Fidelity Trust Co | 750 00 | |
| | $6,543 53 | |
| Cash on hand, January 1st, 1917 | 316 63 | |
| | | $6,860.16 |

MAGAZINE GUARANTEE FUND.

1916.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cash on hand January 1st, 1916 | | $245 48 |
| Amount paid by members for 1915 | 50 00 | |
| Amount paid by members for 1916 | 227 00 | |
| Amount paid by members for 1917 | 55 00 | |
| Interest to December 26th | 11 89 | |
| | | 343 89 |
| | | $589 37 |
| Transferred to General Account | | 400 00 |
| | | $189 37 |
| Also carried in this account pending action of the Committee, | | |
| Loyola College | $125 00 | |
| Elizabeth G. Howard | 100 00 | |
| | | 225 00 |
| Cash on hand, January 1st, 1917 | | $414 37 |
| Amount still owing for 1915 | | 5 00 |
| Amount still owing for 1916 | | 39 00 |
| Amount still owing for 1917 | | 211 00 |
| Total amount still owing | | $255 00 |

## Report of the Trustees of the Athenaeum for 1916.

The annual report of the Trustees of the Athenæum was made by Mr. J. Appleton Wilson, their chairman, as follows:

The minor repairs have been attended to during the past year, and in May the yard on the West of the building was made more presentable, the brick walls painted, the decayed wood capping removed and glazed terra cotta laid in cement substituted, the iron hand rail to rear steps was renewed and the rails and gateway cleaned off and well painted. At the same time, the yard wall on the North side of building was repaired and the entire wood capping repaired and painted. During the year a number of the sash cords which had worn out were renewed with chains. In October the railing to the area on the Saratoga Street side was broken away by an automobile crashing into it. The name of the owner of the machine

was ascertained and we have sent him the bill for the repairs, but so far without securing payment.

We have examined the insurance policies covering this building and contents, and we have at present $40,000 on the building, $25,000 on books, manuscripts, maps, etc., $6,500 on movable furniture, $6,000 on paintings, and $500 on casts and statuary, a total of $78,000. We also have new policies on the house, 201 West Monument Street, for $30,000, and on the rear building for $3,000, all expiring on December 22, 1919.

Respectfully submitted.
J. Appleton Wilson,
Chairman.

## Report of Committee on Art Gallery

Gentlemen:

The Committee on the Art Gallery begs leave to report that there were no additions to the gallery during the past year; and there were few, if any, pictures deposited with the Society. This is probably accounted for by the fact that the practice of accepting articles of little or no merit has been discontinued, and the committee recommends that the future policy of the Society in regard to the gallery should be to receive for deposit only paintings and prints of intrinsic merit or historic value. In other words, nothing should be received that the committee does not deem worthy to be exhibited.

Very respectfully,
Ruxton M. Ridgely,
Acting Chairman.

## Report of the Library Committee

The Library Committee begs to report the following additions to the library during the year of 1916:

| | |
|---|---|
| 49 volumes, books and manuscripts have been purchased and 4 magazines acquired by subscription to the cost of..... | $ 82 98 |
| 50 volumes have been bound at a cost of..... | 79 29 |

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 filing case was purchased at a cost of..... | $ 22 28 |
| Lord Baltimore medal purchased, but afterwards the amount refunded by Colonial Dames of America..... | 43 20 |
| | $227 75 |

The total disbursements authorized by the Library Committee amounted to $237.75.

The Committee would call attention to the receipts by gift of the following:

259 volumes, 139 pamphlets, 156 issues of magazines, 1 map, 1 manuscript volume, 4 photographs, 4 medals, and 13 miscellaneous manuscripts.

We note here the deposit of the papers of David B. Warden by Mrs. George K. McGaw. These papers were described in the issue of the *Maryland Historical Magazine;* also a collection of Manuscripts by Capt. T. Worthington Hollyday, U. S. A.

Items of genealogical interest will be noted in the report of the Committee on Genealogy.

About 8,000 persons consulted 90,000 volumes.

Respectfully submitted,

EDWARD B. MATHEWS,
Secretary, Library Committee.

## REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PUBLICATION

Gentlemen:

The Publication Committee respectfully proposes the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved—That the *Magazine Account* be credited with the sum of $48 for the cost of printing the annual report of the Society and the list of members, and the amount charged to General Expenses; and that it be also credited, in accordance with the terms of the deed of gift of the late Mr. George Peabody, and of the resolution of the Society adopted January 3, 1867, with the sum of $431.50, being one-half the income

for the current year of the investments of the Peabody fund; and that the *Magazine Account* be then closed by appropriate entries in the usual manner.

The Committee on Publication respectfully reports that during the year it has caused to be prepared, four numbers of the *Maryland Historical Magazine* under the editorship of Louis H. Dielman. The contents of the *Magazine* have been varied and some of the Articles printed have been quite important. Both as a medium for informing the members of the Society of its activities and through the publication of interesting material upon the history of the State, the *Magazine* performs very useful functions.

The much regretted death of Clayton C. Hall, Esq., Editor of the *Maryland Archives,* and Chairman of the Committee, caused a reorganization of the Committee, with Samuel K. Dennis, Esq., as Chairman and John M. Vincent, Ph. D., as member of the Council, while Bernard C. Steiner, Ph. D., succeeded to the position of Editor of the *Archives,* and prepared for publication Volume 36 of the Series. This volume appeared in the beginning of November, and contains the Acts and Proceedings of the General Assembly from 1727-1729, together with a number of Acts passed between the years 1716 and 1726, but not previously in the *Archives.* The value of this series to all persons who have occasion to study the Provincial History of the State, increases with each additional volume.

The receipts and disbursements on *Magazine* Account, as exhibited to this Committee by the Treasurer of the Society, were as follows:

DISBURSEMENTS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Vol. X: | Cost of printing No. 4 (December No. 1915, including index) | $ 206 40 |
| Vol. XI: | Cost of Printing No. 1, March 1916 | 215 40 |
| | Cost of printing No. 2, June 1916 | 127 00 |
| | Cost of printing No. 3, September 1916 | 157 10 |
| | | $705 90 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cost of Editing | $ 150 00 | |
| Cost of Copying | 18 22 | |
| Cost of Postage and Distribution | 96 58 | |
| Cost of Commissions on Advertisements | 40 | |
| | | 265 20 |
| | | $971 10 |

RECEIPTS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Vol. XI: From Sales | $ 95 80 | |
| From Subscriptions | 102 80 | |
| From Advertisements | 30 00 | |
| | | 228 60 |
| Debit Balance | | $742 50 |
| Against which is to be credited cost of printing Annual Report and List of Members in March issue, 32 pages at $48 | $48 00 | |
| And one-half the income from the Peabody Fund | 431 50 | |
| | | 479 50 |
| Leaving the sum of | | $263 00 |

To be charged off in order to close this account as of Dec. 31, 1916.

| | |
|---|---|
| In order to ascertain the actual cost of publishing Volume XI, there is to be added to the amount of the excess of disbursements over receipts for the first three numbers | $536 10 |
| the cost of printing No. 4, the December number | 146 10 |
| and deducted therefrom the amount of the credits above noted | 479 50 |
| leaving as the actual cost of Volume XI | $202 70 |

At the January Session of the General Assembly in 1916, the usual appropriation of $2,000 a year for a period of two years for the publication of the *Archives* was made. This appropriation, however, is now made in the General Appropriation Bill, instead of by Special Act, and is payable quarterly instead of semi-annually. The deficiency in the payment of the appropriation by the General Assembly in 1914 was paid by the State during last summer.

The following statement from the Treasurer presents this account in detail:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Balance on hand December 31, 1916 | | $ 45 11 |
| Dr. | | |
| Received from State Appropriation in 1916 | | 4,000 00 |
| Received from interest on balance in bank | | 26 72 |
| Received from Sales of Archives (1916) | | 186 36 |
| | | $4,258 19 |
| Cr. | | |
| Paid for editing Volumes 35 and 36 | $ 750 00 | |
| Paid for printing Volume 35 (616 pages) | 1,367 58 | |
| Paid for copying manuscripts (1916) | 190 29 | |
| Paid for sundries, stationery, etc | 14 46 | |
| | | 2,322 33 |
| Balance on hand December 31, 1916 | | $1,935 86 |

The bill for printing Volume 36, amounting to $1,713.35, will be paid in January.

Respectfully submitted,

BERNARD C. STEINER,
SAMUEL K. DENNIS,
JOHN MARTIN VINCENT,
*Committee.*

### REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

Similar action was taken in regard to the report of the Committee on Finance, as follows:

Merchants-Mechanics First National Bank,
Baltimore, Md., February 10, 1917.

Hon. Edwin Warfield, President,
Maryland Historical Society, Baltimore.

Dear Sir,

I beg to report that I have examined the securities belonging to the Society in the custody of the Treasurer, Heyward E. Boyce, Esq., contained in the box at the Fidelity Trust Company, as per the following list:

$5,000 Atlantic Coast Line Rwy. (Louisville & Nashville Collateral 4s).
$5,000 Atlantic Coast Line Rwy. 1st Con. Mortgage 4s.
$5,000 Norfolk & Western Rwy. 1st Con. Mortgage 4s.
$5,000 Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Prior Lien 3½s.
$1,000 United Rwys. & Elec. Co. of Baltimore 1st Con. 4s.
$1,200 Atlantic Coast Line Co. of Conn. Ctf. of Indebtedness 4s, Assignment from Robert F. McKim Property on East Street, yielding $40 ground rent per annum, consideration $1,000.
$1,000 City of Baltimore 4 per cent. Engine House Loan.
$4,000 United Railways & Electric Co. of Balto. 1st Con. 4s.
$2,000 Baltimore & Ohio R. R. 1st 4s.
$400 Atlantic Coast Line of Conn. 5-20 4 per cent. Certificates.
$1,000 Lexington Street Rwy. 5 per cent. 1949.

Respectfully submitted,

DOUGLAS H. THOMAS,
*Committee.*

## REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON MEMBERSHIP

Gentlemen:

The Committee on Membership begs to report that there were 571 active names on the Membership Roll December 31, 1915.

During the year 1916, one person was reinstated, and 127 were elected and accepted their membership. This made a total of 699. Deducting from this number the losses by death and resignation, which numbered 30 persons, we have the total state of Active Membership as it appeared on December 31, 1916, being 669.

The Associate Members on December 31, 1916, were 47, and 12 persons were elected in 1916, which totaled 59 members. The number of losses by death and resignation was 4. Therefore, there were on the Associate Roll on December 31, 1916, 55 members.

The Life Membership List had a gain of one member.

The number of persons elected during the year of all classes was 1 Life, 12 Associate and 127 Active, making a total of 140 persons elected during the year 1916.

The total number on roll, including all classes, to December 31, 1916, was 768, consisting of:

| | |
|---|---|
| Honorary Members | 2 |
| Life Members | 4 |
| Corresponding Members | 38 |
| Associate Members | 55 |
| Active Members | 669 |
| Making a total of | 768 |

724 pay annual dues.

We are glad to note the increase in membership, and can state that it was due to the activity of 56 members.

Respectfully submitted,

McHenry Howard,
*Chairman.*

### Report of the Committee on Genealogy

Gentlemen:

Your committee on Genealogy and Heraldry would respectfully report as follows:

A large collection of pedigrees and genealogical notes of over 300 Maryland families made by the late Wilson Miles Cary was deposited with the Society by Miss Cary and Mr. John Brune Cary.—(Reference is made to this gift in the *Maryland Historical Magazine,* Vol. xi, pp. 190-192.)

Mr. S. W. Townsend of New York City presented manuscript copies of data bearing on the Goodman, Beard and McKnew families.

Other genealogical data received during the year were:

A chart of the Jenkins family compiled by W. W. Jenkins in 1869, presented by Mr. F. H. Jenkins, and

A typewritten copy of the Register of Births and Baptisms in St. Peter's Parish, Montgomery County,

Maryland, copied and verified by Mrs. Bertha Hall Talbot of the Janet Montgomery Chapter of the D. A. R., and by Mr. Mortimer Beecher Hall, and presented by Mrs. Talbot.

We call attention to the care shown by Dr. Eldridge C. Price in compiling his pedigree on the blank form furnished by the Society to new members for this purpose. Any member who has not availed of this form will, on application at the library, be supplied.

This is the only work of the year which called for the notice of your committee.

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM M. HAYDEN,
*Committee.*

## REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON ADDRESSES

Gentlemen:

Your Committee on Addresses report and append a list of papers read before the Maryland Historical Society at its monthly meetings during 1916:

Jan. 10.—"The First Sixty Years of The Church of England in Maryland, 1632-1692." By Mr. Lawrence C. Wroth, a member of the Society.

Mar. 13.—"A Marylander on the Bench in Egypt." By Mr. Philemon H. Tuck, a member of the Society.

Apr. 10.—"Claiborne and Kent Island in Maryland History." By Mr. DeCourcy W. Thom, a member of the Society.

May 8.—"John H. B. Latrobe and His Times, 1803-1819, Including Life in Washington, Trip to Pittsburg and First Steamboat Voyage on the Mississippi." By Mr. John E. Semmes, Sr., a member of the Society.

Oct. 9.—"A New Englander's Southern Tour in 1833: Henry Barnard's First Experience with the South." By Dr. Bernard C. Steiner, a member of the Society.

Nov. 13.—"Personal Reminiscences of a Revolutionary Officer." By Mr. Francis B. Culver, a member of the Society.

Dec. 11.—"The Negro Question: John H. B. Latrobe's Efforts to Solve the Problem." By Mr. John E. Semmes, a member of the Society.

Upon the report of the tellers the chair announced that the elections had resulted as follows:

*President:*

EDWIN WARFIELD.

*Vice-Presidents:*

W. HALL HARRIS, HENRY STOCKBRIDGE,
DECOURCY W. THOM.

*Corresponding Secretary:*

RICHARD H. SPENCER.

*Recording Secretary:*

GEORGE L. RADCLIFFE.

*Treasurer:*

HEYWOOD E. BOYCE,

*Trustees of Athenæum:*

J. APPLETON WILSON, *Chairman.*
WILLIAM H. GREENWAY, CLINTON L. RIGGS,
A. LEO KNOTT, EDWARD STABLER, JR.,
H. OLIVER THOMPSON.

*Committee on the Gallery:*

MILES WHITE, JR., *Chairman.*
OGDEN A. KIRKLAND, FARIS C. PITT,
J. WILSON LEAKIN, RUXTON M. RIDGLEY.

*Committee on the Library:*

LOUIS H. DIELMAN, *Chairman.*
WALTER I. DAWKINS, EDWARD B. MATHEWS,
RICHARD M. DUVALL, FREDERICK W. STORY,
JOHN H. LATANÉ, THOS. J. C. WILLIAMS.

*Committee on Finance:*

DOUGLAS H. THOMAS, *Chairman.*
ROBERT GARRETT, B. HOWELL GRISWOLD, JR.

*Committee on Publications:*

SAMUEL K. DENNIS, *Chairman.*
BERNARD C. STEINER, JOHN M. VINCENT.

*Committee on Membership:*

McHenry Howard, *Chairman.*

Joseph Y. Brattan, William H. Lytle,
James D. Iglehart, Isaac T. Norris,
Edward Ingle, J. Hall Pleasants, Jr.

*Committee on Genealogy and Heraldry:*

Wm. M. Hayden, *Chairman.*

B. Bernard Browne, William J. McClellan,
Francis B. Culver, Geo. Norbury Mackenzie,
Thomas E. Sears.

*Committee on Addresses and Literary Entertainments:*

Andrew C. Trippe, *Chairman.*

William M. Pegram, Lawrence C. Wroth.

Vice-President Stockbridge upon the request of Chairman Sanford thereupon escorted President Warfield to the Chair.

The Society by a vote expressed its thanks to Chairman Sanford and to Tellers Samuel B. Cator and G. H. Strickland for the efficient manner in which they had performed their important duties.

At the conclusion of the meeting Governor Warfield expressed his appreciation of the honor which the Society had done him in re-electing him as its President and voiced the hope that the new year which had begun under such auspicious circumstances would prove to be the most successful and most momentous one in the history of the Society.

# LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE MARYLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

*Died, 1916.

## HONORARY MEMBERS

BRYCE, JAMES, LL. D. (1882) ..... London, England.
MARDEN, R. G. (1902) ..... 13 Leinster Gardens, London, Eng.

## LIFE MEMBERS.

BRIDGES, MRS. PRISCILLA B. (1910) ... Care Dr. J. R. Bridges, 630 College St., Charlotte, N. C.
HILLS, MRS. WILLIAM SMITH (1914) .... Grand Rapids, Mich.
HOWARD, MISS ELIZABETH GRAY (1916) .. 901 St. Paul Street.
NICHOLSON, ISAAC F. (1884) ..... 1018 St. Paul Street.

## CORRESPONDING MEMBERS

ALDERMAN, E. A., LL. D. (1893) ..... University of Va., University, Va.
APPLEGARTH, A. C. (1895) ..... 35 Southampton Ave., Chestnut Hill, Phila., Pa.
ASHBURNER, THOMAS (1895) ..... Care Babcock & Wilcox Co., Chicago, Ill.
BATTLE, K. P., LL. D. (1893) ..... Chapel Hill, N. C.
BELL, HERBERT C. (1899) ..... R. D. Route, No. 4, Springfield, O.
BIXBY, WM. K. (1907) ..... King's Highway and Lindell Ave., St. Louis, Mo.
BLACK, J. WILLIAM, PH. D. (1898) .... 56 Pleasant St., Waterville, Me.
BROCK, R. A. (1875) ..... 257 21st St., Philadelphia, Pa.
BROOKS, WILLIAM GRAY (1895) ..... 257 S. 21st St., Phila., Pa.
BROWN, HENRY JOHN (1908) ..... 4 Trafalgar Sq., London, W. C., Eng.
BRUCE, PHILIP A. (1894) ..... Norfolk, Va.
BUEL, CLARENCE C. (1887) ..... 134 E. 67th St., New York.
CHAILLE-LONG, COL. C. (1897) ..... 506 A St., N. E., Washington, D. C.
COCKEY, MARSTON ROGERS (1897) ..... 117 Liberty St., New York.
DE WITT, FRANCIS (1857) ..... Ware, Mass.
DORSEY, MRS. KATE COSTIGAN (1892) .. Cong. Library, Washington, D. C.
EARLE, GEORGE (1892) ..... Washington Ave., Laurel, Md.
EHRENBERG, RICHARD (1895) ..... Rostock, Prussia.
FORD, WORTHINGTON C. (1890) ..... 1154 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.
GARDINER, ASA BIRD, LL. D., L. H. D. (1890) ..... Union Club, New York.
HALL, HUBERT (1904) ..... Public Record Office, London.

HARDEN, WILLIAM (1891) ..... 226 W. President St., Savan'h, Ga.
HART, CHARLES HENRY (1878) ..... 472 West End Ave., N. Y.
HAYDEN, REV. HORACE EDWIN (1882) .. 32 Mallery Pl., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
HERSH, GRIER (1897) ..... York, Pa.
LAMPSON, OLIVER LOCKER (1908) .... New Haven Court, Cromer, Norfolk, England.
MALLERY, REV. CHAS. P., D. D. (1890) .. 980 E. 180th St., New York.
MUNROE, JAMES M. (1885) ..... Savings Bank Bldg., Annapolis, Md.
NICHOLSON, JOHN P. (1881) ..... Flanders Bldg, Philadelphia, Pa.
OWEN, THOMAS M. (1899) ..... Montgomery, Ala.
RILEY, E. S. (1875) ..... 234 Prince George St., Annapolis, Md.
SNOWDEN, YATES (1881) ..... University of S. C., Columbia, S. C.
STEVENSON, JOHN J. (1890) ..... 215 West End Ave., New York.
TYLER, LYON G., LL. D. (1886) ..... Williamsburg, Va.
WEEKS, STEPHEN B. (1893) ..... Bureau of Education, Wash., D. C.
WINSLOW, WM. COPLEY, PH. D., D. D., LL. D. (1894) ..... 525 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.
WOOD, HENRY C. (1902) ..... Harrodsburg, Ky.
WORTHINGTON, JOSEPH M. (1882) ..... 89 Church St., Annapolis, Md.

## ASSOCIATE MEMBERS.

ANDREWS, CHARLES LEE (1911) ..... 42 Broadway, New York.
BALTZELL, HENRY E. (1914) ..... Wyncote, Montgomery Co., Pa.
BALTZELL, WM. HEWSON (1915) ..... Wellesley, Mass.
BELL, ALEX. H. (1916) ..... 313 John Marshall Pl., Wash., D. C.
BENSON, HARRY L. (1910) ..... 68 Montague St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
BLANTON, MARGARET G. (1916) ..... University of Wisconsin.
BOND, BEVERLY W., JR. (1909) ..... Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind.
BOURGEOISE, MRS. A. CALVERT (1911) .... 4156 Westminster Place, St. Louis, Mo.
BREBETON, MISS GRACE P. (1915) ..... 2924 Upton St., Washington, D. C.
BRUMBAUGH, GAIUS MARCUS, M. D. (1915) ..... 905 Mass. Ave., N. W., Wash., D. C.
BUCHANAN, BRIG. GEN. J. A. (1909) .... 2210 Massachusetts Av., Wash.,D.C.
BULLITT, WILLIAM MARSHALL (1914) .... 1200 Lincoln Bank Bldg., Louisville, Ky.
CALLAHAN, GRIFFIN C. (1902) ..... 6832 Paschall Ave., Phila., Pa.
CALVERT, CHARLES EXLEY (1911) ..... 34 Huntley St., Toronto, Canada.
COVINGTON, PROF. HARRY F. (1914) .... Princeton, N. J.
DENT, LOUIS A. (1905) ..... 2827 15th St., Washington, D. C.
DEVITT, REV. EDW. I., S. J. (1906) ..... Georgetown College, Wash'n, D. C.
DUVALL, HENRY RIEMAN (1916) ..... 32 Nassau St., New York.
EATON, G. G. (1894) ..... 416 N. J. Ave., S. E., Wash., D. C.
FITZHUGH, E. H. (1908) ..... Neptune Park, New London, Conn.
FLOWER, JOHN SEBASTIAN (1909) ..... 611 18th St., Denver, Colorado.
FOY, MISS MARY E. (1913) ..... Box 90, R. D. No. 1, Los Angeles,Cal.

GIFFORD, W. L. R. (1906).....St. Louis Merc. Lib. Assoc., Mo.
GORDON, MRS. BURGESS LEE (1916)....601 7th Ave., Spokane, Wash.
GUILDAY, REV. PETER, PH. D. (1915)...Catholic University, Wash., D. C.
HARRISON, WM. PRESTON (1906).....1021 Laurence St., Chicago, Ill.
HENDERSON, C. E. (1907).....Easton, Md.
HOFFMAN, SAMUEL V. (1910).....258 Broadway, New York.
HOPKINS, SAMUEL GOVER (1911).....923 Chestnut St., Phila., Pa.
JANIN, MRS. VIOLET BLAIR (1916)....12 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C.
JOHNSON, B. F. (1916).....926 Pennsylvania Ave., Wash., D. C.
JOHNSON, FREDERICK T. F. (1915).....McGill Building, Washington, D. C.
LAKE, RICHARD P. (1900).....Bank of Commerce, Memphis, Tenn.
LEACH, MISS MAY ATHERTON (1907)....2118 Spruce St., Phila., Pa.
LITTLE, REV. FRANCIS K. (1916).....Rhinebeck, N. Y.
LITTLEJOHN, MRS. MALCOLM (1916)...Flushing, L. I., N. Y.
MCFADDEN, CHAS. (1906).....3214 Powelton Ave., Phila., Pa.
MCPHERSON, MRS. ROBERT W. (1916)...1240, 19th St., N. W., Wash., D. C.
*MANSFIELD, MRS. WALTER D. (1914) } Fairmount Hotel, San Francisco, Cal.
MARTIN, MRS. EDWIN S. (1905).....New Straitsville, Ohio.
MORSE, WILLARD S. (1908).....120 Broadway, N. Y.
MOSS, JESSE L. (1906).....Newberry Library, Chicago, Ill.
MYERS, THOMAS M. (1916).....262 Barrow St., Jersey City, N. J.
NORRIS, OCTAVUS J. (1916).....Washington Apts.
OWEN-CHAHOON, MRS. M. D. (1913)....The Woodward, Washington, D. C.
PHILLIPS, MRS. A. LATIMER (1910).....Shepherdstown, W. Va.
PIERCE, MRS. WINSLOW S. (1915).....“Dunstable,” Bayville, Long Island.
RAYNER, WILLIAM B. (1914).....2641 Connecticut Ave., Wash., D. C.
ROGERS, JAMES S. (1910).....528 Farwell Bldg., Detroit, Mich.
*SEMMES, RAPHAEL T. (1906).....Savannah, Ga.
SHEIB, S. H. (1907).....Hermitage Club, Nashville, Tenn.
SPENCER, JOHN THOMPSON (1907).....1507 Spruce St., Phila., Pa.
STEVENSON, GEO. URIE (1915).....1600 Broadway, New York City.
TILGHMAN, LIEUT. SAMUEL HARRISON (1914) ..... } Fort Ruger, Hawaii.
TURNER, VAN ARSDALE B. (1910).....Law Bldg, Wilmington, Del.
WILLIAMS, MISS LOUISA STEWART (1916) ..... } Bayville, L. I., N. Y.
WILSON, SAMUEL M. (1907).....Trust Co. Building, Lexington, Ky.

## ACTIVE MEMBERS

Where no P. O. Address is given, Baltimore is understood.

*ABERCROMBIE DAVID (1908).....Emory Grove, Md.
ABERCROMBIE, DR. RONALD L. (1916)...10 Whitfield Road, Guilford.
AGNUS, FELIX (1883).....American Office.
AMES, JOSEPH S. (1910).....Charlcote Place, Guilford.
AMMIDON, DANIEL C. (1916).....4014 Greenway, Guilford.

ANDREWS, C. MCLEAN, PH. D. (1907)...Yale Univ., New Haven, Conn.
ANDREWS, MATTHEW PAGE (1911).....849 Park Ave.
APPOLD, LEMUEL T. (1902).....Care of Colonial Trust Co.
ARMISTEAD, GEORGE (1907).....1025 Cathedral St.
ARTHURS, EDWARD F. (1899).....628 Equitable Building.
ATKINSON, ROBERT A. (1914).....216 W. Madison St.

BAGLEY, GEORGE P. JR. (1916).....818 Fidelity Building.
BAILY, G. FRANK (1908).....28 S. Hanover St.
BAKER, J. HENRY (1910).....2008 Park Ave.
BAKER, WILLIAM G. (1916).....Care of Baker, Watts & Co.
BALDWIN, SUMMERFIELD (1899).....1006 N. Charles St.
BARCLAY, MRS. D. H. (1906).....14 E. Franklin St.
BARRETT, HENRY C. (1902).....“The Severn.”
BARROLL, HOPE H. (1902).....Chestertown, Md.
BARROLL, L. WETHERED (1910).....609 Keyser Bldg.
BARRY, SAMUEL H., (1916).....715 Greenmount Ave.
BARTLETT, J. KEMP (1900).....2100 Mt. Royal Ave.
BARTON, RANDOLPH (1882).....207 N. Calvert St.
BARTON, RANDOLPH, JR. (1915).....207 N. Calvert St.
BASSETT, MRS. CHAS. WESLEY (1909)..2947 St. Paul St.
BAYARD, RICHARD H. (1914).....707 Gaither Estate Bldg.
BAYLESS, WM. H. (1915).....1101-2 Fidelity Building.
BEACHAM, ROBERT J. (1914).....Emerson Tower Bldg.
BEALMEAR, HERMAN (1916).....1610 W. Lanvale St.
BEATTY, MRS. PHILIP ASFORDBY (1910).229 E. North Ave.
BEATSON, J. HERBERT (1914).....Fidelity Trust Co.
BENJAMIN, ROLAND (1915).....Fidelity and Deposit Co. of Md.
BENSON, CARVILLE D. (1913).....1301 Fidelity Building.
BENSON, CHAS. HODGES (1915).....515 N. Carrollton Ave.
BERKELEY, HENRY J., M. D. (1906)....1305 Park Ave.
*BERNARD, RICHARD (1898).....54 Central Savings Bank Bldg.
BERRY, MISS CHRISTIANA D. (1907)....322 Hawthorne Road, Roland Park.
BERRY, JASPER M., JR., (1907).....225 St. Paul St.
BERRY, THOMAS L. (1909).....702 Fidelity Building.
BEVAN, H. CROMWELL (1902).....10 E. Lexington St.
BIBBINS, ARTHUR BARNEVELD (1910)...2600 Maryland Ave.
BIBBINS, MRS. A. B. (1906).....2600 Maryland Ave.
BICKNELL, REV. JESSE R. (1910).....117 W. Mulberry St.
BILLSTEIN, NATHAN (1898).....The Lord Balto. Press.
BIRCKHEAD, P. MACAULAY (1884).....509 Park Ave.
BIRNIE, CLOTWORTHY, M. D. (1892).....Taneytown, Md.
BISHOP, WILLIAM R. (1916).....1700 St. Paul St.
BIXLER, DR. W. H. H. (1916).....418 N. Potomac St., Hagerstown, Md.
BLACK, H. CRAWFORD (1902).....11th Floor Fidelity Building.
BLACK, VAN LEAR (1902).....11th Floor Fidelity Building.
BLACKFORD, EUGENE (1916).....200-4 Chamber of Commerce.
BLAKE, GEORGE A. (1893).....1212 N. Charles St.

BLAND, J. R. (1902).....U. S. Fidelity & Guaranty Co.
BLAND, RICHARD HOWARD (1916).....Catonsville, Md.
BONAPARTE, CHAS. J., LL. D. (1883)....216 St. Paul St.
BOND, CARROLL T. (1916).....1125 N. Calvert St.
BOND, G. MORRIS (1907).....315 P. O. Building.
BOND, JAMES A. C. (1902).....Westminster, Md.
BOND, THOMAS E. (1910).....726 Reservoir St.
BONSAL, LEIGH (1902).....511 Calvert Building.
BORDLEY, DR. JAMES, JR. (1914).....201 Professional Bldg.
BOSLEY, ARTHUR LEE (1912).....1406 Mt. Royal Ave.
BOSLEY, MRS. ARTHUR LEE (1912).....1406 Mt. Royal Ave.
BOULDIN, MRS. CHARLES N. (1916)....The Homewood Apts.
BOWDOIN, HENRY J. (1890).....401 Maryland Trust Building.
BOWDOIN, MRS. WM. GRAHAM (1916)...1106 N. Charles St.
BOWDOIN, W. GRAHAM, JR. (1909).....401 Maryland Trust Building.
BOWEN, HERBERT H. (1915).....American Office.
BOWEN, JESSE N. (1916).....825 Equitable Building.
BOWERS, JAMES W., JR. (1909).....16 E. Lexington St.
BOWERS, THOMAS D. (1916).....Chestertown, Md.
BOWIE, CLARENCE K. (1916).....3020 N. Calvert St.
BOYCE, FRED. G., JR., (1916).....11 E. Chase St.
BOYCE, HEYWARD E. (1912).....3 N. Calvert St.
BOYDEN, GEORGE A. (1911).....Mt. Washington.
BRADFORD, SAMUEL WEBSTER (1916)....Belair, Md.
BRANDT, MISS MINNIE (1908).....11 E. Read St.
BRATTAN, J. Y. (1902).....American Office.
BRENT, MRS. ALICE HARRIS (1916)....The St. Paul Apts.
BRENT, MISS IDA S. (1900).....1125 Bolton St.
BRENT, ROBERT F. (1908).....104 E. Lexington St.
BROMWELL, MISS HENRIETTA E. (1912).Box 50, Denver, Col.
BROWN, ALEXANDER (1902).....712 Cathedral St.
BROWN, ARTHUR GEORGE (1883).....867 Park Ave.
BROWN, EDWIN H., JR. (1904).....Centreville, Md.
BROWN, FRANK (1896).....16 W. Saratoga St.
BROWN, JOHN W. (1890).....201 Ridgewood Rd., Roland Park.
BROWN, KIRK (1897).....1813 N. Caroline St.
BROWN, MRS. LYDIA B. (1902).....1412 Bolton St.
BROWN, MRS. WILLIAM T. (1916).....Chestertown, Md.
BROWNE, ARTHUR LEE (1913).....Riderwood, Md.
BROWNE, B. BERNARD, M. D. (1892)....510 Park Ave.
BROWNE, REV. LEWIS BEEMAN (1907)...Havre de Grace, Md.
BRUCE, OLIVER H. (1913).....Westernport, Allegany Co., Md.
BRUCE, OLIVER H., JR., (1913).....Cumberland, Md.
BRUCE, W. CABELL (1909).....8 W. Mt. Vernon Place.
BRUNE, H. M. (1902).....841 Calvert Building.
BRYAN, CARRYL H. (1914).....Wardour, Annapolis, Md.
BUCKLER, THOMAS H., M. D. (1913)....1201 St. Paul St.

BURGAN, REV. H. W. (1910).....Annapolis, Md.
BURTON, PAUL GIBSON (1913).....108 E. Lexington St.
BUZBY, S. STOCKTON (1902).....1214 St. Paul St.

CALWELL, JAMES S. (1911).....215 St. Paul St.
CAREY, JAMES (1913).....2220 N. Charles St.
CAREY, JOHN E. (1893).....“The Mount,” Walbrook.
CARROLL, CHAS. BANCROFT (1915).....Doughoregan Manor, Howard Co., Md.
CARROLL, DOUGLAS GORDON (1913).....The Washington Apt.
CARY, WILSON MILES (1915).....18 E. Eager St.
CATOR, FRANKLIN P. (1914).....13-15 W. Baltimore St.
CATOR, GEORGE (1911).....803 St. Paul St.
CATOR, SAMUEL B. (1900).....711 N. Howard St.
CHALMERS, REV. ANDREW BURNS (1914) 2032 Park Ave.
*CHAMBERS, JOHN W., M. D. (1909).... 18 W. Franklin St.
CHAPMAN, JAMES W. JR. (1916).....2016 Park Ave.
CHAPMAN, W. J. (1916).....2306 Eutaw Place.
CHESTNUT, W. CALVIN (1897).....1137 Calvert Building.
CLARK, MISS ANNA E. B. (1914).....14 E. Mt. Royal Ave.
CLOSE, PHILIP H. (1916).....Belair, Md.
COAD, J. F. (1907).....Charlotte Hall, Md.
COALE, W. E. (1908).....109 Chamber of Commerce.
COHEN, MISS BERTHA (1905).....415 N. Charles St.
COLEMAN, WILLIAM C. (1916).....16 E. Eager St.
COLGAN, EDWARD J., JR. (1915).....330 E. 22d St.
COLSTON, FREDERICK M. (1911).....3 N. Calvert St.
COLSTON, GEORGE A. (1914).....3 N. Calvert St.
COONAN, EDWARD V. (1907).....Courtland and Saratoga Sts.
COOPER, MISS H. FRANCES (1909).....1415 Linden Ave.
COOPER, J. CROSSAN (1912).....Stock Exchange Building.
COPPER, WILLIAM B. (1916).....Chestertown, Md.
CORBIN, MRS. JOHN W. (1898).....2208 N. Charles St.
CORNER, THOMAS C. (1913).....269 W. Biddle St.
COTTMAN, J. HOUGH (1885).....812 Keyser Building.
COTTEN, BRUCE (1912).....Cylburn, Sta. L., Mt. Wash.
COTTON, MRS. JANE BALDWIN (1896)...239 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.
COWAN, DAVID PINKNEY (1915).....1602 Eutaw Pl.
CRAIN, ROBERT (1902).....2412 Eutaw Place.
CRANWELL, J. H. (1895).....Waynesboro, Pa.
CRAPSTER, ERNEST R. (1916).....321 St. Paul St.
CROMWELL, MRS. W. KENNEDY (1916)..Lake Roland.
CROSS, JOHN EMORY (1912).....Albion Hotel.
CULVER, FRANCIS BARNUM (1910).....125 W. 22d St.

DABNEY, DR. WILLIAM M. (1916).....Ruxton, Md.
DALLAM, RICHARD (1897).....Belair, Md.
DALSHEIMER, SIMON (1909).....The Lord Baltimore Press.
DANDRIDGE, MISS ANNE S. (1893).....18 W. Hamilton St.

DARNALL, R. BENNETT (1906).....1129 Fidelity Building.
DASHIELL, BENJ. J. (1914).....Athol Terrace, P. O. Station.
DASHIELL, N. LEEKE, M. D. (1904).....2927 St. Paul St.
DAUGHERTY, WILLIAM GRANT (1893)...505 Maryland Trust Building.
DAVIS, DR. J. S. (1916).....Biddle and Cathedral Sts.
DAVIS, SEPTIMUS (1907).....Aberdeen, Md.
DAVISON, GEORGE W. (1877).....11th floor, Garrett Building.
DAWKINS, WALTER I. (1902).....1119 Fidelity Building.
DAWSON, WILLIAM H. (1892).....Law Building.
DAY, MISS MARY F. (1907).....Bradshaw, Md.
DEAN, MARY, M. D. (1913).....901 N. Calvert St.
DEEMS, CLARENCE (1913).....The Plaza.
DEFORD, B. F. (1914).....Calvert and Lombard Street.
DEFORD, MRS. B. FRANK, (1916).....Riderwood, Md.
DENNIS, JAMES U. (1907).....2 E. Lexington St.
DENNIS, SAMUEL K. (1905).....2 E. Lexington St.
DENNY, JAMES W. (1915).....1900 Linden Ave.
DICKEY, CHARLES H. (1902)..... { Maryland Meter Company, Guilford Av. and Saratoga St.
DICKEY, EDMUND S. (1914).....Maryland Meter Company.
DIELMAN, LOUIS H. (1905).....Peabody Institute.
DOBLER, JOHN J. (1898).....114 Court House.
DODSON, HERBERT K. (1909).....2206 N. Charles St.
*DONALDSON, JOHN J. (1877).....220 St. Paul St.
DONNELLY, WILLIAM J. (1916).....Commerce and Water Sts.
DORSEY, ARTHUR (1913).....Hockley, Annapolis, Md.
DOYLE, JAMES T. (1916).....204 Augusta Ave. Irvington.
DUFFY, HENRY (1916).....135 W. Lanvale St.
DUGAN, HAMMOND J. (1916).....16 E. Lexington St.
DUKE, W. BERNARD (1909).....Tudor Hall, Univ. Parkway.
DUKE, MRS. KATHERINE MARIA (1908)..Riderwood, Md.
DULANEY, HENRY S. (1915).....Charles St. and Forest Aves.
DUNTON, WM. RUSH, JR., M. D. (1902)..Towson, Md.
DUVALL, RICHARD M. (1902).....16 E. Lexington St.
DUVALL, W. E. P. (1914).....Fidelity Building.

EARLE, SWEPSON (1916).....512 Munsey Building.
ELLIOTT, MRS. LILY TYSON (1915).....Ellicott City, Md.
ELLIS, MRS. THEODORE (1908).....610 Springfield Ave., Summit, N. J.
ELMER, LEWIS S. (1916).....2011 Callow Ave.

FAHNESTOCK, ALBERT (1912).....2503 Madison Ave.
FALCONER, CHAS. E. (1915).....1630 Bolton St.
FAURE, AUGUSTE (1916).....Windsor Hills.
FECHTIG, JAMES AMOS, M. D. (1893)....1303 N. Charles St.
FERGUSON, J. HENRY (1902).....Colonial Trust Co.
FIELD, CHARLES W. (1902).....801 Calvert Building.
FISHER, D. K. E. (1916).....1301 Park Ave.

FISHER, MISS GRACE W. (1907).....1420 Park Ave.
FITCHETT, THOMAS H. (1916).....Merc. Trust and Deposit Co.
*FORD, ISAAC HENRY (1914).....1412 N St., N. W., Washington, D.C.
FORD, MISS SARAH M. (1916).....1412 N. St., N. W., Wash'n, D. C.
FOSTER, MRS. REUBEN (1909).....2301 N. Charles St.
FRANCE, DR. JOSEPH I. (1916).....15 W. Mt. Vernon Place.
FRANCE, MRS. J. I. (1910).....15 W. Mt. Vernon Place.
FREEMAN, BERNARD (1916).....Orkney Road, Govans, Md.
FREEMAN, J. DOUGLAS (1914).....Orkney Road, Govans, Md.
FRICK, GEORGE ARNOLD (1914).....906 Maryland Trust Bldg.
FRICK, J. SWAN (1895).....Guilford.
FRICK, JOHN W. (1916).....835 University Parkway.
FURST, FRANK A. (1914).....Liberty Road and Chestnut Ave.
FURST, J. HENRY (1915).....23 S. Hanover St.

GAGE, MRS. EMMA ABBOTT (1911).....Annapolis, Md.
GAITHER, THOMAS H. (1892).....815 Gaither Building.
GAITHER, THOMAS H., JR. (1916).....508 Cathedral St.
GALLAGHER, MRS. HELEN M. P. (1916)..1017 N. Calvert St.
GAMBEL, MRS. THOS. B. (1915).....2017 St. Paul St.
GANTT, MRS. HARRY BALDWIN (1915)...Millersville, Md.
GARDINER, ASA BIRD, JR. (1912).....520 N. Calvert St.
GARNETT, J. MERCER (1916).....1239 Calvert Building.
GARRETT, JOHN W. (1898).....Garrett Building.
GARRETT, ROBERT (1898).....Garrett Building.
GARRETT, MRS. T. HARRISON (1913)....Evergreen, Charles St. Avenue.
GARY, E. STANLEY (1913).....722 Equitable Building.
GARY, JAMES A. (1892).....1200 Linden Ave.
GAULT, MATTHEW (1914).....1422 Park Ave.
GIBBS, JOHN S., JR. (1914).....1026 N. Calvert St.
GIBSON, W. HOPPER (1902).....Centreville, Md.
GIRDWOOD, ALLAN C. (1916).....Union Trust Building.
GITTINGS, JAMES C. (1911).....613 St. Paul St.
GITTINGS, JOHN S. (1885).....605 Keyser Building.
GLENN, JOHN, JR. (1915).....12 St. Paul St.
GLENN, JOHN M. (1905).....136 E. 19th St., New York, N. Y.
GLENN, REV. WM. LINDSAY (1905).....Emmorton, Md.
GOLDSBOROUGH, A. S. (1914).....2712 St. Paul St.
GOLDSBOROUGH, CHARLES (1908).....924 St. Paul St.
GOLDSBOROUGH, LOUIS P. (1914).....35 W. Preston St.
GOLDSBOROUGH, MURRAY LLOYD (1913)..Easton, Md.
GOLDSBOROUGH, PHILLIPS LEE (1915)...839 University Parkway.
GOODNOW, DR. FRANK J. (1916).....Johns Hopkins University.
GOODRICH, G. CLEM (1916).....110 E. German St.
GORDON, MRS. DOUGLAS H. (1916)....1009 N. Charles St.
GORDON, DOUGLAS H. (1896).....25 E. Baltimore St.
GORE, CLARENCE S., D. D. S. (1902).....1006 Madison Ave.
GORTER, JAMES P. (1902).....128 Court House.

GOUCHER, JOHN F., D. D. (1908).....2313 St. Paul St.
GOUGH, MRS. S. PIKE (1916).....1700 St. Paul St.
GOULD, CLARENCE P. (1908).....Univ. of Wooster, Wooster, Ohio.
GRAFFLIN, WILLIAM H. (1892).....Vickers Building.
GRAHAM, ALBERT D. (1915).....Citizens' National Bank.
GRAVES, MISS EMILY E. (1916).....304 W. Monument St.
*GRAVES, WM. B. (1909).....Pikesville, Md.
GREENWAY, WILLIAM H. (1886).....2322 N. Charles St.
GREGG, MAURICE (1886).....222 St. Paul St.
GRIEVES, CLARENCE J., D. D. S. (1904)..201 W. Madison St.
GRIFFIS, MRS. MARGARET ABELL (1913).702 Cathedral St.
GRIFFITH, MRS. MARY W. (1890).....Stoneleigh Court, Wash., D. C.
GRINDALL, DR. CHARLES (1916).....5 E. Franklin St.
GRISWOLD, B. HOWELL, JR. (1913).....Alex. Brown & Sons.

HABIGHURST, MRS. CHAS. F. (1916)....1620 Bolton St.
*HALL, CLAYTON C. (1880).....1124 Cathedral St.
HAMAN, B. HOWARD (1912).....1137 Calvert Bldg.
HAMBLETON, MRS. F. S. (1907).....Hambledune, Lutherville, Md.
HAMBLETON, T. EDWARD (1914).....Hambleton & Co., 8 S. Calvert St.
HAMMOND, EDWARD M. (1914).....803 Union Trust Bldg.
HAMMOND, JOHN MARTIN (1911).... { 203 W. Walnut Lane, Germantown, Pa.
HANCE, MRS. TABITHA J. (1916).....2330 Eutaw Place.
HANCOCK, JAMES E. (1907).....2221 St. Paul St.
HANN, SAMUEL M. (1915).....108 E. Elmhurst Rd., Roland Park.
HANSON, MRS. AQUILLA B. (1907).....Ruxton, Md.
*HANSON, JOHN W. (1887).....7 E. Franklin St.
HARLAN, HENRY D., LL. D. (1894).....Fidelity Building.
HARLAN, WILLIAM H. (1916)..... Belair, Md.
HARLEY, CHAS. F. (1915).....Title Building.
HARLOW, JAMES H. (1916).....Darlington, Md.
*HARMAN, S. J. (1902).....1418 Fidelity Building.
HARRINGTON, EMERSON C. (1916).....Annapolis, Md.
HARRIS, W. HALL (1883).....216 St. Paul St.
HARRIS, WM. HUGH (1914).....1219 Linden Ave.
HARRISON, GEORGE (1915).....1615 Eutaw Pl.
HARRISON, J. EDWARD (1915).....1601 Linden Ave.
HART, ROBERT S. (1915).....Fidelity Building.
*HARTMAN, A. Z. (1903).....732 W. North Ave.
HATTER, MRS. MARY S. C. (1914).....1623 Bolton St.
HAYDEN, WILLIAM M. (1878).....Eutaw Savings Bank.
HAYWARD, F. SIDNEY (1897).....Harwood Ave., Govans, Md.
HENDRICK, MRS. CALVIN W. (1915).....Hotel Albion.
HENRY, J. WINFIELD (1902).....107 W. Monument St.
HENRY, MRS. ROBERTA B. (1914)..... Waterbury, Md.
HENRY, W. LAIRD (1915).....17th floor Munsey Building.
HILKEN, H. G. (1889).....133 W. Lanvale St.

HILL, JOHN PHILIP (1899).....712 Keyser Building.
HINKLEY, JOHN (1900).....215 N. Charles St.
HISKY, THOMAS FOLEY (1888).....215 N. Charles St.
HODGDON, MRS. ALEXANDER L. (1915)...Pearsons, St. Mary's Co., Md.
HODGES, MRS. MARGARET R. (1903)..142 Duke of Gloucester St., Annapolis, Md.
HODSON, EUGENE W. (1916).....Care of Thomas & Thompson.
HOFFMAN, J. HENRY, D.D.S. (1914)....1807 N. Charles St.
HOFFMAN, R. CURZON (1896).....1300 Continental Trust Building.
HOLDEN, DR. FLOYD T. (1916).....2008 Guilford Ave.
HOLLANDER, JACOB H., PH. D. (1895)..Johns Hopkins University.
HOLLAWAY, MRS. CHAS. T. (1915)....Care Mrs. Chas. R. Hollaway, Normandie Heights, Md.
HOMER, CHARLES C., JR. (1909).....Mt. Washington.
HOMER, FRANCIS T. (1900).....40 Wall St., New York, N. Y.
HOMER, MRS. JANE ABELL (1909).....Riderwood, Baltimore Co.
HOPPER, P. LESLEY (1892).....Havre de Grace, Md.
HOPKINS, JOHN HOWARD (1911).....Sta. E, Mt. Washington Heights.
HORSEY, JOHN P. (1911).....649 Title Building.
HOWARD, CHARLES MCHENRY (1902)....1409 Continental Trust Building.
HOWARD, CHARLES MORRIS (1907).....700 Equitable Building.
HOWARD, HARRY C. (1907).....939 St. Paul St.
HOWARD, MCHENRY (1881).....901 St. Paul St.
HOWARD, WM. ROSS (1916).....Guilford Ave. and Pleasant St.
HUBBARD, WILBUR W. (1915).....Keyser Building.
HUGHES, ADRIAN (1895).....223 St. Paul St.
HUGHES, THOMAS (1886).....223 St. Paul St.
HULL, MISS A. E. E. (1904).....The Arundel.
HUME, EDGAR ERSKINE, M. D. (1913)..Johns Hopkins Club.
HUNTER W. CARROLL (1916).....White Hall, Md.
HUNTING, E. B. (1905).....705 Calvert Building.
HURD, HENRY M., M. D. (1902).....1023 St. Paul St.
HURST, CHARLES W. (1914).....24 E. Preston St.
HURST, J. J. (1902).....Builders' Exchange.
HURST, WILLIAM B. (1916).....3 W. Mt. Vernon Place.
*HUTTON, GAUN M. (1890).....838 Hollins St.
HYDE, ENOCH PRATT (1906).....223 W. Monument St.
HYDE, GEO. W. (1906).....225 E. Baltimore St.

IGLEHART, FRANCIS N. (1914).....14 E. Lexington St.
IGLEHART, IREDELL W. (1916).....506-7 Carroll Building.
IGLEHART, JAMES D., M. D. (1893)....211 W. Lanvale St.
IGLEHART, MRS. JAMES D. (1913).....211 W. Lanvale St.
IJAMS, MRS. GEORGE W. (1913).....4509 Liberty Heights Ave.
INGLE, EDWARD (1882).....The Cecil.
INGLE, WILLIAM (1909).....1710 Park Ave.

JACKSON, MRS. GEORGE S. (1910).....34 W. Biddle St.
JACOBS, MRS. HENRY BARTON (1916)..11 W. Mt. Vernon Place.

JACOBS, HENRY BARTON, M. D. (1903)..11 W. Mt. Vernon Place.
JAMAR, DR. J. H. (1916).....Elkton, Md.
JAMES, NORMAN (1903).....Catonsville, Md.
JENKINS, E. AUSTIN (1880).....831 Munsey Building.
JENKINS, GEORGE C. (1883).....16 Abell Building.
JENKINS, THOS. W. (1885).....1521 Bolton St.
JOHNSON, J. ALTHEUS (1915).....Seat Pleasant, Prince Geo. Co., Md.
JOHNSON, J. HEMSLEY (1916).....225 W. Monument St.
*JOHNSON, WILLIAM FELL (1902).....Brooklandville, Md.
JOHNSTONE, MISS EMMA E. (1910)....855 Park Ave.
JONES, ARTHUR LAFAYETTE (1911)... Care of J. S. Wilson Co., Calvert Building.
JONES, ELIAS, M. D. (1902).....Custom House.
JONES, T. BARTON (1914).....1213-14 Fidelity Bldg.
KARR, HARRY E. (1913).....1301 Fidelity Bldg.
KEECH, EDW. P., JR. (1909).....900-901 Maryland Trust Bldg.
KEIDEL, GEO. C., PH. D. (1912).....136 E. Capitol St., Wash't'n, D. C.
KENNEDY, JOSEPH P. (1915).....603 University Parkway.
KEYS, MISS JANE G. (1905).....208 E. Lanvale St.
*KEYSER, H. IRVINE (1873).....Keyser Bldg.
KEYSER, MRS. MARY WASHINGTON (1894) ..... Eccleston, Md.
KEYSER, R. BRENT (1894).....910 Keyser Building.
KING, HENRY L. (1916).....13-19 W. North Ave.
KINSOLVING, REV. ARTHUR B. (1908)...24 W. Saratoga St.
KIRK, HENRY C., JR. (1908).....106 E. Baltimore St.
*KIRK, JOSEPH L. (1906).....
KIRKLAND, OGDEN A. (1889).....17 W. Mulberry St.
KLINEFELTER, MRS. EMILY HENDRIX (1915) ..... Chestertown, Md.
KNAPP, CHARLES H. (1916).....1418 Fidelity Building.
KNOTT, A. LEO (1894).....Belvedere Hotel.
KOCH, CHARLES J. (1905).....2915 E. Baltimore St.
KNAPP, CHARLES H. (1914).....Fidelity Bldg.
KNOX, J. H. MASON, JR., M. D. (1909)..804 Cathedral St.

LACY, BENJAMIN (1914).....1630 Linden Ave.
LANAHAN, MRS. CHAS. (1915).....Washington Apartments.
LANKFORD, H. F. (1893).....Princess Anne, Md.
LATANÉ, JOHN HOLLADAY, PH. D., LL. D. (1913) Johns Hopkins Univ.
LEAKIN, J. WILSON (1902).....814 Fidelity Building.
LEDERER, LEWIS J. (1916).....Marine Bank Building.
LEE, H. C. (1903).....23 W. 20th St.
LEE, JOHN L. G. (1916).....511 Calvert Building.
LEE, RICHARD LAWS (1896).....232 St. Paul St.
LEGG, JOHN C., JR. (1916).....110 E. German St.
LEHR, ROBERT OLIVER (1916).....302 Exchange Place.
LEVERING, EDWIN W. (1916).....Calvert and German Sts.

LEVERING, EUGENE (1895).....26 South St.
LEVY, WILLIAM B. (1909).....11th floor, Fidelity Building.
LINTHICUM, J. CHARLES (1905).....217 St. Paul St.
LIVEZEY, E. (1907).....22 E. Lexington St.
LJUNGSTEDT, MRS. A. O. (1915).....Bethesda, R. D. 1, Mont. Co., Md.
LLOYD, C. HOWARD (1907).....1120 St. Paul St.
LLOYD, HENRY (1902).....Cambridge, Md.
LLOYD, UPSHUR (1909).....Easton, Md.
LOCKWOOD, WILLIAM F., M. D. (1891)..8 E. Eager St.
LUCAS, WM. F., JR. (1909).....221 E. Baltimore St.
LYELL, J. MILTON (1916).....1163 Calvert Building.
LYON, MISS MARY A. (1916).....1209 Madison Ave.
LYTLE, WM. H. (1908).....1220 St. Paul St.

MCADAMS, REV. EDW. P. (1906).....Glyndon, Md.
MCALLISTER FRANCIS W. (1916).....520 Woodlawn Rd., Roland Park.
MCCLELLAN, WILLIAM J. (1866).....1208 Madison Ave.
MCCOLGAN, CHARLES C. (1916).....12 E. Lexington St.
MCCORMICK, ROBERDEAU A. (1914)....McCormick Block.
MCCORMICK, THOMAS P., M. D. (1902)..1421 Eutaw Place.
MCEVOY, JAMES, JR. (1909).....533 Title Bldg.
MCGAW, GEORGE K. (1902).....Charles and Mulberry Sts.
MACGILL, RICHARD G., JR. (1891).....110 Commerce St.
MCGROARTY, WILLIAM BUCKNER (1913). 119 E. Baltimore St.
MACKALL, W. HOLLINGSWORTH (1909)..Elkton, Md.
MACKENZIE, GEORGE NORBURY (1890)..2 E. Lexington St.
MCKEON, MRS. E. H. (1910).....12 E. Eager St.
MCKIM, MRS. HOLLINS (1916).....The Severn Apts.
MCKIM, S. S. (1902).....National Union Bank.
MACKUBIN, MISS FLORENCE (1913).....The Brexton.
MCLANE, ALLAN (1894).....Garrison, Md.
MCLANE, JAMES L. (1888).....903 Cathedral St.
MCNEAL, J. V. (1907).....729 N. Calvert St.
MACSHERRY, ALLAN (1914).....224 St. Paul St.
MAGRUDER, CALEB C., JR. (1910).....Upper Marlboro, Md.
MALOY, WILLIAM MILNES (1911).....1403 Fidelity Building.
MANDELBAUM, SEYMOUR (1902).....617 Fidelity Building.
MANLY, MRS. WM. M. (1916).....1109 N. Calvert St.
MARBURY, WILLIAM L. (1887).....700 Maryland Trust Building.
MARINE, MISS HARRIET P. (1915).....2514 Madison Ave.
MARRIOTT, TELFAIR W. (1916).....217 St. Paul St.
MARSHALL, JOHN W. (1902).....13 South St.
MARYE, WILLIAM B. (1911).....222 E. Biddle St.
MASSEY, E. THOMAS (1909).....Massey, Kent Co., Md.
MATHEWS, EDWARD B., PH. D. (1905)..Johns Hopkins University.
*MATTHEWS, HENRY C. (1892).....Albemarle and Fleet Sts.
MAY, GEORGE (1916).....Maryland Club.
MEEKINS, LYNN R. (1908).....2418 N. Charles St.

MEIERE, T. McKEAN (1916).....1724 N. Calvert St.
MERCHANT, HENRY N. (1915).....119 E. Baltimore St.
MERRITT, ELIZABETH (1913).....3402 W. North Ave.
*MERRITT, MRS. J. ALFRED (1909).....1309 17th St., Washington, D. C.
MIDDENDORF, J. W. (1902).....1st floor Equitable Building.
MILES, JOSHUA W. (1915).....Custom House.
MILLER, CHARLES R. (1916).....2216 Linden Ave.
MILLER, MRS. CHARLES R. (1916).....2216 Linden Ave.
MILLER, DECATUR H., JR. (1902).....506 Maryland Trust Building.
MILLER, EDGAR G., JR. (1916).....Title Bulding.
MILLER, WALTER H. (1904)..... Care of Burton Bros., 348 Broadway, N. Y.
MILLIGAN, JOHN J. (1916).....603 N. Charles St.
MOODY, W. RAYMOND (1911).....Chestertown, Md.
MOORE, MISS MARY WILSON (1914).....2340 N. Calvert St.
MORGAN, JOHN HURST (1896).....10 E. Fayette St.
MULLEN, MISS ELIZABETH L. (1916).....206 E. Eager St.
MULLEN, REV. ALBERT OSWALD (1912).....329 E. Lafayette Ave.
MURRAY, DANIEL M. (1902).....Elk Ridge, Md.
MURRAY, RT. REV. JOHN G. (1908).....Chas. St. Av. and Univ. Parkway.
MYERS, WILLIAM STARR (1902).....15 Alexander St., Princeton, N. J.
MYERS, WILLIS E. (1911).....10 E. Fayette St.

NASH, CHARLES W. (1908).....225 St. Paul St.
NEAL, REV. J. ST. CLAIR (1914).....Bengies, Baltimore Co., Md.
NELLIGAN, JOHN J. (1907).....Safe Deposit and Trust Co.
NELSON, ALEXANDER C. (1907).....210 E. German St.
NEWCOMER, WALDO (1902).....National Exchange Bank.
NICODEMUS, F. COURTNEY, JR. (1902).....43 E. 18th St., New York, N. Y.
NICOLAI, CHARLES D. (1916).....Wallis Apts.
NORRIS, JEFFERSON D. (1914).....128 W. Lanvale St.
NORRIS, ISAAC T. (1865).....1224 Madison Ave.

OBER, GUSTAVUS, JR. (1914).....1217 N. Charles St.
OBER, J. HAMBLETON (1915).....300 N. Charles St.
ODELL, WALTER GEORGE (1910).....3021 W. North Ave.
O'DONOVAN, CHARLES, M. D. (1890).....5 E. Read St.
OFFUTT, T. SCOTT (1908).....Towson, Md.
OLIVER, THOMAS H. (1890).....Ivy Depot, Albemarle Co., Va.
OLIVER, W. B. (1913).....1st floor, Garrett Building.
OLIVIER, STUART (1913).....The News.
O'NEILL, THOS. (1907).....S. W. Cor. Charles & Lexington Sts.
OWENS, ALBERT S. J. (1912).....1408 Fidelity Building.
OWENS, E. B. (1915).....130 S. Charles St.

PACA, JOHN P. (1897).....620 Munsey Building.
PAGE, WM. C. (1912).....Calvert Bank.
PAGON, W. WATTERS (1916).....1319 Fidelity Building.
PARKE, FRANCIS NEAL (1910).....Westminster, Md.

PARKER, JOHN (1916).....Peabody Institute.
PARR, MRS. CHAS. E. (1915).....18 E. Lafayette Ave.
PARRAN, MRS. FRANK J. (1908).....144 W. Lanvale St.
PARRAN, THOMAS (1915).....Calvert Co., Md.
PARRAN, WILLIAM J. (1903).....124 S. Charles St.
PASSANO, EDWARD B. (1916).....Towson, Md.
PATTERSON, J. LER. (1909).....802 Harlem Ave.
PATTON, MRS. JAMES H. (1913).....Guilford Manor Apts.
PAUL, MRS. D'ARCY (1909).....“Woodlands,” Gorsuch Ave.
PEARCE, JAMES A., LL. D. (1902).....Chestertown, Md.
PEARRE, AUBREY, JR. (1906).....207 N. Calvert St.
PEGRAM, WM. M. (1909).....U. S. Fidelity and Guaranty Co.
PENNIMAN, THOS. D. (1911).....922 Cathedral St.
PENNINGTON, JOSIAS (1894).....Professional Building.
PENNINGTON, MRS. JOSIAS (1916).....1119 St. Paul St.
PERINE, E. GLENN (1882).....18 E. Lexington St.
PERINE, MRS. GEORGE CORBIN (1916)...1105 Cathedral St.
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PERKINS, WILLIAM H., JR. (1887).....700 Equitable Building.
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PITT, HERBERT ST. JOHN (1915).....912 N. Charles St.
PLEASANTS, J. HALL, JR., M. D. (1898).807 University Parkway.
POLLITT, L. IRVING (1916).....1715 Park Place.
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POST, A. H. S. (1916).....Mercantile Trust and Deposit Co.
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RADCLIFFE, GEO. L. P., PH. D. (1908)...615 Fidelity Building.
RANCK, SAMUEL H. (1898).....Public Lib'y, Grand Rapids, Mich.
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REED, MRS. EMILIE MCKIM (1909).....512 Park Ave.
REEDER, CHARLES L. (1907).....919 Equitable Building.
REIFSNIDER, JOHN M. (1895).....Westminster, Md.
REMSEN, IRA, LL. D. (1901).....Johns Hopkins University.
REVELL, EDWARD J. W. (1916).....13 E. Read St.

RICH, MRS. EDWARD L. (1915).....Catonsville, Md.
RICH, EDWARD N. (1916).....Union Trust Building.
RICHARDSON, ALBERT LEVIN (1902)....2127 N. Charles St.
RICHARDSON, MRS. HESTER D. (1901)...2127 N. Charles St.
RICHMOND, MISS SARAH E. (1915).....Md. State Normal School.
RIDGELY, MISS ELIZA (1893).....825 Park Ave.
RIDGELY, MRS. HELEN W. (1895).....Hampton, Towson, Md.
RIDGELY, JOHN J. (1916).....Towson, Md.
RIDGELY, MARTIN E. (1914).....Wilna, Harford Co., Md.
RIDGELY, RUXTON M. (1892).....510 Cathedral St.
RIEMAN, MRS. CHARLES ELLET (1909) { Dumbarton Farms, Rodger's Forge P. O., Md.
RIEMAN, CHARLES ELLET (1898).....14 N. Eutaw St.
RIGGS, CLINTON L. (1907).....Riggs Bldg., Charles and Read Sts.
RIGGS, LAWRASON (1894).....632 Equitable Building.
RIORDAN, CHARLES E. (1907).....204 Exchange Place.
RITCHIE, ALBERT C. (1904).....601 Title Building.
RITTER, WILLIAM L. (1878).....541 N. Carrollton Ave.
ROBERTS, MRS. JOHN B. (1916).....1116 St. Paul St.
ROBINSON, RALPH (1894).....1310 Continental Building.
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SETH, JOSEPH B. (1896).....Easton, Md.
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SIOUSSAT, ST. GEORGE LEAKIN (1912)..Vanderbilt Univ., Nashville, Tenn.
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SMITH, REV. CHESTER MANSFIELD (1912) 1204 Mt. Royal Ave.
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SMITH, JOHN DONNELL (1903).....505 Park Ave.
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SNOWDEN, WILTON (1902).....Central Savings Bank Building.
SOLLERS, SOMERVILLE (1905).....1311 John St.
SPENCER, RICHARD H. (1891).....Earl Court.
STABLER, EDWARD, JR. (1876).....Madison and Eutaw Sts.
*STABLER, JORDAN (1910).....Eutaw and Madison Sts.
STARR, RT. REV. WM. E. (1914).....Corpus Christi Church.
STEELE, JOHN MURRAY, M. D. (1911)...Owings Mills, Md.
STEIN, CHAS. F. (1905).....S. E. Cor. Courtl'd & Saratoga Sts.
STEINER, BERNARD C., PH. D. (1892)....1038 N. Eutaw St.
STERLING, GEORGE S. (1902).....228 Light St.
STEVENSON, H. M., M. D. (1904).....1022 W. Lafayette Ave.
STEWART, DAVID (1886).....213 St. Paul St.
STEWART, REDMOND C. (1916).....207 N. Calvert St.
STIRLING, ADMIRAL YATES (1889).....209 W. Lanvale St.
STOCKBRIDGE, HENRY (1883).....11 N. Calhoun St.
STONE, JOHN T. (1894).....N. W. Cor. Baltimore & North Sts.
STORK, JOHN WILLIAM (1914).....424 N. Charles St.
STORY, FREDERICK W. (1885).....217 Court House.
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THOMAS, JAMES W. (1894).....Cumberland, Md.
THOMAS, JOHN B. (1910).....S. E. Cor. Charles and 33rd Sts.
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THOMSEN, JOHN J., JR. (1881).....Maryland Club.
*TIFFANY, LOUIS MCLANE, M. D. (1902). 831 Park Ave.
TILGHMAN, OSWALD (1906).....Easton, Md.
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TROUPE, MRS. CALVIN FERRIS (1914)....St. Paul Apartments.
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WATERS, MISS MARGARET (1909).....Carrollton Ave. and Mosher St.
WATTS, J. CLINTON (1914).....223 St. Paul St.
WATTS, SEWELL S. (1916).....Calvert and German Sts.
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WHITE, MILES, JR. (1897).....607 Keyser Building.
WHITELEY, JAMES S. (1901).....510 Keyser Building.
WHITRIDGE, MORRIS (1890).....10 South St.
WHITRIDGE, WILLIAM H. (1886).....604 Cathedral St.
WHITRIDGE, MRS. WM. H. (1911).....604 Cathedral St.
WIGHT, JOHN H. (1914).....1415 Fidelity Bldg.
WILKINSON, A. L., M. D. (1910).....Raspeburg, Balto. Co., Md.
WILL, ALLEN S. (1910).....2620 N. Calvert St.
WILLARD, DANIEL (1913).....B. & O. Building.
WILLIAMS, MISS ELIZABETH CHEW (1916) ..... "Woodcliffe," 39th St., and Univ. Parkway.
WILLIAMS, FRED R. (1914).....213 Courtland St.
*WILLIAMS, HENRY (1887).....605 Union Trust Bldg.
WILLIAMS, HENRY W. (1891).....1113 Fidelity Building.
WILLIAMS, N. WINSLOW (1896).....1113 Fidelity Building.
WILLIAMS, ROBERT H. (1916).....Gaither Estate Building.
WILLIAMS, STEVENSON A. (1914).....Belair, Md.
WILLIAMS, T. J. C. (1907).....Juvenile Court.
WILLIS, GEORGE R. (1902).....213 Courtland St.
WILSON, J. APPLETON (1893).....800 Law Building.
WILSON, MRS. WILLIAM T. (1898).....1129 St. Paul St.
WINCHESTER, MARSHALL (1902).....Fayette & St. Paul, S. W.
WINCHESTER, WILLIAMS (1880).....National Union Bank.
WISE, HENRY A. (1882).....11 W. Mulberry St.
WOODALL, CASPER G. (1909).....American Office.
WOODRUFF, CALDWELL, M. D. (1914)....Hyattsville, Md.
WOODS, HIRAM, M. D. (1911).....842 Park Ave.
WOODSIDE, JAMES S. (1913).....1012 St. Paul St.
WOOTTON, W. H. (1905).....10 South St.
WORTHINGTON, CLAUDE (1905).....110 Chamber of Commerce.
WROTH, LAWRENCE C. (1909).....215 E. Preston St.
WYATT, J. B. NOEL (1889).....1012 Keyser Building.

YOUNG, ANDREW J. JR. (1916).....342 Equitable Building.
YOUNG, LOUIS F. (1916)..... 216 N. Calvert St.

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# MARYLAND HISTORICAL MAGAZINE

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# ARCHIVES OF MARYLAND

Published by authority of the State

## VOLUME XXXVI

The volume is now ready for distribution and is a continuation of the Proceedings of the General Assembly. It includes the sessions held from July, 1726, to August, 1729, and is edited by Bernard C. Steiner, Ph. D. An interesting feature of the volume is the appendix of about 100 pages, containing the text of statutes previously unpublished in the Archives, enacted from 1714 to 1726, and printed originally in two early compilations of Maryland Statutes which had not been drawn upon by previous editors.

During the period of the three sessions indicated in this volume, Benedict Leonard Calvert, a younger brother of Charles, fifth Lord Baltimore, was Governor of the Province. He was a genial, studious high-minded man of upright life and warm friendships. He was fond of antiquities, and was a friend of Thomas Hearne, the antiquary, in spite of the fact that the latter was twenty years his senior. Governor Calvert was the only literary man and scholar in the whole Calvert pedigree. He had made the grand tour of the continent of Europe before coming to America and served as Governor of Maryland from July, 1727, to September, 1731. He fell ill of consumption and died a few months after the close of his Governorship. The Proceedings of the Assembly do not show the encouragement to literature which Governor Calvert gave, but they abound in references to the controversy over the oath of Justices and the extension of English Statute Laws to the Province. The perennial struggle over the regulation of officers' fees was at an acute stage. Tobacco, the great staple of the Province was in a depressed condition and earnest efforts were made to improve this. The Session of 1728 provided new County seats for Calvert and St. Mary's Counties and gave them their present names, Prince Fredericktown and Leonardtown. The Session of 1729 placed the County seat of Charles County at Port Tobacco, and incorporated Baltimoretown on the North side of the Patapsco River. The vice of local legislation had already begun and an Act is passed for the destruction of bears in Somerset County. "Languishing debtors" who are to be set free, Naturalization of foreigners, correction of defects in the testamentary laws, prevention of the importation of convict felons, the formation of new parishes; such are some of the topics which occupied the attention of the Legislature at this period.

The attention of members of the Society who do not now receive the Archives is called to the liberal provision made by the Legislature, which permits the Society to furnish to its own members copies of the volumes, as they are published from year to year, at the mere cost of paper, press work and binding. This cost is at present fixed at one dollar, at which price members of the Society may obtain one copy of each volume published during the period of their membership. For additional copies, and for volumes published before they became members, the regular price of three dollars is charged.

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*"I give and bequeath to The Maryland Historical Society the sum of ..... dollars."*

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MARYLAND

HISTORICAL MAGAZINE

VOL. XII. JUNE, 1917. No. 2.

# LORD BALTIMORE'S CONTEST WITH SIR DAVID KIRKE OVER AVALON.

HENRY J. BERKLEY, M. D.

The scene opens with the beginning years of the seventeenth century. The minor King, Louis XIII, son of the great Henry of Navarre, was seated on the throne of France. His Minister Cardinal Richelieu, had assumed the leadership of the nation, and was employed in consolidating the Catholic interests into a common cause against the Huguenots. Unable to endure the persecution longer, about the year of grace 1618, a certain Gervase Kertk, with his family and relatives abandoned their home in the seaport town of Dieppe, Normandy, and fled to London. Kertk was a man well versed in the lore of the sea, and in London, by his sterling qualities, as well as ability soon attracted the attention of those interested in oversea commerce. Soon he became associated with the Barkeley Brothers, William and Francis, wealthy merchants, who were deeply interested in the welfare of the East India, the Levant and Muscovite Companies, trading in the several directions indicated by their names. Later, we find Kertk acting with Sir William Alexander, afterwards Earl of Sterling, in a project of his for colonizing the maritime regions of Canada, afterwards known as Nova Scotia and by the French as *La Cadie*. Under a charter from King James, given in direct conflict with

the anterior French claims to this region, Alexander settled a colony of Scotsmen there in 1622-23, and remained with them until the marriage of Charles I with the Princess Henrietta Maria, a sister of Louis XIII took place and the grant for the Nova Scotian Province was abrogated by the diplomacy of Cardinal Richelieu.

The Kertks, naturally, were enraged at the treatment they had received in their native land, and their resentment was nourished and increased by the tales of the later Calvinists fleeing from France after the fall of La Rochelle, and the conquest of other strongholds of the faith.

The restoration of Acadia, with its beginning prospects for trade and profits further angered them. With their co-religionists who had recently arrived in England, they planned vengeance at the first opportunity. This was not long in coming. In 1627 war was declared between England and France, leaving Canada and the maritime provinces open to attack by any enemy strong enough to subdue and hold the comparatively weak forts and towns along the shores of the coast and rivers. The Kertks associated with them in their venture Sir William Alexander and the brothers, Barkeley, whose facilities with shipping were an immediate and essential necessity to them. *A Company of Merchant Adventurers* was especially chartered for the purpose of reducing the Canadian Provinces, promoting trade there, and of holding them under Crown grants. Then an expedition of nine vessels was made ready, and as soon as the Spring opened, they sailed from the Port of London. Three of the sons of Gervase, David, John and James, were in command. The other captains were English, representing the monied interests in the venture. They had with them a noted pilot of San Malo, a man by the name of Michel, an ardent Calvinist, who had suffered persecution for the faith. The Kertk brothers had all seen service in private companies as well as in the Royal fleet, where they had risen to the posts of Captains.

The personnel of the sailors comprising the crews is interesting. They were mainly French and Basques, who on account of

religious and other persecution had been driven away from their home ports. The whole equipment voiced two compelling passions in the life of man—gain and revenge.

As they neared the shores of the New World, they captured a French convoy laden with provisions and munitions of war, and destined for the relief of Quebec and Port Royal. Among the booty were 135 pieces of heavy ordnance. These were sent back to London to be sold. The loss of the provisions was of greater importance to the French Colonists of Canada than the war material, as their stocks were depleted, and new supplies could not reach them for another year. In addition a considerable number of French and Basque fishing barques were taken. Had the Kertks energetically followed up their first advantage, they could have reduced the entire French colonies in a short season, as it was now devoid of any proper facilities for defense.

Flushed with their victories the fleet separated, a part proceeding to Cape Breton, St. John's and Port Royal, which they speedily captured. The other part, under James, John and the San Malo pilot, sailed to the Gulf of the St. Lawrence, reduced St. Anne, and then proceeded to Tadusac, at that date the most important trading station in this region, where they remained engaged in consolidating the fur trade.

They sent a vessel to Quebec to demand the surrender of the fort from Champlain, but the brig after arriving there was driven back by adverse weather, and obliged to return.

Leaving their conquests in the best state of defense possible for their return in the Spring, they set out for London to reap the reward of the venture. During the winter the vessels were refitted and with a considerably augmented fleet, as well as land forces to permanently hold the conquered territory, they sailed as soon as weather conditions permitted. The voyage seems to have been a prosperous one, and every vessel arrived safely at the rendezvous in the St. Lawrence Gulf. Sir William Alexander came with the fleet, also the fourth son of Gervase Kertk, Lewis, destined to be governor of the affairs of Canada. On

arriving in the St. Lawrence, a part of the fleet proceeded to the Acadian ports, and another part sailed to the trading post of Tadusac at the mouth of the Saguenay river.

The French had not been idle. Charles la Tour, then Governor of Acadia, had found means to send his father, Claude, back to France, to arouse the *Company of an Hundred Associates,* with Richelieu at its head, to action against the invading English. Four vessels under the command of de Rochmond, the Admiral of the Company, were despatched in the Spring of 1628, and arrived at Gaspé Road after the Kertks had left there. Learning that the English flotilla was in the neighborhood, they sailed forth to meet them. Their coming was heralded to the English by a despatch boat which de Rochemond had sent to Champlain. This was taken in the St. Lawrence, and David Kertk's flotilla sallied out to encounter this fleet. The action was short and decisive: all the vessels of the French being quickly disabled in their rigging and compelled to strike their colors. Their commander, with la Tour, the passengers and portions of the crews were sent as prisoners of war to England. The Kertks were knighted for bravery in this victory, and afterwards assumed the anglicized cognomen of Kirke.

David Kirke remained at Tadusac promoting trade, while his brothers continued up the river to Point Levi opposite Quebec. From there they sent an officer, under a flag of truce, to demand the surrender of the citadel and garrison. Champlain was in desperate straits,—it is recorded that only a single barrel of sour roots remained in the fort as provision, and his munitions were equally low—and was only too pleased to welcome the enemy. Most generous terms were offered by the English commander, and Champlain was entertained at Tadusac by David Kirke until a ship was made ready to convey him and his retinue, comprising "friars, Jesuits, two natives, baggage and weapons" to England. Quebec fell in the month of July, 1628.

Lewis Kirke was made Governor of Upper Canada, and Sir William Alexander, Governor of Lower Canada including the

Cape Breton and Nova Scotian provinces. Alexander, William Barkeley and Robert Charlton were made by the Crown, "Commissioners of the River and Gulf of Canada."

The purpose of the London Company was the permanent settlement and development of the resources of Canada and Nova Scotia. These projects were entirely upset by the peace of St. Germaine-en-Laye in 1632, which deprived it of all the advantages it had gained. Some £60,000 had been spent in the undertaking, a vast amount for those days. What the returns were during the time of the occupation of the provinces is unknown, but must have been considerable. The Company, through its agents, peaceably yielded up and restored all their land possessions to the French including the forts they had erected or restored. It, however, brought a number of petitions to the Crown, and to the Lords of Plantations and Trade for relief, but with negligible result. Neither did the French fulfil their obligations to the Company. Certain privileges and a money return was to be made to it, but neither was done.

The London Company appears to have dissolved, but the Kirkes continued to voyage and trade in the St. Lawrence and more northern regions, under a new patent granted by Charles I. This brought them again into conflict with the French, and they sustained considerable losses by the capture of their ships. David now came to England, becoming a member of the King's Privy Council, while the other brothers settled in Newfoundland.

This Island was the earliest of the English Crown grants. Discovered by Cabot, it remained uninhabited, except by savages, until 1578, when Sir Humphrey Gilbert, Sir George Peckham and Sir Thomas Gerard obtained a concession of the Island from Queen Elizabeth. Long before that date French, Basque and English fishermen had frequented its Banks, and dried their catches on the shores of Placentia Bay. Sir Humphrey Gilbert obtained the grant for the purpose of providing a place of refuge for the distressed "Papists" of England, and settling a colony there. Unfortunately, he was lost at sea shortly there-

after while on a voyage of discovery to the Norumbega Coast. Then the project fell into abeyance, and the grant was abandoned, until revived about 1600 by Sir Francis Bacon. He obtained from King James a new charter, which likewise was vacated. In 1620, George Calvert, the first Lord Baltimore, patented a part of the Island under the name of the Plantation of Aviland, or Avalon. He built himself a fort, erected a mansion house, brought over several hundred colonists, and for a time lived in feudal state. Eventually tiring of the long winters and the frightful lonesomeness of the region, he abandoned the colonists to their own devices, and placing his own affairs in the hands of an agent, one William Gyll, he left for fairer scenes at home.

A year after the termination of the French War, Sir David Kirke was sent over in the capacity of Governor of Newfoundland, with especial instruction to prevent the Frenchmen from fishing in the nearby waters and drying their fish on the island's shores. This was a right they had exercised for three-quarters of a century.

After Baltimore's abandonment of Aviland, the inhabitants began trading with the foreign fishermen, and many taverns arose for their entertainment, as well as debauchment, we fear, as reports came back to England from time to time of the wild doings on the Plantation, and of the debasement of the fishermen as well as "enlargement of the inhabitants." Kirke does not seem to have made an exemplary governor, as these complaints continued and became even more frequent than before. Nevertheless he stuck to his post, and even prospered there, for in 1637, four years later, we find him associated with "James, Marquis of Hamilton, Philip, Earl of Pembroke, and Henry, Earl of Holland" in obtaining a patent from King Charles I, for the entire Island. The petition recites, in part, "that George, Lord Baltemore, having left the Plantation in no sort provided for, Cecil, his heir, having also deserted it as have done several others who had grants of parcels of land, leaving divers of poor inhabitants without government, this grant was made at the humble petition of the above."

In 1638, Sir David Kirke went over in a ship commanded by Captain John Vassal to Aviland, and on arriving there, demanded possession of Lord Baltimore's house of the agent, Gyll. This was refused; but as Gyll had no means of resisting him, he eventually surrendered the mansion to Kirke, who afterwards resided there.

"Cecil, his heir" did not propose to submit tamely to this usurpation of his rights in the plantation. Quite probably he attached little value to it until someone else was in possession, then it immediately became of importance.

Sir David Kirke remained a resident of Aviland and governor of the Island for a number of years after he had dispossessed Calvert of his mansion house, during which time several petitions were addressed to the King and Protector, which met with little response on their part. In fact, in Baltemore's later prayers to King Charles II. bitter complaint is made of his father's lack of response to his petition, and he speaks of Cromwell as the "late pretended Protector." "In 1665, Kirke made over a part of his rights in the Island to John Claypole (son-in-law to Oliver Cromwell), Col. Rich and Col. Goffe and others, and Sir Lewis Kirke is endeavoring to get a confirmation of that patent." This quotation is made from a prayer in the year 1661, after the monarchy had been restored.

The reference to Sir Lewis Kirke arises from the circumstance that several years before the last given date, Sir David Kirke returning to England, in order to provide for affairs in Newfoundland, was attached by the Lord Baltemore, and thrown into prison on the charge of having confiscated his Aviland estate. English prisons of that date did not offer models of sanitary conditions, and Sir David shortly died "without satisfying the claims of the Lord Baltemore."

In a later petition Calvert addresses the King for relief, and in the prayers naïvely rejoices that he has brought a worthy and valiant man to an untimely end, and again deplores in a prayer to the Lords of Trade and Plantations that his imprisonment and death "did not suffice to fulfil his claim upon him."

After taking the depositions of a number of the inhabitants of the plantation, as well as bringing to bear all the influences possible. Lord Baltemore prevailed—a generation had arisen that knew not the Kirkes and their valiant deeds of thirty years before—and the Plantation was restored to him. In 1663, the King issued a mandate to "all commanders, captains, and all subjects in Newfoundland, to Sir Lewis Kirke, John Kirke, and the heirs of Sir David Kirke to deliver all houses and lands in Aviland to Cecil, Lord Baltemore"; an order that finally ended the controversy. Nevertheless, the Kirkes continued to reside in Newfoundland; Lewis and John died there and were succeeded by the sons of Sir David, George, Philip and David, who in 1680, in the report of a Commission to arrange for the settlement of sundry abuses of the fisheries and other matters, were described as "able men of estate," capable advisers as to difficult points about the fisheries and the destruction of the forests.

Cecil Calvert does not seem to have profited largely by the return of Aviland to his rule. The State Papers afford little information on this point. It is possible that the new Colony of Maryland absorbed so much of his interest that Newfoundland was neglected and abandoned to other hands than his. Of material profit there was none in the northern realm, but in the South there promised to be a better return.[1]

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[1] Assembled from the English Colonial Records, with additions from the Calvert Papers in the Library of the Maryland Historical Society.

# SOME UNPUBLISHED MANUSCRIPTS FROM FULHAM PALACE RELATING TO PROVINCIAL MARYLAND.

By Bernard C. Steiner.

Bishop William S. Perry of Iowa published, in 1878, a large volume entitled "Historical Collections of the American Colonial Church—Maryland and Delaware," containing in great part documents found among the manuscripts at Fulham Palace in London, being a part of the archives of the Bishopric of London, to which see, as is well known, the American Colonies were attached. The Library of Congress has recently received copies of all the papers in that collection which deal with Maryland and an examination of these transcripts discloses the fact that Bishop Perry's copyist was in many cases inexact and that, in printing the manuscripts, he left unpublished many of considerable interest. From these latter we make the following notes:

I.—Gov. Francis Nicholson wrote (317-152)* on March 18, 1695-6 of the affairs of Virginia and Pennsylvania, which latter colony he visited "last fall." Shortly afterwards, on May 18, 1696 (317-145) a memorial was sent, signed by the following clergymen: Peregrine Cony, John Lillingston, Richard Sewell, Stephen Bordley, Benjamin Nobbs, George Tubman, Hugh Jones and Thomas Cockshutt, urging that clergymen of the Church of England be sent to Maryland. They stated that, when Governor Nicholson came into the Province in 1694, he found there three Anglican clergymen and five or six Popish Priests, "who perverted idle people." There were also a "sort of wandering pretenders to preaching that came from New England and other places, who deluded not only the protestant dissenters from our Church, but many of the churchmen themselves

*The numerals refer to the number of the manuscripts in the collection of the Library of Congress.

by their extemporary prayers and preachments, for which they were admired by the people and got money of them." The three Anglican clergymen had married in the Province and "maintained their families out of plantations they had had with their wives." The "better and more responsible persons of the neighborhood plantations" that were Anglicans subscribed their names to small contributions, but the clergy could not get more than one-half or one-quarter of what was subscribed. Nicholson continued these three clergymen and with all possible care and expedition, erected churches in most parishes, proportionable to the tobaccoes that were in arrears since the act passed under Gov. Copley, and "placed us in the best vacancys, most convenient for the general serving of the country." "Some of us are forced to give 2,000 lbs. to the Clarks, by reason of their going so far to do their duties on the Lords Day." The "Publi tobacco" is generally slighted by the merchants, and is not reckoned above the one-quarter part of that which the planter cure for their own freight, for they cull the best of their crop "for themselves & keep the refuse and discolored tobacco to pay the sheriffs." "Merchants are not for meddling with publi tobacco also, because it is very troublesome to get it paid in any reasonable time." They have to go from "place to place to demand it of those planters" to whom the sheriffs send them.

The extent of the parishes is very large, some are over 20 and others 30 miles in length. "The inhabitants in this country having (many of them) vast tracts of land, live at least a mile asunder from their next neighbors. This large extent of parishes obligeth us to keep one or sometimes two horses to ride on. The charges of our board and keeping our horses takes up one-quarter of our greatest incomes and the remaining three parts (considering the rates we pay for English goods in the stores and that the merchants will allow us in goods at prime cost very rarely a penny and sometimes an half-penny or farthing a pound for our tobacco in bartering with them) will hardly find us with cloths and other necessaries. If we should have any overplus, when our necessitys and conveniences are served, it hazardous for us to freight it, lest it should prove a drug in the

English and Holland market and by paying from 10 to 16 pounds sterling per Tunn for freight besides the King's Custom etc., it should bring us into debt."

"So that should some of us that have wives in England send for them and go to housekeeping, we could not tell how to maintain them, there not yet being provided any minister's house or glebe, except at St. Mary's, where one Mr. Robbs lately arrived and having a wife is by his excellency placed." Yet Papists and Quakers, dissatisfied, try to have the 40-pound tax taken off. Without it there would not be left a tolerable subsistance for a single clergyman and his horse, "and one horse at least we must all of us, of necessity, keep ready by us, not only to ride to church on Sundays, but to ride all over parishes at christenings, weddings, visiting the sick and burials on the week days." Many would become Papists or Quakers to save themselves from taxes, if the members of these denominations were exempted therefrom. If Lord Baltimore should be restored as Proprietary, "the insolence of the Romish Priests (who are somewhat curbed by his Excellencies great care and vigilence) would soon be intolerable in these parts." "Great numbers of Irish papists are brought continually among us" and Irish priests are suspected to come *incognito*. The "Papists are intruding themselves into the company of the sick" and Nicholson had issued a proclamation against this practice. Dr. Bray's presence is desired, and an "ecclesiastical ruler" is needed.

Nicholson wrote on June 12, 1696 upon Virginia affairs (317-151). He complained against Andros and his conduct in reference to the just rents and regretted that the acts concerning religion and schools had been "repealed." The Papists and Dissenters are "pretty numerous" and Nicholson "will not answer for all the Church of England Men." He dare not communicate to the Assembly the news of the repeal, lest no other laws be passed. If the passage of new laws upon those subjects shall be secured; "I must attribute it to a more immediate influence from Heaven than any politicks I can use with them." (See 317-150 probably wrongly dated June 20, 1700, when Nicholson was no longer Governor. In this letter,

he refers to the receipt of the veto and writes that the Council will meet in the next week and will endeavor to reconcile matters.)

On July 4, 1696, John Povey wrote Nicholson from England in hope for speedy good news from him; but, ten days later, Nicholson had to report to the Bishop (317-146) that he found it impossible to secure the passage of any statute about religion, "without some clause about liberty and property, which, your Grace, very well knows, Englishmen are fond of."

Sir Thomas Lawrence had written Nicholson that the reason "for repealing the law was that, if such a clause about Magna Charta was granted, it nearly touched His Majesty's prerogative." Nicholson replied that this statement was incorrect; "They dread nothing here more than being forced to go to Westminster Hall," and come under the domination of Parliament. "I durst not venture to let them know that His Majesty had repealed the law about religion, for fear they should not have consented to make another." Nicholson asked that orders be sent out as to what sort of law may pass. A "Clause about Magna Charta was in a law made before my time and so I find it very difficult to get it quite left out at once." He especially hoped the school act would be allowed and enclosed new laws about religion and schools. He wrote more freely to the Bishop than to the Lords of the Committee or of Plantations, since the establishment of religion was in great danger.

In 1696, a very interesting and important religious census of the Province was sent to the Bishop of London showing the relative populousness of the several parishes (317-127).

| Countys. | Parishes. | Tithables. | Tobacco. | Incumbents. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| St. Mary's | William & Mary | 532 | 21280 | Benjn. Nobbs. |
| | King & Queen | 473 | 18920 | Chris. Platts |
| Calvert | Christ's Church | 537 | 21480 | Hugh Jones |
| | All Saints | 507 | 20280 | Tho. Cockshutt |
| Prince George | All Faiths | 278 | 11120 | |
| | St Pauls | 500 | 20000 | Monsiour Morien |
| | Piscattoway | | | |

| Countys. | Parishes. | Tithables. | Tobacco. | Incumbents. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Charles | William & Mary Port Tobacco | 258 | 10320 | |
| | Nanzemy | 175 | 19000 | George Tubman |
| Arundell | Herring Creek | 507 | 20280 | Henry Hall |
| | South River | 460 | 18400 | Tho. Clayton |
| | Middle Neck | 374 | 14960 | Port Annapolis is in Middle Neck, Peregrine Cony |
| | Broad Neck | 223 | 8920 | Edw'd Topp, Jr. |
| Baltimore | Patapsco | 218 | 8720 | |
| | St. John's | 128 | 5120 | |
| | St. George's | 137 | 5480 | |
| Coecill | South Sassafras | 350 | 14000 | Rich'd. Sewell |
| | North Sassafras | 321 | 12840 | |
| Kent | Kent Island | 146 | 5840 | |
| | St. Paul | 338(?) | 13520 | Stephen Bordley |
| Talbot | St. Paul's | 606 | 24240 | John Lillingston |
| | St. Peter's | 453 | 18120 | |
| | St. Michael's | 485 | 19400 | —— Leach |
| Dorchester | Choptanck | 407 | 16280 | Tho. Howell |
| | Dorchester | 221 | 8840 | |
| Somersett | Somersett | 304 | 12160 | Geo. Trotter |
| | Coventry | 369 | 14760 | |
| | Stepney | 362 | 14480 | George Trotter ut supra. |
| | Snowhill | 356 | 14240 | James Brechin |

Fifty shillings sterg p. Thousand for Publick Tobacco is a pretty usual price in Bills of Exchange.

Nicholson wrote on February 13, 1696-7 (317-143) that, from the hands of Sir Thomas Lawrence, he had received the Bishop's letter of January 3, 1695-6. He had been "kicked upstairs" from the position of lieutenant governor of Virginia to that of Governor of Maryland, "where I have found to my sorrow, great trouble and charge." He now enclosed the acts for the establishment of religion and of schools in Maryland. Blathwayt and Povey, in England, were hostile to him and, "knowing why they oppose the laws," he "got the Assembly to promise them something." "We have contracted for the building of a church at the Port of Annapolis, the seat of the government, for the building and finishing which the undertakers are to have £1000 sterling and, for building a Free School

at the same place, £500 sterling," the £200 (which Andros refunded) being part of it. Nicholson hoped that, " by the next fleet, His Majesty's furniture for the church will be sent." The college in Virginia is referred to and Nicholson stated that he would give up his pretentions to succeed Andros in Virginia, and would even quit Maryland, rather than hurt it. He had sent an account of the taxables and the glebes. Lord Baltimore, when Nicholson was in England, had promised him to give a glebe for each parish and renewed this promise to Lawrence, when Nicholson asked Lawrence to remind him of it. Each glebe should consist of 300, 400, or 500 acres. If the King should confirm Baltimore's claims to the waifs, etc., the latter should be made to give these glebes, which should be taken from escheated or surplusage lands, when possible, to prevent their being laid out too distant from the settlements.

On February 15, 1696-7 (317-159) Nicholson wrote that he had received from the Archbishop of Canterbury the following books: " The Parson's Counsellor," " An Abridgment of the Ecclesiastical Laws," three small books named " A Guide for Constables," six small books named " A Familiar Guild," " The Poor Man's Guide," " Ten Brief Expositions of the Church Catechism," " The Poor Man's Help," and " The Catechism of the Church."

Sir Thomas Lawrence wrote, on February 20, 1696-7 (317-79, 192), that he had arrived in Maryland in August, after a " prosperous voyage," though one with many delays. He gave the Bishop's letters to the Governor. " I find him employed in erecting a State House for the administration of justice, a fine brick building, in which are comprehended convenient apartments for all the offices of business in this country. This is almost finisht. We are now going on with as fine a church, which will cost a £1000, His Excellency giving an £100 towards it, and a school at the same time, £500, of which £200 sterling and £300 is paid back by Sir Edmund Andros upon your Grace's award as a part." Lawrence criticises Andros and hopes that a church building in each of the 30 parishes in the Province will be completed during the coming summer and be ready to

receive Dr. Bray, when he shall come. The Assembly has been in an "ill humor," because of the reversal of the laws in England, and, if Nicholson "had not with address got them speedily re-enacted, the churches would not have been built and the maintenance of the ministry" woud have failed. "With equal Courage," Nicholson threw out Captain Coode, who "having first gotten a deputation from Dr. Payn to invade and go halves with him, in the Commissary's office, and after entered into the house of Burgesses, on purpose, by his atheism and debauched designs, to have corrupted them, to the overthrow of all public spirited undertakings." Had Coode succeeded, the "now prosperous affairs of this Province had been in an ill condition."

On February 23, 1696-7, Nicholson wrote (317-138) upon affairs in Pennsylvania, a subject to which he returned, in a letter dated April 30, 1697 (317-141). In the latter epistle, he thanks the Bishop for books sent, attacks Andros, expresses his hope for Bray's arrival, and asks that Bray be made a doctor of divinity, put into the Council and made Commissary for Pennsylvania, New York, and New England, and also that, before he sails he may "preach before His Majesty and dedicate" his sermon to the King. "Our Assembly were in so very bad a humor that I could not get them to address His Majesty that the half of the quarter part of the shilling per hogshead should be appropriated for the buying of religious books."

About this time, Gerard Slye (317-134) wrote that Nicholson was "furiously zealous for the building of schools and colleges and with such a vast charge that the country is not able to bear it. He is as mad against them that first appeared there for King William" and were in principal "command," calls them "Rebels," and "threatens to try them with a file of musketeers and hang them with Magna Chartas about their necks." The grand jury of St. Mary's County presented Slye, because he said on April 30, at Patuxent, that Nicholson is at Jamestown and "every one knows his lies and he cannot deceive them, and again Slye said on May 30, 1697 (317-164) that Nicholson stopped letters that came in the ships and consealed them for some time and broke them open, and afterwards sent them

away." On a third occasion, upon May 4, Slye said "I expect old Rattlehead (meaning Nicholson) there (at Hampton), he had met John Perry. I taxed Perry with the message O Rattlehead sent by him to Mr. Crop relating to me. The o Dog (Perry) denied every thing, but I find him a fit instrume for mischief." Again on June 26, Slye said that "Nichols is a man of the worst of characters, though he does what he c to purchase a better, but that won't do among our men thought next the helm," meaning the Privy Council and t Lords of the Committee of Trade and Plantations.

A dateless document written by Slye, humbly apologizing f his conduct towards Nicholson (317-160) doubtless refers this controversy.

Nicholson wrote the Bishop of London on June 30, 169 (317-167), that three clergymen came in the middle of Ma and are already disposed of. He hoped that Bray would arri with ten more by the next fleet and that with them would arri His Majesty's furniture and plate for the Annapolis Churc "Except the Church of England be encouraged here, especial by His Majesty and Your Grace, it will fall." Nearly a ye later, on May 26, 1698, Nicholson expressed the hope that t bills for establishment of religion and schools were now a proved. He thanked the Bishop for extracts from priests' i tercepted letters and hoped to "countermine their wicked d signs." A proclamation concerning them was enclosed. S Thomas Lawrence had "been extreme ill all this last winter a distemper, which several times brought him nigh to dea and in all human probability he could not live another winte if he stayed here." On his arrival in England, Sir Thomas wi give full information concerning Maryland and Pennsylvani Nicholson had "in all respects found him a very pious and zea ous son of the Church of England, a constant assertor of mo archy (which I think is a natural consequence of the former and wholly devoted to His Majesty's interests."

The Grand Jury presented Philip Clark of St. Mary's Cou ty for defaming Nicholson at St. Mary's City, on March 2

1697-8, saying (317-174): "I hear who are chosen Burgesses. The Jacobite Burgesses, who are the Governor's friends are now out and I will warrant I will manage them all well enough. He is no better than a Jacobite." At another time, he said: "The Governor's drift is to have the Roman Catholics so subject to him that they should either concur with him in choosing such members for the House, as he pitched on, or if they did not, it should be in his power to proceed with rigor against them. So out of fear and self preservation, they must comply with him."

Later in the year, on September 2, 1698, the Grand Jury (317-173) presented to the Provincial Court our old acquaintance, John Coode, Sr., of St. Mary's County for "much disturbances and commotions raised." If Gov. Andros of Virginia had "taken care to have him apprehended and given to justice in this Province this would not have happened." The Judges of the Provincial Court endorsed this statement and added that Coode, with his party, "brags of their security in the Colony of Virginia."

The Fulham Manuscripts also contain copies of the following official papers dating from the period of Gov. Nicholson's administration:

1.—A letter signed by Henry Jowles, on part of the Council, and Kenelm Cheseldyn, on part of the House of Burgesses, dated October 19, 1694, (317-170) asking the patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury for the Free Schools, thanking him for what he had already done and telling him of new methods devised of raising money for that purpose.

2.—The Order in Council of March 1695-6 (317-166) repealing the Maryland laws.

3.—A letter to the Archbishop of Canterbury dated July 10, 1695 (317-137) signed by Sir Thomas Lawrence, on part of the Council, and Kenelm Cheseldyn, on part of the House of Burgesses.

4.—An Order in Council concerning waifs dated February 18, 1696-7 (317-62).

5.—A letter to the Archbishop of Canterbury signed by Lawrence and Cheseldyn for the Assembly, dated June 10, 1697, expressing the hope that the new laws might pass (317-200) and

6.—A letter signed by William Bladen, Clerk of the House of Burgesses, dated March 29, 1698 (317-67), referring to the Archbishop of Canterbury's letter of April 11, 1697 and asking his help in promoting the Free School.

II.—Rev. Thomas Bray wrote the Bishop in 1700 (317-129) that he arrived in the Province on March 18. On his way to Annapolis he "met with the news brought by a Quaker in the same ship myself that the 40 pounds per poll is taken off by order of Council." This news surprised Bray, especially because the veto was given "at the solicitation of and in favor of the Quakers, backed by and in a close confederation with the papists, as every one here plainly sees." Mr. Hastreel, their court solicitor, told Bray in London "that they are the most considerable part of the Province both for riches and numbers" and that the tax makes these numerous and trading people leave the Province. Bray denied the truth of this statement and hoped soon to send a census of Maryland and show that "Quakers and Papists joined together will not make one-tenth part towards the balance, in number or riches." The Quakers decline in Maryland and in Pennsylvania. The "Keithians" ask Bray for a visit, which he hopes to give them in Philadelphia.

Gov. Nicholson was sensible "of the need of an establishment" and "out of a hearty zeal for the preservation of the Church leaves no stone unturned to have the same law for religion, without the exceptionable clause, re-enacted by the next Assembly which sitts the 26th instant. He has given me the inclosed list of members, to make the best uses thereof I can in the meantime [This list is not found.—Ed.] and does himself endeavor to influence the leading members, as he can meet with them. He was pleased to offer, if it would be of service, to prorogue the Assembly to a longer day." Bray did not agree to this plan, since the Quakers "who are the best at tampering, will

have a longer time, as well as ourselves." He feared delay especially, since "Pen (*sic*) is to be in the Whitsunweek at their Grand yearly Meeting in this Province, where all the most considerable planters of all other persuasions come also, as to an Exchange, it is thought desirable (?) that the Assembly meet at the day appointed. But his Excellency does resolve, if the bill miscarrys, to dissolve this and call another Assembly." "So that nothing, I am satisfied, will be omitted on his part to preserve the church under this fierce attack, which noble zeal for our preservation in such an extremity, as it shall not fail here of just acknowledgements, so I know it will engage your Grace to protect his excellency from receiving any prejudice thereby at home."

On May 29, 1700, Rev. Mr. Colbatch wrote (317-148) that Dr. Bray's exemplary zeal was instrumental in the passage of the new law for an establishment and that the visitation of the clergy held by him put them "into an excellent method for the due and right discharge of their ministerial duties." Bray had been sent back to England to secure more clergy and obtain the confirmation of the act concerning religion. Gov. Nathanial Blakiston, on June 12, 1700 sent word (317-132) that Dr. Bray had gone home with papers concerning the new law. Blakiston would settle the Commissary's office upon any one whom the Bishop may appoint. "Allow my actions to be the standard of my intentions for the promotion of the Church."

III.—At a meeting (317-59) of the Rector, Governors, and Visitors of the Free Schools, held at the City of Annapolis, Tuesday, September 6, 1715, there were present, Rev. Joseph Colebatch, Rector His Excellency the Governor (John Hart), the Hon. Samuel Young, Esq., the Hon. Philemon Lloyd, Esq., Rev. Henry Hall, Rev. Jacob Henderson, William Bladen, Esq., and F. Mercier, the clerk of the Board. In view of the "extraordinary want of a good Ussher to assist in the free school of this City," i. e. Annapolis, Mr. Thomas Bordley, who was going to England, was invited to be present and was then asked to "invite and procure some discreet and learned person, well

qualified" to become an usher and to assure him of a salary of £50 sterling annually, with a promise of the mastership, in case of a vacancy therein, or of the headship of another free school to be erected on the Eastern Shore.

IV.—A petition against Rev. William Tibbs, rector of St. Paul's Parish in Baltimore County was filed by the vestry of that parish (317-153) on February 15, 1714-5, being signed by John Downe, John Willmott, Jr., Thomas Todd, Jr., Peter Bond, John Hillen and John Gill (a marksman). They charged that the wickedness of the people of the neighborhood came largely "from the bad example of our minister, he being a very weak man." He was a "common drunkard," and when intoxicated was guilty of shameful acts, he refused to go to houses to baptize sick children without pay, he demanded money for the administration of the sacrament of the Lord's Supper in private houses, and he "will be drunk" immediately after the celebration of the Communion. Depositions were appended which were made on November 16, 1714, that, in the preceding August, Tibbs was sent for to administer the Communion at Richard Colegate's house to Mrs. Ellinor Herbert, the mother of Colegate's wife, Mrs. Rebecca Colegate. Mrs. Herbert "lay very sick." After the service, at which Capt. Charles Merriman and his wife were also present, as Tibbs "sat nodding in his chair," Mrs. Merriman heard him demand of Colegate twenty shillings: ten for his visit and ten "for his medicine." Mrs. Merriman was "startled" at this "demand." Mrs. Colegate confirmed this statement, except that she remembered his expression as being ten shillings "for his means." She added that Tibbs got so drunk on that occasion that she was forced to send two servants to take him home, as he could not walk thither and that, on a later occasion, he was paid eighteen shillings for a second administration of the Lord's Supper.

On Sept. 7, 1714, Todd and Willmott in open vestry meeting accused Tibbs of such acts, Todd being especially emphatic in his denunciations of Tibbs at that time, as was testified by John Thomas, "Clerk of the Vestry," John Adams, "Clerk

of the Parish," and James Rider, Church warden, a marksman who appears to have been a friend of Tibbs.

The case was referred to the Revs. Henry Hall, Thomas Cockshutt, Joseph Colbatch, and Jacob Henderson, who made a report censuring Todd for his despising all kinds of authority and admonishing Tibbs "to change his life and reconcile himself to his people with all speed," or he shall receive a summons to come before the Governor for his defence.

Out of this difficulty, between the Vestry and Tibbs, quite probably arose the establishment of the Presbyterian Church at Patapsco on Curtis Creek in 1715. In Webster's History of the Presbyterian Church in America, we are told that the Rev. Hugh Conn was born in Ireland about 1685 and graduated at the University of Glasgow. The trade from the Patapsco to Great Britain gave rise to a Presbyterian Congregation in Baltimore County, who applied to London Merchants for a minister. In response to this call, Mr. Conn came over. In September, 1715, Mr. James Gordon presented a call for him from the people of Baltimore County. Presbytery approved this call and he was ordained in October, and installed Pastor of the congregation of Patapsco by the Rev. James Anderson, of New Castle, George Gillespie of White Clay Creek, and Daniel McGill of Bladensburg, (three Scotchmen).

In September, 1719, he was dismissed from his charge on account of "the paucity of his flock." He immediately accepted a call to the Bladensburg Church, and remained there, until his death in 1752.

Through the researches of Mr. Wm. B. Marye and Dr. J. Hall Pleasants, we learn that the Baltimore County Court proceedings, Liber I. S. No. B, 1708-1715, fol. 608-609, show that at the March Court, 1714-15, Thomas Todd . . . "humbly prays that his house may be licenced for a presbyterian minister to preach in, which petition the Justices . . . . granted, provided said minister qualifies himself by taking the oaths by act of assembly." Mr. Todd died in May, and his widow later married Rev. Mr. Conn, died in 1717 and is buried in the fam-

ily graveyard beside the Todd house, at North Point. It is an interesting fact that for about two hundred and fifty years a Thomas Todd, each a direct descendant from his predecessor, has owned and lived on the farm. At Mr. Todd's house were held the first regular Presbyterian services within the bounds of the Presbytery of Baltimore.

Again Liber G. M. fol. 55 August Court, 1715: "upon the petition of Hugh Conn, a presbyterian minister, that a house lately built on the land of John Frizell on the south side of Patapsco river at the head of Curtis Creek may be recorded for a Presbyterian Meeting House, . . . it is ordered accordingly."

V.—The relation of Gov. John Hart to the Clergy is shown by several letters. On March 4, 1716/17, the Bishop writes to some correspondent of his pleasure at hearing that Hart "so heartily interests himself in the affairs of the Church" and of his hope that Henderson's commission will be respected. The parishioners of North Elk River must not be forgotten, but the Bishop feared that he could not "secure a well qualified person" for so small an "encouragement" as £40 per annum. The funds of the Society were so low that "no augumentation" could be expected from thence. Gov. Hart wrote the Bishop, on June 20, 1717 (317-194), that Rev. Mr. Barron had been offered any vacancy in the Province. He accepted a small parish "near me" and, "when the parishioners did not subscribe to his better support, I presented him to another of more considerable value, where he remains, much to his satisfaction." Rev. Mr. Warner behaved himself "with prudence." He had been admitted as Usher, with a salary of £50 per annum from the date of the Bishop's letter of Recommendation. Rev. Mr. Irvine, within three days of his arrival, supplied Mr. Baily's former parish. "The latter is a very unhappy person and, though his behavior is far from being commendable, yet as he has received holy orders, I cannot see him want bread (which he had thrown away upon some distaste to his parishioners) so have again presented him another parish, in hopes he will reform

and be a new man." Hart promised to assist the two Commissaries.

From Annapolis on Nov. 3, 1714, Rev. William Keith wrote (317-171) that Col. Hart was "vigilant to supply vacant cases," of which there were 4 very good ones then in the Province.

When Hart departed from Maryland in 1720, nine of the clergy, on May 19, signed a letter of regret (317-92). The signers were William Maconchie of Port Tobacco Parish in Charles County; Giles Rainsford, of St. Paul's Parish, Prince George's County; Joseph Colbatch, of all Hallow's Parish, Anne Arundel County; Evan Evans, D. D., of St. George's (Spesutia) Parish, Baltimore County; Henry Hall of St. James' Parish, Anne Arundel County; Thomas Cockshutt, of All Saint's Parish, Calvert County; Jonathan Kay, of Christ Church Parish, Calvert County; John Fraser, of Piscataqua Parish, Prince George's County, and Samuel Skippon, of St. Anne's Parish, Annapolis.

VI.—The Rev. Jacob Henderson, Commissary of the Bishop of London for the Western Shore of Maryland, caused his proctor, the quarrelsome lawyer, Thomas MacNamara, on Feb. 25, 1717, to transmit articles (317-131) against Rev. Henry Hall, who would not show his letters of ordination to Henderson. Finally, he handed them to Bernard White, Henderson's Register and Writer, and, when White did not return them, Hall demanded them back in a rage, "and went to Gov. Hart and sued out a writ for the return of the letters." Because of Hall's actions, White was barred, for a time, from practice in the Maryland Chancery Court. In July last, Hall was "much disguised with liquor, to the great scandal" of his "function and evil example to others."

The Bishop responded (317-130), referring Henderson to Falconer's work concerning the erection of a court. He regretted that Hall and Henderson fell out, but believed that both of them act uprightly. "If all that is personal be laid aside,

your proceedings will tend to the advantage of Church and Colony." The Bishop did not believe that Gov. Hart did "anything with a design to affront my authority" and exhorted Henderson and Hart "mutually to forget past heats" and again become friends.

Henderson wrote (317-93) Dr. Francis Astry at Fulham Palace on June 17, 1718, that a third of the Provincial Assembly was composed of dissenters and the other two-thirds were "very low" and opposed Gov. Hart "much" under Queen Anne, but that they are "now his creatures and the party, at present, that he caresses and is supported by," so that no law can pass to support the jurisdiction of the Church Courts. The letter was conveyed to Dr. Astry by Edward Calvert, Lord Baltimore's younger brother, who was destined to return to the Province ten years later and to die there.

On Sept. 5, 1718, Henderson wrote (317-120) asking permission to come to England for a visit. Henderson's charge to the Clergy (317-74) on June 28, 1720, urges that the catechism be better taught, the Lord's Supper be more often administered, and the observance of holydays and days of fasting be more constant.

An unnamed young man going from Maryland to school at Beverly in Yorkshire is recommended for confirmation by Henderson on Aug. 19, 1724 (317-69). On Sept. 20, 1725, Lord Baltimore wrote (317-181) that Henderson had presented to him a letter from the Bishop and that instructions shall be sent at once to Gov. Calvert, in accordance with the Bishop's desires. The Proprietary was pleased to know that Calvert's administration of the Province had met with favor from the Bishop.

An anonymous letter, dated Oct. 25, 1725, complains against Henderson's acts as Commissary (317-182). Some years later, on April 25, 1735 (317-75) Henderson wrote that Rev. Richard Chase, who occasioned coldness between the Bishop and Lord Baltimore, was ordained by Benjamin Hoadley, Bishop of Salisbury, and is a "person of much levity, no learning, and supposed to be a free thinker, or deist. He gives himself great

liberties in ridiculing religion and that set of people highly caress and admire him." Upon his arrival he was "full of invectives" against the Bishop, until Henderson told him such conduct was "unbecoming" and the Governor discouraged him. Then he kept silence. Baltimore gave him one of the "best parishes," (*i. e.,* All Hallows, Anne Arundel), to "the great grief of most of his parishioners." Since this appointment, there have arrived in Maryland the Rev. Nathaniel Morell (William and Mary Parish, Charles County), "the most absolute sot in nature" and Rev. John Vaughan (Westminster Parish, Anne Arundel County), "who has indeed, the appearance of a prudent gentleman." Both clergymen came from Lord Baltimore without the Bishop's license.

VII.—The Rev. Christopher Wilkinson, Commissary for the Eastern Shore, wrote on July 29, 1719 (317-191) that his parishioners of St. Paul's, Queen Anne's County, were building a brick church, the best one in the Province. He asks a gift of plate for the Altar, and hopes to receive ornaments for the pulpit and Altar table by the hands of "some merchants trading from Liverpool in our ports. We want a Bible and Common Prayer Book, also." "A motion for dividing of parishes is up" in the General Assembly, but such a division ought not be made without the Bishop's knowledge. A parish might be taken from Messrs. Nicolls, Mainadier's, and Wilkinson's and a church built in it, "so conveniently seated that every parishioner in the innermost parts of the several parishes might go every Lord's Day to the Church, whereas now, as they are, not above once in three weeks, or in a fortnight, and that they may do this, I am obliged every third Lord's Day to preach at two churches 7 miles distant and one of these 17 miles from my home which I cannot continue." More clergymen are needed. On Aug. 16, 1723 Wilkinson (317-135) wrote to ask whether an incestuous marriage should be decreed a nullity, or whether he should merely decree a separation of the parties. He wrote, on Oct. 18, 1728 (317-189), that a Bishop was needed in Maryland, as well as Deacons to catechise the children and

negroes and attend worship every Lord's Day. He offered to give his Deacon half his maintenance and thinks such an arrangement would be more satisfactory than to divide parishes, which would discourage ministers from coming out to Maryland. The Assembly now sitting have brought in several such bills. It these are passed, the clergy cannot make allowance for deacons.

VIII.—The Rev. Giles Rainsford received from Gov. Charles Calvert, on April 19, 1723 (317-197) a letter to the effect that he was bound for England in the search for restoration in health. His brethren would supply his parish until his return. "He has behaved himself so well as to be very much beloved by his parishioners." Gov. Calvert appends a request for 2 or 3 more clergymen and states that he has inducted Rev. Mr. Ramsey into a vacant parish. Rainsford, probably, did not sail that year; for, on April 10, 1724 (317-97), he wrote that he suffered form pain in his head, his old distemper, and wished to return to England. He may be addressed then at the Virginia Coffee House in Michael's Lane in Cornhill, London.

In a rather obscure note from Philip Lee to Rainsford, written on July 22, 1725 (317-118) he asked for Lisby's "Case Stated" and remarked that Rev. Mr. Henderson "deceived me about the loan of this book."

When Mr. Rainsford left the Province, he sold his property to the Rev. John Eversfield and a detailed inventory of effects (317-54) is among the Fulham manuscripts. As to Mr. Eversfield himself, we find a letter written by Mathew Cilborne to Madame Lane, stating that Eversfield was employed for a year to "write at my seat in the Six Clerk's Office" (a legal bureau) and was a good clerk, until he received a blow "on the right elbow from Mr. Thomas Lane, deceased, as I have been credibly informed, whence he lost his right arm." He was an orphan and was commended to Mrs. Lane's beneficence by Cilborne and by 25 other clerks in the Office (317-76).

IX.—The Rev. Joseph Colbatch was diligent in his services to both white and black parishioners, as is shown by a detailed

list (317-53) of negroes and mulattoes baptized, married, and buried by him in All Hallows Parish from 1722-29.

X.—Rev. Peter Tustian went to England for six months in 1726 and on July 5 of that year, the vestry of his parish, St. James, in Anne Arundel County (317-57), viz., William Lock, Josias Towgood, Samuel Chew, Jr., Thomas Wells, John Elliott Browne, and John Giles, sent a letter, stating that they hoped for their minister's return and that the neighboring clergy by subscription had agreed to supply the place, any other or better provision being impracticable. They expressed a desire that more clergy come to the Province. On Sept. 29, 1726, Rev. William Treadwell Bull wrote the Bishop concerning Mr. Tustian, who had arrived in England. He was born in Warwickshire, near Northamptonshire, and was a Bachelor of Arts of Christ Church College, Oxford. In 1719, together with Bull, he went as a missionary to Carolina and resided there for twelve months "with very good repute," but the government being in "confusion," he applied to the Bishop in 1721 for leave to remove from the Colony and come into Maryland. He was a gentleman of sobriety and good learning.

On July 26, 1735, the Rev. John Urquhart wrote (317-58) Dr. John Hay, vicar of Coleman Church, Bell Alley, London, who forwarded the letter to the Bishop. Urquhart had suffered from fever and ague for 16 months. He was acting "as attorney in fact" for Tustian. Lord Baltimore who was then in the Province, ordered the Governor to induct Rev. John Lang, if Tustian did not return before November, but this induction was not made until May, whereupon Urquhart was inducted to William and Mary Parish for half a year and then went to All Faith's, "the largest parish in the Province." Of the parishioners, a third part were papists, who give him "much uneasiness." He suspects that they "set his glebe on fire in the night, and would have burnt all upon it had it not been timously prevented. The Jesuites are continually at work, perverting the people and indeed daily gaining ground." His predecessor, Mr. Holt, had told the Bishop of this fact. "It

is no secret that the papists have more say with those that have the chief powers here than Protestants, which is very strange." There had been no visitation of the clergy since Urquhart's arrival in the Province.

XI.—The Rev. George Murdock wrote from Virginia on June 28, 1725, that the clergy were better provided for in Maryland and asked that he might go thither, with his family of four children. Many clergymen removed from one Province to another without a license, since all colonies were in the same Diocese, but he preferred to "deal regularly." The response must have been favorable and Mr. Murdock writes from Prince George's Parish (317-188) on June 17, 1730. He was the first minister in this new parish, which was 60 miles in length by 20 in breadth. There were 5 places of worship, one was a church and the others were private houses. The people in the upper parts of the Parish "are very desirous I should be oftener with them." He asks that he be sent books, such as a "Delightful Method of Friendly Religion," "Plain Instructions for the Young and Ignorant, Being a Short Exposition of the Church Catechism," "An Essay towards Making Religion Easy," "The Christian Scholar for the Use of School Boys" etc., "which are not to be had with us, but may be purchased in London at very easy rates." Dr. Bray "has done much good to Maryland in this affair, viz., in giving and stirring up others to give such good and useful books to such as want them. But I understand he is dead." Therefore Mr. Murdock applies to the Bishop. Murdock had lost almost all his books in a fire and requests for himself and his successors such volumes as: Dr. Scot's Sermons, Mr. Blair's Works, Dr. Barrow's Works, Dr. Beveredge's Works and Dr. Williamson's Works. Two years later, on June 30, 1732, (317-28) again he asks for books. All the old parishes were pretty well furnished without cost by Dr. Bray. "Our parish is very young, poor, and of a vast great bounds" and with "few inhabitants in it." Consequently, "we want books much more than the others." "A few plain sermon books and some of our Church

catechisms explained would suit our circumstances very well. The catechisms I would have all of a sort of it, otherwise 3 of each sort you send."

The letter is endorsed, "Ordered, March 16 '32/3 by the Society, that some Common Prayers, Duties of Man, and small Tracts to be distributed be sent."

The Church Wardens and vestrymen of Prince George's Parish (317-38) had petitioned the Bishop for books on July 6, 1731, James Smith, Alexander Magruder, Eliphaz Riley, John Bell, Charles Perry, Thomas Harris, William Penson and Thomas ffetchall sign the letter. They tell how Murdock's house was burned with his certificate of orders and his books and they ask for a new certificate. "We acknowledge that we are very well satisfied with him, in relation to the premises, and, at his motion, we humbly pray your Lordship to send our parish a small library of books some share of that may be more properly for the use of him and his successors, ministers of our parish and others that may be adapted to the capacities of the meanest readers." In the parish, not all the people "are of one opinion in matters of religion. Beside those of the Communion of the Church of England, we have a Popish Chappel and a Presbyterian Meeting house very nigh our Church. The Papists have been very bold of late, but, blessed be God, they can do us no harm. The Presbyterians are very peaceable and also the Quakers, of which persuasion we have some." The parish was of very large extent and, therefore, had the greater need of books than was the case in compact parishes. [The Presbyterian meeting house was at Bladensburg.]

XII.—The Rev. H. Nicols, rector of St. Michael's Parish, Talbot County (317-71) wrote of his troubles: "The parish possessed a small glebe, but neither house fit for the minister nor a quantity of land for a plantation. The glebe was yearly rented for a Hogshead of tobacco, which may be reckoned at 40 shillings. Eighteen years previously a very good plantation was left to the church, but, by a defect in the donor's will,

it is lost, though I believe it to be recoverable if we had a fund to go to law upon."

About 10 years previously Col. Smithson, a very grave and pious gentleman, " left dwelling, plantation, and 5 or 6 other tracts of land, eight negro slaves and considerable plate for the use of the Communion Table, but, by the Fraud of his Executrix, all had like to be defeated." When he died, he had money enough in his house to pay all debts, but she concealed it and " brought the estate so much in debt that the negroes and plate were all swallowed up." When she died, " the gentleman's brother-in-law kept possession of the House and Lands, for which we have been at law these 5 or 6 years, and beside parish charges, I have been a great deal out of pocket myself in carying on the suit and so has the Rev.Mr. Wilkinson. At length, not 3 weeks ago, we have possession of the plantation, but do not expect to keep it without as much molestation as he can give us, he being a papist and bearing an inveterate grudge to me and the church. He has suffered the dwelling and all the outhouses to become an absolute ruin." The parish will not repair them and Nicols cannot. He does not wish his successor to be able " to come on his executor " for dilapidations.

XIII.—From Somerset County on June 31 (*sic*), 1725, to an unknown clergyman, a letter is sent by the vestry of one of the parishes, viz: William Stoughton, Capell King, Levin Gale, Thomas Dashiell, Henry Ballerd and Thomas Lawes stating that Mr. William Gale has informed them of the clergyman's worth (317-206) and therefore, they invite him to come as their minister. He will receive 20,000 pounds of tobacco each year and perquisites for marriages, funerals, sermons, etc. The public school, settled in the parish by recent act of the Assembly, wants a master and will pay £40 a year as his salary. Both places may be held by the same man, making his annual remuneration worth at least £130. Mr. William Gale can describe the parish. No other minister will be received, until this letter be answered. On Nov. 16, 1725, a testimonial (317-109) was prepared at Whithaven, England by several gentle-

men to Rev. Mr. Kirkby, curate at Egremont, who had been invited to Somerset County by gentlemen, mostly known by the signers.

XIV.—Gov. Charles Calvert (317-112) on Nov. 8, 1721, wrote the Bishop, that, at the latter's request, he had inducted the Rev. Mr. Fletcher into one of the best parishes in Maryland and, on July 26, 1724, Calvert wrote again (317-114) to congratulate the new Bishop on his translation to the see and to state that the "loyalty" of the Maryland clergy "to King George, their affection to our proprietor, and the regard they have had to me command everything I can do to serve them."

XV.—Rev. Alexander Campbell wrote, on Oct. 22, 1727 (317-70) that Lord Baltimore should be given Delaware to "put down" the Quakers there. Campbell desired to be removed from Maryland. He had been falsely charged with "too great intimacy with Women." "Mr. Ross, a nonjuring clergyman and one of Dr. Walton's associates, is my enemy." Campbell had been condemned unheard, when too ill to appear before Ross and "some 2 or 3 missionaries more." Ross's brother was the chief accuser and the only witnesses against Campbell were Ross's brother's son and a convict, transported from England for wool stealing.

XVI.—The Rev. John Lang, rector of St. Luke's Parish, Queen Anne's County, wrote the Bishop of London, on August 14, 1731, asking for a church in England. He had been ordained in May 1725 and arrived in Virginia during that year. Two years later, he removed to Maryland, where he served a parish 50 miles long and 30 miles broad, traveling "through uninhabited woods and marshes" to visit his parishioners. The "excessive heats of summer and violent colds of winter brought his health so low" that he could not longer perform his duties. He had been advised to go to England for his health, but could not afford to give up his living, which such absence would vacate, and so fail to care for his wife and chil-

dren. If he had been single, he would have been willing to die in Maryland and, if he had continued well, he would "remain in this corner, where there is so great need of Gospel ministers." "The thoughts of leaving a virtuous wife and good children here to the mercy of a people who begrudge ministers the small allowance of subsistence must be very shocking to any tender husband or parent." (317-16). Several years later, on May 29, 1735 (317-52), he asked the Bishop to permit him to return to England and give him a benefice there. Through illness, Lang was hardly able to write and he "can bear neither cold nor fatigue." He has no assistant and the other clergy have large parishes, so they cannot aid him. As soon as any clergymen arrive in the Province, "they have cures of their own," for there are always vacant parishes. For six years, he held St. Luke's parish, a very large one, 50 miles in length and 30 miles in "wideness," in which were 3 different places of worship, "12 and 18 miles apart." God prospered his labors there with visible success. There were only 11 communicants when he came, and 85 when he left. He found no church nor chapel, at his arrival, but by "my indefatigable labor and industry, I got built a very handsome brick church, 77 feet in length, 35 feet in wideness, and 22 feet pitch in the walls, all plastered and whitewashed on the inside and furnished with a very decent Chancel, Communion Table and Rails, Pulpit, Reading Desk, Clerk's Pew and 4 rows of pews from end to end, a large Gallery in one end from side to side, for common people and servants. The church is well lighted, having 13 windows, 10 feet in height each, 3 doors, and a bell of about 170 pd. wt., and, in forwarding of the good work I sunk above £100 sterling of my own money." At the same time, he secured "voluntary subscriptions for a Chappel of Wooden Work, 45 feet in length and 26 feet in wideness," which was built and furnished. On account of his health, he sought "an easyer Cure tho' less income." St. James was a small parish, "16 miles in length and about 10 miles in wideness, with one place of worship," yet sometimes Lang "cannot in 3 or 4 months, visit

my church nor walk thro' my room, and there is danger that the people be seduced by papists and Quakers. These latter make above ½ of the white people in the parish, and have two meeting houses. There are some also of people of better sort of fashion, Papists, and they have also mass at home." Lang had a wife and three children. Physicians advised his return to England and held out hope of recovery, if he does so.

On February 8, 1735/6, Rev. Mr. Lang wrote again, to repeat his request (317-14). He had written asking other prominent men in England to give their aid, such as Horace Walpole, the Archbishop of York and the Bishop of Winchester, but received no reply from them, which fact reminds him how the priest and levite passed on the other side of the way, when the man fell among thieves. He had been transferred to St. James, Herring Creek Parish, in Anne Arundel County, but his health will not permit him properly to perform his work. He cannot find a curate, nor afford to resign his charge. He encloses a testimonial from Gov. Ogle, dated October 9, 1735, stating that Mr. Lang has "languished under great indisposition of body through sickness of various kinds" and intends to return to England for his health. "He is a worthy and deserving clergyman of the Church of England, sober and discreet in his conversation, a strict observer of his duty in the discharge of his sacred office and of loyal and sound principles in relation to the present establishment in Church and State. He has been by me judged worthy of the best preferment here." On June 25, 1736, Mr. Lang (317-73) again importuned the Bishop for an English cure and asked that the answer be sent in care of Dr. John Hamilton of Calvert County, if the ship come thither, or in care of William Cumming, attorney at law, at Annapolis, if the ship is bound for that port. Mr. Lang became desperate and, on November 27, 1736, wrote that he would "come home" (317-72), but his efforts to return to England were fruitless. He continued at Herring Creek for fourteen years and until his death in 1748 (Gambrall's Church Life in Colonial Md., pp. 188-203).

XVII.—On November 18, 1733, Lord "Baltemore" recommended for holy orders, Mr. Chapp, for whom he had ordered a living in Anne Arundell County to be kept vacant. Chapp has had a "liberal education" and is "very conversant in the law."

XVIII.—Nathaniel Whitaker went to England, carrying with him a certificate as to his character (317-213), written in 1738 by the clergymen of Perth Amboy and Elizabeth in New Jersey and of Staten Island in New York, and also a bond (317-77) executed by the Rev. Thomas Fletcher, rector of All Hallow's Parish, Somerset County, on February 18, 1739/40 that he would pay Whitaker, as curate, £20 sterling per annum, with the benefits of the perquisites for marriage and funerals, when he should return as a clergyman. Rev. Mr. Fletcher also wrote to the Bishop from Somerset County, on June 18, 1740, stating that Whitaker had been in the Province for 10 months. He brought good testimonials and had shown "discreet and Christian behavior." Fletcher requested that Whitaker receive holy orders, so that he might become his curate. "Many, who otherwise constantly attend the service and are strictly attached to the interests of the Church of England, have, by reason" of the "largeness" of the parish, "been induced to frequent Dissenting Meeting Houses" of the Presbyterians. A curate could remedy this condition of affairs.

XIX.—In 1721, William Bewenton executed deeds for certain landed properties to Rev. Alexander Adams. Bewenton owed John Caldwell some tobacco and the latter attacked the deeds in the Provincial Chancery Court as fraudulent (317-153). The suit dragged on for some years and finally, in 1726, the deeds were ordered to be set aside. We hear of Rev. Mr. Adams again, many years later, when on October 5, 1751, he petitioned for the appointment of a Bishop in the Province and suggested financial arrangements (317-55) for that purpose.

XX.—The Rev. A. Spencer [1] on September 25, 1750, wrote that, in the beginning of June, he had arrived in Virginia with the promise of a parish in Maryland. He found that every one condemned "Dr. Middleton's arguments on miracles" and his "uncivil mode of disputing" with the Bishop. Spencer may be addressed in care of Benedict Calvert at Annapolis. He brought with him the Bishop's letter on earthquakes and found that it was read by most people "with the greatest approbation." "I remember the Governor one day, at his own table (whence your Lordship's health has been several times drunk) observed that, allowing the earthquake to be no threatening from the Almighty God; yet, as your Lordship's letter tended to awaken the consciences of hardened sinners, and to make mankind better, it certainly deserved the highest encomium."

XXI.—In a letter written on September 29, 1769, Rev. Henry Addison stated that he was a Master of Arts of Queen's College, Oxford.

During the period covered by these papers, the following clergymen were Bishops of London:

Henry Compton (1675-1713).
John Robinson (1714-1723).
Edmund Gibson (1723-1748).
Thomas Sherlock (1748-1761).

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[1] Archibald Spencer, who came to Virginia, September 20, 1749.

# PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE OF OBSERVATION FOR ELIZABETH TOWN DISTRICT [WASHINGTON COUNTY].

14th Septr 1775.

In compliance with an order of the Convention an Election was held at Elisabeth Town on the 12th day of September 1775 for a Committee of Observation & delegates to serve in Convention when the followg Gentlemen were duly elected vz

Committee

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| John Stull | Christian Orendurff | Joseph Chaplain |
| Charles Sweringen | Zekiel Cox | John Rench |
| Andrew Rench | Conrad Hogmire | Wm Yates |
| Wm Baird | John Cellar | James Smith |
| Jonathan Hager | Saml Hughes | Joseph Smith |
| Col. Cresap | George Zwingly | Coll. Beale |

Delegates

William Baird

&

John Stull

The Committee met for the first time on the 14th of September 1775, when the following members were present

John Stull Esqr President
Saml Hughes Secretary

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| James Smith | Z: Cox | John Cellar |
| John Rench | G. Zwingley | Wm Baird |
| Capt Hogmire | C. Orendurff | Charles Sweringen |
| Wm Yates | And: Rench | |

The following persons were appointed to serve as a Committee for licencing Suits vz

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| James Smith | Coll Beale | John Cellar |
| Samuel Hughes | John Rench | Charles Sweringen |
| Conrad Hogmire | | |

Cap$^{t}$ Jonathan Hagar was appointed to receive all Sums of money that may be Voluntarily given for the publick good.

Order'd That the following persons carry the Association to all freemen resident in this district and require their subscription to the same vz

| | |
|---|---|
| In Linton Hundred | Thomas Hynes |
| Fort Frederick | Benj$^{n}$ Jonston |
| Conecocheague | Tho$^{s}$ Sweringen |
| | David Jones |
| | Isaac Baker |
| Salisbury | Doct$^{r}$ Shnebly |
| | Henry Cellar |
| Eliz. Town | Dan$^{l}$ Clapsadle |
| | Ludwick Young |
| | Andrew Link |
| Upper Antietam | Dan$^{l}$ Perry |
| | Christ. Lance |
| | George Dement |
| Lower Antietam | Tho$^{s}$ Crampton |
| | Conrad Shnebly |
| Sharpsburg | Doc$^{t}$ Cruse |
| | Jn$^{o}$ Reynolds Jun. |
| Marsh Hundred | Rich$^{d}$ Davis |
| | Ignatious Sims |
| | Peter White |

Application being made to this Committee by the Committee of Georges Creek on Monogahala for Amunition, Order'd that M$^{r}$ Stull deliver unto M$^{r}$ J. Sweringen for the use of the said Committee Seventy four Pounds of Gun Powder at 3/6 ℔ H. & Eighty Pounds of Lead at 6.$^{d}$ ℔ lb. & receive the money for the same and keep it untill further directions from this Committee.

Resolved that each member of this Committee shall pay 5/ fine for each days non attendance without a Lawfull excuse, Col$^{l}$ Cresap excepted. It is also resolved that each Member pay

his Club of the expences attend$^{g}$ this Committee, present or absent.

The Committee adjourns till the 1$^{st}$ Monday in October.

A Letter being rec$^{d}$ from the Committee of Correspondence for the Middle District of this County relative to the rais$^{g}$ two Companies of Minute men. The Committee met for that purpose on Monday the 18 of Sep$^{r}$ 1775.

Present

Jn$^{o}$ Stull Esq$^{r}$ President
Sam$^{l}$ Hughes Secr.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cap$^{t}$ Hogmire | John Rench | George Zwingley |
| Cap$^{t}$ Smith | John Cellars | Charles Sweringen |
| Cap$^{t}$ Hagar | And: Rench | |

Resolved That Mess$^{rs}$ Henry Shriock & James Chaplain be appointed to enroll two Companies of Minute men being the number alloted for this district & they are hereby appointed for that purpose.

The Committee adjourns till 1$^{st}$ Monday in October.

The Committee met according to adjournment present

Joseph Smith Esq$^{r}$ in the chair
Sam$^{l}$ Hughes Sec$^{ty}$

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| James Smith | Cap$^{t}$ Hagar | T. Cellars |
| C: Orendurff | Cap$^{t}$ Stull | L. Yates |
| Z: Cox | Con: Hogmire | And: Rench |
| C. Sweringen | G: Zwingly | W$^{m}$ Beard |

It appears to this Committee (from the representation of some of the members who have endeavor'd to get their neighbors to enroll in Companies of Militia) that the greatest numbers refuse in consequence of several religious sects being excepted by the resolves of the Convention.

Resolved, That this Committee is of opinion that its highly reasonable that every person who enjoy the benefit of their religion & protection of the Laws of this free Country ought to Contribute either in money or Military service towards the defence of these invaluable Rights.

Res$^{d}$ That two shillings & six pence Cur$^{cy}$ ℔ week (for all these who are restrain'd by religious principles from contribut$^{g}$ their proportion in military service) wo$^{d}$ be equal to muster$^{g}$ agreeable to the directions of the Convention.

Resolved, that a remonstrance be sent to the next Convention set$^{g}$ forth the cause & substance of the above resolve.

Order'd, that the Commissioned Officers of the Militia Companies in this District attend at Eliz. Town on the 3$^{d}$ Monday of this month in order to Vote for persons to be recommended to the Council of Safety as field Officers.

Theodore Grove } Debt
Jacob Miller } Licence granted

The Committee adjourns till the 16. October.

The Committee met according to adjournment present Jn$^{o}$ Stull Gov$^{r}$ in the chair

Sam$^{l}$ Hughes Sec$^{ry}$

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| George Zwingly | Cha$^{s}$ Sweringen | W$^{m}$ Beard |
| James Smith | Andrew Rench | John Cellars |
| John Rench | Cap$^{t}$ Hagar | Z: Cox |
| Christian Orendorff | | |

On a motion being made & seconded. It was order'd That a Letter sho$^{d}$ be wrote the Com$^{e}$ of Correspondence in the Middle District that it is the opinion of this District that the Battalion of Minute men for this County wo$^{d}$ receive great advantage by being kept together & Instructed, & that this Com$^{e}$ are desirous such a plan sho$^{d}$ be fell on and that a meeting of the Three Districts of this County wo$^{d}$ be advisable, & in case such meet$^{g}$ sho$^{d}$ be appointed to attend at said meeting with full power to Act for this Committee in the afores$^{d}$ business.

Ludwick Myers complaind agt Elijah Lackland } Licence granted p$^{r}$ a writ

Alon Miller
a
Spangler & Hargate } Licence granted p^r a writ

Mich^l Taylor
Tho^s Lucket } D^o

Rich^d Davis
a
Elijah Hue } D^o

Order'd that all those who have enroll^d with M^r Brook & M^r Dement do join & form one Company & immediately proceed to the choice of officers.

On motion of M^r Thomas Frinck Sen^r to the Committie of the Uper District of Frederick County that he hath been Often Insulted by The Residents of the Uper Part of Frederick County by Refusing To Pay their Publick Dues; it is the Opinion and Advice of this Committie that they Ought to Pay their Levies and all their Publick Dues for the Suport of the Civil Goverments.

A motion being made by a Member of the Committie That as Sundrey Companeys of the Militia that is not yet Made Up and Enroled According to the Directions of The Provincial Convention and as the Number of the said Companeys Appeareant to be Raised Doth Not Ammount To Make up Three full Battallions it is Resolved by The said Committee in Order to satisfie the Popolus That an Election be for the Hagerstown Batallon On the 23^d Day of October 1775 And for the Lower Batallon On the 30^th Day of Oct^r (Inst.) and that the said Lower Batallon shall Transmitt a full and Cleare Copy of Their Ellection to the Committie of Corespondance for The said Destrict in Order that they May Transmitt The same to the Councell of Safty of this Provance that They May Take Order therein.

Comittie Adjournd to the 23^d Inst.

the Committee met on the 11^th November 1775 Colonell Joseph Smith in the Cheair Agreed that Cap^t Stull Cap^t Hog-

mire Capt Baker Capt Rentch Capt Hughes Capt Kersner Capt Scryack Capt Clapsadle be the first Battallion.

Capt Orendorph Capt Sholley Capt Williams Capt Davis Capt Smith Capt Demand Capt Sweringin Capt Walling be the second Battallion.

Whereas it has Been Represented to this Committee by Mr John Swan that his Character has been much aspersed by a Certain John Shryack as having saith that he suspected the said Mr Swan haveing been an Enimy to America the said John Shrack being call'd to this Committie and making nothing appeare aginst him the said John Swan is Honerable acquitted by this Committee of said Charge the Committie ajourns to Mondy the 20 Inst.

At the meeting of the Committee on the 19 of Novr 1775 present

Mr James Smith President

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Mr Stull | Mr Sweringen | Mr Zwingly |
| Mr Beard | Mr Jno Rench | Mr Hughes |
| Mr A. Rench | | |

Docr John Connelly of Fort Pitt & certain persons calld Docr Smith & Mr Campbell were brot before the Committee & accused of being inimical to the Liberties of America. Resolved unanimously that the said Doctr Connelly (from certain papers produced to this Committee and acknowledged to have been wrote by him) is a dangerous Enemy to the Colonies & as such shall be sent to the Council of Safety or Convention for further trial. it was also Resolved that the aforsd Doctr Smith and Mr Campbell being found guilty of many equivocations & comg in Company with the aforesd Docr Connely from the dangerous Councils of Lord Dunmore that is the opinion of this Commtee that the said Smith & Campbell shall be sent to the Council of Safety or Convention for further enquiry.

The Committee adjourns till the 1st Monday in December.
The Committee met according.
present

Mr Jas Smith in the Chair

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Christian Orendurff | Andrew Rench | G. Zwingly |
| John Rench | C: Sweringen | S: Hughes |

John Fry
a
Philip Olinger } Licence granted for a Writ

Francis Rsylict
Aron Bowman } Licence for a warrant in 8 days

George Dangler
Balser Gull & D: Culp } Licence for execution

By Order of the Commite Apointed Daniel Heaster To Arbitrate and Award on An Affair of Controversey Now Depending betwixt William Sitssler and Christian Shneakenberger in the Room of Capt Johanathan Hager Desceassed

Decebr the 4th 1775.

Licence Granted to John Puffingberger To Isue sute against Michael Gonstater in a Plea of Debt.

Novbr the 4th 1775.

Order'd That Saml Hughes and Andrew Rench do attend at M: Harrys on Thursday next in order to receive the Accot of necessarys supplied the Rifle Companys & transmit the Same to the Treasurers of Philadelphia for payment.

The Committe adjourn till the 4th Monday in this month.

A list of Rifles appraised for Capt Cresaps Company July 28 1775.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| John Miller | £ 5.. 15.. 0 | 18 Brot up | £ 74. 0. 0 |
| John Grip | 4.. 0.. 0 | Peter Wheland | 5. 0. 0 |
| Philip Stildibran | 4.. 5.. 0 | Ernest Deeds for Jno Tombleson | 5. 5. 0 |
| Henry Ralglezer | 4.. 0.. 0 | | |
| Philip Lear | 4.. 15.. 0 | Jacob Roarer by Fred Roarer | 5. 0. 0 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Benj. Musselman | 4.. 0.. 0 | Christian Coogle | 4. 0. 0 |
| Doctr Hart | 5.. 0.. 0 | Peter Wertz | 5. 15. 0 |
| John Roarer | 3.. 15.. 0 | Thos Sims | 4. 0. 0 |
| Christian Heward | 3.. 10.. 0 | Henry Yost | 4. 15. 0 |
| John Boozer | 2.. 10.. 0 | Ritter | 4. 10. 0 |
| John Carepeny | 4. 10. 0 | recd by Wm English | 4. 10. 0 |
| Danl Miller | 4.. 10. 0 | Francis Waggoner | 4. 15. 0 |
| Stephn Ulery | 4. 5. 0 | Delman Wilshaps | |
| Jacob Shivley | 3. 15. 0 | son in Law | 4. 10. 0 |
| Christian Shank | 3.. 10.. 0 | Henry Roland | 4. 10. 0 |
| Nicholas Verner | 5.. 5.. 0 | Andrew Dickson | 4. 5. 0 |
| Daniel Stutsman | 4.. 0.. 0 | one More | 4. 0. 0 |
| Jacob Peter | 2.. 15.. 0 | Philip Erhard | 5. 0. 0 |
| 18 card up | £74.. 0.. 0 | 33 Guns | £143. 15. 0 |

Recd July the 27, 1775 of the Committee of Elizabeth Town district Thirty two Rifle Guns appraised at one Hundred & Thirty seven Pounds fifteen shillings for the use of my Company which I do hereby promise to pay to the said Committee as soon as I am enabled so to do by receivg money of the Continental Congress

I say recd Pr me
(signd) Michael Cresap.

ditto recd another Rifle Gun appraised at £5.0.0.

p me
(Signd) Michael Cresap.

The above is an exact Copy of the Voucher sent to Philadelphia by Mr Hester.

Saml Hughes.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| No 2 | Francis Waggoner | 3 Rifles sign'd ✠ Capt Price | £ 15. 0. 0 |
| | do | Gun Smith work sign'd by Leiut Davis | 4. 3. 3 |
| | | | £ 19. 3. 3 |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3 | Thomes Sennis for Dry Goods sign'd by Leiu$^{t}$ Davis | | | 5. 13. 5 |
| 4 | Balser Coal d$^{o}$ sign'd by Cap$^{t}$ Cresap | | | 15. 15. 0 |
| 5. | George Dile 2 Rifles sign'd by Cap$^{t}$ Price | | | 9. 0. 0 |
| 6. | Cassandra Williams for mak$^{g}$ H. Shirk for Cap$^{t}$ Cresaps C$^{o}$ proved before M$^{r}$ Stull | | | 2. 11. 0 |
| 7. | Henry Turtwiler 2 Deer skins sign'd by Leu$^{t}$ Davis 45/ d$^{o}$ mak$^{g}$ 1 p$^{r}$ Breeches 1$^{d}$ by Lieu$^{t}$ Rawlins 10/ | | | 2. 15. 0 |
| 8 | Jn$^{o}$ Edwards sign'd by Leu$^{t}$ Davis | | | 10. 6. 10 |
| 9 | Mathias Ott 70 Rashons d$^{o}$ | | | 2. 12. 6 |
| 10 | Mary Kerr mak$^{g}$ Caps Leu$^{t}$ Rawlins | | | 2. 0. 0 |
| 11 | George Zin d$^{o}$ Leu$^{t}$ Davis | | | 1. 5. 0 |
| 12 | Ernest Deeds Gun Smith work d$^{o}$ | | | 4. 16. 0 |
| 13 | Jacob Fisher Shot bags L$^{t}$ Rawlins | | | 1. 6. 6 |
| 14 | Fred Roarer 1 Gun Cap$^{t}$ Price | £5. 0. 0 | | |
| | d$^{o}$ 90 Rashons L$^{t}$ Cresap | 3. 7. 6 | | 9. 1. 8 |
| | d$^{o}$ L$^{t}$ Davis | 0. 14. 2 | | |
| 15 | Martin Harry 109 Rashons L$^{t}$ Davis | | | 4. 1. 9 |
| 16 | W$^{m}$ Hyser 75 Rashons & Drink L$^{t}$ Davis & Rawlings | | | 3. 12. 5 |
| 17 | Jacob Shriock L$^{t}$ Davis | | | 0. 12. 0 |
| 18 | Cap$^{t}$ Shriock Rashons Cap$^{t}$ Cresap | 28. 1. 2 | | |
| | d$^{o}$ Caps L$^{t}$ Davis | 1. 1. 6 | | 29. 2. 8 |
| 19 | Mich$^{l}$ Fogler 118 Rashon L$^{t}$ Davis | | | 4. 8. 6 |
| 20 | Jn$^{o}$ Montgomery d$^{o}$ | | | 0. 14. 0 |
| 21 | Peter Bell 90 Rashons d$^{o}$ | | | 3. 7. 6 |
| 22 | Jn$^{o}$ Ragen d$^{o}$ | | | 3. 18. 6 |
| | | | £ | 126. 3. 6 |
| 23 | John Swan store Goods Cap$^{t}$ Cresap | | | 31. 2. 6 |
| | | | | 157. 6. 0 |

The above is an exact Acco$^{t}$ of the Voucher sent to Phil$^{a}$ by M$^{r}$ Hester

S. Hughes.

December the 18: 1775 the Committee met Joseph Smith in the Chaire Christan Orendorph Andrew Rentch George Swengle John Rentch John Cellar Conrad Hogmire.

Agreed that Cap$^{t}$ Schryack is to have one pound of Powder and four pound of Led for Which he was out in Taken Connely.

Agreed that Each Captain of the two Battaleons is to have two pounds of powder and six pounds of Led to be applied only to the use of the Publick in case of an Invasion and to be returned if Demanded.

Agreed if Cap$^{t}$ Hughes Comes whome before the first Day of January Next and Dose not Come to this Committee upon the Complaint of Le$^{t}$ William Hesser Adam Smith and John Oster he then shall be sent for.

The Committee was called on the 10$^{th}$ of Jan$^{ry}$ 1776. Sam$^{l}$ Hughes in the chair.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cap$^{t}$ Hogmire | Cap$^{t}$ Rench | M$^{r}$ Cellars |
| Cap$^{t}$ Smith | M$^{r}$ Zwingly | M$^{r}$ John Rench |
| Cap$^{t}$ Sweringen | | |

Doc$^{r}$ Smith (who made his escape from Frederick Town) was bro$^{t}$ before the Committee, & several letters of consequence from Doct$^{r}$ Connelly to the Enemies of America in the Back Country was found with him. Resolved that the said D$^{r}$ Smith be sent under safe guard to the Congress.

The Committee adjourns till Monday next.

The Committee met according to adjournment 15 Jan$^{y}$ 1776. Present

Joseph Smith in the chair

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| John Rench | And: Rench | G. Zwingly |
| C: Hogmire | Jn$^{o}$ Sellars | Sam$^{l}$ Hughes |
| Ja$^{s}$ Smith | C. Orendurff | |

order'd that Henry Yost be supplied with six Pounds of Powder at / ℔lb. to prove his muskets with

C. Eagle
Thos. Mercer } Licence p$^{r}$ a warrant

The Committee adjourns till the 1$^{st}$ Monday in Feb$^{y}$.

The Committee meet According to Adjornm$^{t}$ on Monday the 5$^{th}$ Feb$^{ry}$ 1776

Present

John Stull Esq$^{r}$ in the Chair

| | |
|---|---|
| Andrew Rench Esq$^{r}$ | Sam$^{l}$ Hughes Esq$^{r}$ |
| John Sellers Esq$^{r}$ | M$^{r}$ John Rench |
| Conrade Hogmire Esq$^{r}$ | M$^{r}$ E. Cox |
| Charles Swearingen Esq$^{r}$ | M$^{r}$ W$^{m}$ Yates |
| M$^{r}$ Geo: Swingler | M$^{r}$ W$^{m}$ Beard |

Ordered that Thomas Brooke be Clk to this Committee. The Committee Proceed to the Tryal of Cap$^{t}$ S. Hughes and after Examination of the Evidences do Honorably Acquit him, they not being able to make anything appear against him.

Henry Yost haveing been Charged with make$^{g}$ use or Selling the Powder allowed him by this Committee to Prove his Musketts, is Honorably Acquited, as he has fully satisfied the Committee he is clear of the Charge.

Ordered that M$^{r}$ Basil Prather be recommended by this Committee as a Cap$^{t}$ and M$^{r}$ Henry Prather as Lieu$^{t}$ to the Contin$^{l}$ Congress.

The Comittee adjourns to the 3$^{d}$ Monday in this Month.

The Committee meet according to Adjournment the 19$^{th}$ Feb$^{ry}$ 1776.

Present

Major Joseph Smith in the Chair

| | |
|---|---|
| Coll John Stull | M$^{r}$ Jn$^{o}$ Rench |
| Major Charles Swearingen | Cap$^{t}$ Chris$^{n}$ Orendoff |
| Major Andrew Rentch | Cap$^{t}$ Conrad Hogmire |
| Cap$^{t}$ John Sellers | |

Capt Jno Cellers and Leutennt McGlaughlin appointed to Inquire what number of the Country Arms are in the hands of Capt Isaac Baker and to know what Order they are in.

Ordred that Capt Samuel Hughes have nine pounds of Powder to prove one of the Cannon.

Ordered that Mr Moses Chapline be recommed by this Committee to the Continental Congress—as a person fitting to take command of a Company as Capt in the Service of his Country.

Ordered that Leutennant Coll Smith of the 36th Batalion be recommended to the Council of Safety or Convention of this Province as first Coll to said Batalion in place of Coll Beall who has refused his Commission & Captn Orendoffs Leutennant Coll to said Batalion, and Jno Reynolds Capt and George Kiser first Leut to Capt Orendoffs's Company.

The Committee Adjourns to the first Monday in March.

The Committee meet According to Adjornment the 4th March 1776.

Present

Capt Conrade Hogmire in the Chair

| | |
|---|---|
| Coll John Stull | Capt Saml Hughes |
| Capt Jno Sellers | Coll Andrew Rench |
| Mr John Rench | Mr George Swingler |

Ordered that the following persons hand abt the associations (viz)

Thomas Brooke, Geo. Dement, John Charlton, Joshua Barnes, Jams Walling, John Rench, John Sellers, David Jones, John Bennett, Jno Stull, Saml Hughes, Peter Molley, Daniel Perry, John Reynolds.

Order that the Capts of each hundred take an Association paper, and Present it to the Inhabitants of their hundred for Signing, and make an Exact Acct of those that sign and those that refuse with their Reasons for refusing.

Conegochecque hundred excepted, David Jones, John Bennett, Balser Mudy & Matthias Oats being appointed for that Purpose.

Ordered that Coll John Stull, Capt Samuel Hughes and Coll Joseph Smith be Judges of the Election for the Choice of Six members in place of Captn Hagar deceased, Coll Saml Beall, Coll Thos Cresap, Mr Jos. Chapline, who refused Mr Cox and Mr William Yates who are taken into the uper hundred.

Order that Henry Roland be keep under a Guard of six men untill sent to the Councel of Safety for tryal, but in case he shall sign the Association Inrole into some Company, ask pardon of this Committee and give good Security for his good behavior for the future to be released.

Orderd that the Sheriff of Frederick County Obtain a General Warrt on his List of Publick Leveys and Clergy due last year.

The Committee Adjorns to the 3d Monday in this Month.

The Committee met on Monday the 18th March

Present

William Beard in the Chair

| | |
|---|---|
| Coll John Stull | John Celler |
| Conrad Hogmire | John Rentch |
| Andrew Rentch | Michael Fockler |
| George Swingley | William Hisser |

The Committe Was Called the 6th of Apll 1776

Henry Shryock in the Cheir

| | |
|---|---|
| Coll Andw Rench | Mr J. Rench |
| Capt Michl Fockler | Capt Wm Hyser |
| Capt J. Seller | Mr Cn Lentz |

Was Brot before this Committe Engell and Petter Gansberger for Speaking onbecoming Words aginst the Association—after acknowledgd their fault & Signed—

The Committee Adgorns to the 8th of April 1776, nine O'clock.

The Committee Met According to Adjournment on the 8th of April. Members Present

Coll Beale in the Chair

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr Charles Swearingen | Mr George Swingley |
| Mr Michel Fockler | Mr Christian Lance |
| Mr Andrew Rentch | Mr John Stull |
| Mr John Cellers | Mr Joseph Smith |
| Mr Christian Orandorff | Mr Conrad Hogmire |
| Mr William Hizer | Mr Joseph Chapline |
| Mr Henry Shryock | Mr William Beard |
| Mr John Rentch | |

In Council of Safety Annapolis March 23d 1776—
Gentn

The great Difficulty we find in providing Blankets for the regular forces raised for the Defense of this province obliges us to apply to the Committees of observation for the Several Counties and Districts earnestly requesting that they would use there Endeavors to procure from the House keppers in their respective Counties and Districts all the blanketts or rugs that they can with any Convenience spare for which the Council will pay such prices as the Commitees shal agree on as well as any Expence, that may arrise in Collecting them together & when you have procured any Quantity you will send them to Annapolis to Coll. Smalwood or in his absence to the Commanding officer on the Station who will recieve the Same & give orders on the Council for the Payment thereof we hope that the friends to our Cause in the County will Contribute Everything in their power to the Comfortable Subsistance of the Soldiery in this respect, it will be an act of Great humanity and render an essential Service to the Publick.

We are Gentn yr Obet Sert
℔ Order Dan of Sr Thos Jennifer P.

As the Gentlemen appointed to Licence Sutes live inconvenient to the place appointed to do business its therefore thought best to appoint others in there place—

Resolved that Coll Joseph Smith Joseph Chapline Coll Saml Beale Jnr Major Henry Shryock Capt Hogmire Capt Folkler & Capt Hizer be a Commite appointed for that purpose.

In Consequence of the preceeding Letter from the honorable the Council of Safety of this province we have agreeable to their request furnished them with what Quantity of blankets & Rugs the Inhabitants of this District Can with any Convenience Spare & a price Estimated on them by this Comitee as follows Viz.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| N° 1 | W^m^ Beard 1 Blanket | 0.. 17.. 6 |
| N° 2 | John Parks 1 Rugg | 0.. 12.. 0 |
| N° 3 | Andrew Rentch 1 Blanket | 0.. 12.. 6 |
| N° 4 | Simon Myre 1 D° | 0.. 15.. 0 |
| N° 5 | Philip Rymely 2 Coverlids | 1.. 5.. 0 |
| N° 6 | D° | 1.. 5.. 0 |
| N° 7 | George Fry 1 Blankett | 0.. 7.. 6 |
| N° 8 | Fulty Safety 1 D° | 0.. 5.. 0 |
| N° 9 | Jacob Lazer 1 D° | 0.. 12.. 6 |
| N° 10 | Joseph Burly 1 Coverlid | 1.. 8.. 0 |
| N° 11 | Jos Bierly 1 blanket | 0.. 5.. 0 |
| N° 12 | Richard Davis 1 D° | 1.. 0.. 0 |
| N° 13 | Coll Tho^s^ Prather 1 D° | 0.. 18.. 0 |
| N° 14 | Christian Rhour 1 D° | 0.. 10.. 0 |
| N° 15 | Leonard Shryock 1 D° | 0.. 12.. 0 |
| N° 16 | Robert Guthry 1 Coverlid | 1.. 10.. 0 |
| N° 17 | Christian Miller 1 Coverlid | 1.. 10.. 0 |
| N° 18 | Jacob Prunk 1 Bla^t^ | 0.. 14.. 0 |
| N° 19 | Jacob Rhour 1 D° | 0.. 12.. 6 |
| N° 20 | Ellon Miller 1 D° | 0.. 9.. 0 |
| N° 21 | Charles Swearingen 1 D° | 1.. 0.. 0 |
| N° 22 | Christian Eversoles 1 D° | 0.. 9.. 0 |
| N° 23 | D° 1 quilt | 0.. 15.. 0 |
| N° 24 | D° 1 Coverlid | 0.. 17.. 6 |
| N° 25 | John Ingram 1 Bla^t^ | 0.. 15.. 0 |
| N° 26 | Adam Grimes D° | 0.. 19.. 0 |
| N° 27 | D° | 0.. 19.. 0 |
| N° 28 | W^m^ Douglas 1 B^t^ | 0.. 18.. 0 |
| | | 22.. 13.. 0 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| N° 29 | Mathias Need 1 Blan$^{t}$ | 0.. 12.. 0 |
| N° 30 | Michel Ott 1 D° | 0.. 5.. 0 |
| N° 31 | John Fege 1 D° | 0.. 16.. 0 |
| N° 32 | Jeremiah Wels 1 D° | 0.. 10.. 0 |
| N° 33 | Joseph Rentch 1 D° | 0.. 11.. 0 |
| N° 34 | Zachariah Spires 1 D° | 1.. 0.. 0 |
| N° 35 | Mathias Need 1 D° | 0.. 10.. 0 |
| N° 36 | Hen$^{y}$ Stertsman 1 D° | 0.. 12.. 0 |
| N° 37 | George Swengle 1 D° | 0.. 16.. 0 |
| N° 38 | George Hofman 1 D° | 0.. 7.. 6 |
| N° 39 | Jacob Breembaugh 1 D° | 0.. 18.. 0 |
| N° 40 | Jacob D° 1 D° | 0.. 10.. 0 |
| N° 41 | Mich$^{l}$ Miller 1 D° | 0.. 15.. 0 |
| N° 42 | Mich$^{l}$ D° 1 D° | 0.. 16.. 0 |
| N° 43 | D° D° 1 D° | 0.. 14.. 0 |
| N° 44 | D° D° 1 D° | 0.. 12.. 0 |
| N° 45 | George Hartle 1 D° | 1.. 8.. 0 |
| N° 46 | John Rhora 1 D° | 0.. 5.. 0 |
| N° 47 | D° D° 1 D° | 0.. 5.. 0 |
| N° 48 | Crestoph Burgard 1 D° | 0.. 12.. 0 |
| N° 49 | Jacob Good Rugg 1 D° | 1.. 6.. 0 |
| N° 50 | John Rench 1 D° | 0.. 12.. 0 |
| N° 51 | John Stull D$^{r}$ | 0.. 14.. 0 |
| | | £ 14.. 16.. 6 |

A Copy

Received of Conrad Shitz 44 Blankets for the use of this Province which was delivered him by the Committee of Observation of Elizabeth Town District. Received by me this 12$^{th}$ day of April 1776.

George Stricker.

Col$^{n}$ John Stull receiv'd the remainder seven Blankets for the Use of the Province.

Coll J. Stull del$^{d}$ 112$^{lb}$ Powder (belong$^{g}$ to the Publick) to Cap$^{t}$ Burgess in order to Prove the Cannon at D & S. Hughes's works—order'd the said Quantity remain in the Possession of

D & S: Hughes untill this Committee takes further order therein—

the Committee adjourns till Saturday 2 oclock—

the Committee met according to adjournment. Present

Coll Samuel Beall in the Chair

| | |
|---|---|
| Col Joseph Smith | Col Andrew Rentch |
| Capt John Keller | Mr Christian Lentz |
| Capt Michael Fockler | Mr George Swengle |
| Capt William Hisser | Mr John Rentch |
| Col John Stull | Capt Conrad Hogmire |
| Mj. Henry Scryack | |

On a Return being made to the Committie that Philip Oster George Arnold Yost Vyland John Claper Jacob Rorrer would not Enrol they were send for to appear before them who accordingly appeare and Refused to Enrol where on they were fined and ordered to Deliver up there arms and to pay as followed in a month from the Date hereof Philip oster six pounds George Arnold three pounds Yost Vyland two pounds John Claper five pounds Jacob Rorrer ten pounds Common money.

The Committee orders that Majr Henry Schryack and Capt Michael fockler shall Receive of Mr Daniel Huster what mony is in his hands for arms and other Nessesarys purchased here for Capt Michael Cresaps Company signd ℔ order of the Committie

To Mr Daniel Huster

The Committee adjourns to the 29th day of Apl 1776.

Aprill the 29th 1776 the Committee met according to adjournment. Present

| | |
|---|---|
| Col Joseph Smith | Christian Lentz |
| George Swingley | William Hyser |
| Saml Hughs | Christian Oriendolph |
| William Beard | John Cellar |
| John Rench | Coln John Stull |
| Saml Beall Junr | Captn Conrad Hogmyer |
| Maj. Charles Swerringin | |

Sam[l] Beall Jun[r] chosen Chairman and James Clerk appointed Clerk.

Appear'd Major Henry Shryock
Joseph Chaplain

Resolved that this Committee do pay the Clerk seven shillings and six pence for each day that he shall attend and that he consider himeslf under the ties of Honour not to disclose or reveal the Secrets of the said Committee the Committee adjourns to three O'Clock afternoon—

The Committee met according to adjournment. On motion resolv'd that the several Returns of non-Enrolers and nonassociators be considered whereon it appears by a return made by Capt[n] James Wallen that Henry Newcomer, Christian Newcomer, Jacob Warner, Jacob Martin, Henry Avey, George Widerman, Henry Hoover, John Hoover, Jacob Hoover Sen[r]. Jacob Hoover Jun[r]. W[m] Russel, John Avey, Joseph Bowman, Jacob Root, Sam[l] Funk, Henry Funk, Jacob Knave, Henry Knave, Jacob Stover, Adam Shuck, refuse to enroll according to the resolves of the Convention, and by a Return made by Peter Reed that Henry Funk, Joseph Funk, David Funk, Peter Sady Christian Troxall, Mich[l] Caggy, Jacob Grove, Christian Cogle Christian Swats, Joseph Byerly, Adam Coogle Chrisley Coogle Jacob Lashier, Morris Deale George Hoover, John Hoover Jacob Sook, John Wagner Jacob Rowland.

And by a Return made by Capt[n] Henry Butler that Jacob Bachelhammer, Andrew Readruck, Rudolf Brown, John Worldly Rinker, George Rinker, Abraham Houser John Huffer Yourst Garner, Peter Yourdy, and by a Return made by Capt[n] Bazil Williams, that Joseph Avey, Christian Milles, Abraham Miller, Henry Miller, Clem Miller, John Rineheart, Samuel Blecher, and by a Return made by Capt[n] Samuel Hughes, that Philip Smith, Christopher Hyple, Jacob Good Jun[r]. Christopher Good, Abraham Good, Frederick Spenhart, Philip Burger, Jacob Shockey, John Housecre, Nicholas Housecre, Peter Newcomer, Michael Myer John Hoover Jun[r].

It is ordered that the Clerk Issue summons directed to the several Captains for the afores$^{d}$ Men to appear before the Committee of Observation at Hager's Town on the 7$^{th}$ day of May next, to shew Cause why they do not enroll and associate, agreeable to the Resolves of the Convention, and shall not be fin'd and obliged to deliver up their fire arms except Pistols to this Committee.

It is likewise ordered that summons do Issue as aforesaid for the following Persons to appear on the day aforesaid.

Return'd by Capt$^{n}$ Michael Fockler viz. Samuel Mayer Christian Rorer, John Funk, Benjamin Noll, Henry Funk Jun$^{r}$, Samuel Bachell Sen$^{r}$, Samuel Bachell J$^{r}$, Isaac Bachell, Joseph Rench, Herman Clapper.

And also for the following Persons returned by Capt$^{n}$ Martin Kershner viz Adam Piper Michael Boovey.

And also for the following Persons return'd by Capt$^{n}$ John Cellars viz. Jacob Broombaugh Sen$^{r}$. Jacob Broombaugh Jun$^{r}$. John Broombaugh, Abraham Gansinger, Herman Clapper, Christian Shank, Jacob Coughinour, Michael Shank, Abraham Lidy, John Miller Dunkard, Daniel Switzer, Martin Bachel, Andrew Postator, Dealman Washabagh, John Washabagh, Jacob Hupper, Jacob Studebaker, John Bowman, David Miller, John Newswanger, Philip Jacob Miller, John Long, John Clapper, David Miller son of Philip.

Ordered that Capt$^{n}$ Baker make a Return of the Enrollment of his Company sign'd by themselves.

A List of Debts contracted in Hagers Town by Capt$^{n}$ Nelson's Company for the Use of the Continental Service due to the following Persons viz.

| N$^{o}$ | | £ | S. | D. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Maj$^{r}$ Henry Shryock | 121.. | 10.. | 0 | for 26 Rifles |
| 2 | D$^{o}$ | 46. | 19. | 6 | for Boarding & Dieting Capt$^{t}$, Lieu$^{ts}$ and 26 Men |

| | | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3 | D° 1 Rifle Gun | 3.. | 5.. | 0 |
| 4 | W^m^ Hyser for Dieting Soldirs in Capt^n^ Nelson's Company | 5.. | 6.. | 11 |
| 5 | D° for D° | 8.. | 10.. | 7 |
| 6 | Fred^k^ Roarer for sundry necessaries furnish'd Capt^n^ Nelson's Company | 111.. | 8.. | 0 |
| 7 | W^m^ Scott for Sundries furnish'd Capt^n^ Nelson's Company | 18.. | 2.. | 11 |
| 8 | Rudolph Play for Soaling 1 pair shoes | 0.. | 3.. | 0 |
| 9 | Martin Harry for Dieting Capt^n^ Nelson's Comp^y^ | 30.. | 8.. | 6 |
| 10 | Francis Waggoner for 3 Rifles | 12.. | 15.. | 0 |
| 11 | John Lee for Goods | 6.. | 8.. | 4 |
| 12 | John & W^m^ Lee 1 Rifle | 4.. | 10.. | 0 |
| 13 | D° for Goods furnish'd | 2.. | 9.. | 9 |
| 14 | Nath^l^ Morgan for Cash | 0.. | 17.. | 0 |
| 15. | John Rape for 1 pair Breeches | 1.. | 19.. | 0 |
| 16 | Georg Bond Sen^r^ 1 Rifle | 2.. | 15.. | 0 |
| 17 | Martin Kershner 1 Rifle | 5.. | 15.. | 0 |
| 18 | Tho^s^ Long for Dieting Capt^n^ Nelson's Comp^y^ | 7.. | 14.. | 8 |
| 19 | John Finglesharer for Diet | 1.. | 11.. | 0 |
| 20 | Noah Hart for Doctor Stuff | 0.. | 11.. | 0 |
| 21 | Fred^k^ Hyskill for Tomhawks | 2.. | 15.. | 0 |
| 22. | John Ragen for Sundries | 0.. | 14.. | 6 |
| 23 | M^rs^ Knox for Sundries | 0.. | 19.. | 10 |
| 24 | John Conn for Shoes & Leather | 1.. | 6.. | 9 |
| 25 | Henry Tootwiler for Sundries | 19.. | 15.. | 8 |
| 26 | Sarah Johnston for Sundries | 0.. | 9.. | 0 |
| 27 | George Good for Horse hire | 0.. | 12.. | 6 |
| 28 | Elisabeth Blackburn for making hunting shirts | 0.. | 15.. | 0 |
| 29 | Charles Hatrick for Sundries | 1.. | 1.. | 6 |
| 30 | Mich^l^ Fockler for Dieting Soldiers | 21.. | 8.. | 0 |
| 31 | Sam^l^ Young for Sundries | 3.. | 19.. | 3 |
| 32 | Stephen McCloskey for Shoes | 6.. | 10.. | 0 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 33 | John Ousten 1 Rifle Gun | 4.. 10.. 0 |
| 34 | Abraham Teetes 1 Rifle | 5.. 00.. 0 |
| 35 | Wm Wild Do | 5.. 10.. 0 |
| 36 | Alexr McCullam Do | 4.. 15.. 0 |
| 37 | Thos McCullam Do | 4.. 10.. 0 |
| 38 | Leonard Brunar 2 Do | 10.. 10.. 0 |
| 39 | Saml Davies 1 Rifle Gun & 20 yds Linnen | 8.. 00.. 0 |
| 40 | Thos Macklefish 1 Rifle | 5.. 15.. 0 |
| 41 | John Scott for 60 yds Linnen | 4.. 14.. 0 |
| 42 | John Miller 1 Rifle Gun | 4.. 15.. 0 |
| 43 | Henry Souer Do | 4.. 10. 0 |
| 44 | Nicholas Hackay for Sundries | 2.. 13.. 0 |
| 45 | Peter Bell for Sundries | 16.. 10.. 8 |
| | | 534.. 7.. 10 |

The afregoing list is made out from Accounts laid before us the Committee for the Upper District in Fredk County in the Province of Maryland, for necessaries furnished by sundry Persons for the use of Captn John Nelson's Company in the Continental Service, which are attested & accepted by him, and which we have Reasons to believe are justly due, with the utmost deference, by order of the Committee I am Sr

Yr most Obedient
Humble Servt

To the Honble John Hancock Esqr
President of the Continental Congress.

On Motion, that the Committee sit at Sharpsburgh, once in three Times, the Committee concurs therewith.

The Committee adjourns untill the first Tuesday in May.

Tuesday May the 7th 1776

The Committee met according to adjournment.—
Members present.

Coll Sam$^{l}$ Beale in the Chair

| | |
|---|---|
| Coll Andrew Rench | Capt$^{n}$ John Cellar |
| Capt$^{n}$ Joseph Chaplain | Maj$^{r}$ Charles Sweringham |
| Maj$^{r}$ Henry Shryock | M$^{r}$ George Swingle |
| Capt$^{n}$ Conrad Hogmyer | Jam$^{s}$ Clark Continued as Clk |
| Capt$^{n}$ Sam$^{l}$ Hughes | Coll John Stull |
| Capt$^{n}$ W$^{m}$ Heyser | |

On Motion being made, that the following Rules be establish'd viz. that every Motion be made standing, addressed to the Chair in decent Language and uninterrupted while delivering. no personal Disputes and Reflections to pass in Committee. No Question to be put and voted to, without on a Motion being made and seconded. the Committee concurs therewith.

The Committee adjourns for an Hour.

The Committee met according to Adjournment.

Resolv'd that this Committee do take into their Consideration the summons issued last Committee for the Appearance of Sundry Persons before them this day, to shew cause why they do not enroll and associate, and deliver up their arms, in which the Committee concurred, and proceeded to examine the Returns made thereon when it appear'd the sundry persons following had due notice accordingly. and were call'd in Turn and as such as have appear'd have not or are not able to give any satisfactory Reasons to this Committee why they did not or do not Enroll and associate and deliver up their Arms. according to the Resolve of the late Convention in December last are fin'd and proceeded against as followeth.

Then the Committee adjourns for half an Hour.

The Committee met according to Adjournment.

The Committee adjourns to the morrow, to meet at 9 O'Clock A. M.

# SOME OLD BIBLE RECORDS OF THE EMORY FAMILY OF MARYLAND.

FRANCIS B. CULVER

The following extracts are taken from an old Oxford Bible (1728), in the possession of Mrs. J. Woodley Richardson, of Harford County, Maryland.

Thomas Lane Emory, Senior, was born in the year 1751 and died 2 May 1828, aged 77 years.

Thomas Lane Emory, Jr., was born in the year 1789 and died in the year 1835, aged 46 years.

Thomas Lane Emory, Junior, was married by the R$^{t}$ Rev$^{d}$ Bishop Kemp to Eliza Harwood Grant on the thirteenth of June in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifteen.

Eliza Lindenberger Emory, first child of Thomas and Eliza, was born on Friday the 15$^{th}$ of November 1816 at twenty minutes after three o'clock A. M.

George Lindenberger [Emory], second child of Thomas and Eliza, was born on Thursday the 7$^{th}$ of December 1820 at ten minutes after 12 o'clock P. M.

Isabella Rebecca [Emory], second daughter of Thomas and Eliza, was born on Wednesday the 22$^{d}$ of March 1822 at fifteen minutes after twelve o'clock P. M.

Thomas Lane [Emory], second son of Thomas and Eliza, was born on Friday the 25$^{th}$ of November 1825 at 4 o'clock P. M.

Daniel Grant [Emory], third son of Thomas and Eliza, was born on Thursday the 14$^{th}$ of February 1828 at ¼ before 5 o'clock P. M.

Thomas Lane Emory died on 2$^{d}$ May 1828, aged 77 years.

Mary [Emory], sixth child and third daughter of Thomas and Eliza, was born 24$^{th}$ October 1831, about 12 o'clock A. M.

Thomas Lane Emory died on 5th February, at 5 o'clock in the evening, in the 46th year of his age.

Eliza Harwood Emory, widow of Thomas L. Emory died on Tuesday 15th of June 1852, at 2 o'clock A. M. in the 57th year of her age.

Daniel Grant [Emory], third son of Thomas and Eliza was married at Glencoe, Baltimore County, on 2nd of October 1855, by Rev. Dr William E. Wyatt, to Emma Rosalie, daughter of William J. Ward.

Emma Rosalie, their first child was born 27 July 1856, and died 18 February 1858.

Lillian Grant, their second child was born 20 October 1858.

Emma Rosalie, wife of Daniel Grant, died 24 October 1858.

Thomas Lane, second son of Thomas L. and Eliza H. Emory, died 28th of October, 1863, in New Orleans, La.

Eliza Lindenberger Emory, eldest child of Thomas L. and Eliza H. Emory, died 22 November 1863.

John Sanderson Price was married by Rev. Charles C. Grafton at St. Paul's Church, Baltimore, 13 Oct. 1859, to Mary, third daughter of Thomas L. and Eliza Harwood Emory.

Ezekiel Forman was married 24 January 1756 to Augustene Marsh.

Capt. John Emory, Jun., died 11th of January 1761, aged six[ty] and three years, and was buried 14th of same month—the text of his funeral sermon was taken out of the 112th Psalm, 7th verse.

Daniel Grant died 29th of June 1816, in the 83rd year of his age.

## EXTRACTS FROM THE CARROLL PAPERS.

(Continued from Vol. XII, p. 41.)

April 10th 1764. [109]

The 4th Inst I Reced yrs of the 27th of last Janry yrs of Octo: 11th Novr 12th Decr 8th 1763 I answered by mine of Janry 9th 10th & 16th Febry 27th & 28th 1764: I beg you will always acknowledge the Receit of my letters by mentioning their Dates. I wonder in particular you take no notice of mine of the 8th of last July relating to the Arcadians & of Sept: 24th relating to Mr Reresby, you have too good a heart not to have done wt was incumbent on you as to both, I must therefore attribute yr silence to forgetfulness. As to yrs of the 27th of last Janry, Mr Bakers letter to you speaks him to be a man of sense & Honr: I would not have you insist on a larger sum in hand with the Lady than it may be convenient to him to lay down as he is willing to pay Intert for the fortune he may agree to give his Daughter until he can pay the principal & as he more over promises at his Death to make his Daughter share equally his Estate real & personal with his sons. I approve the general Terms given to Mr Baker, but take care tht by the Settlemt you do not give a certainty for an uncertainty, tht is, tht Settlement be not binding but in proportion to the Sum you may now or hereafter receive with the Lady & tht a proper distinction be made in the Settlement between the Jointure to be made for the sum paid in hand or the Intert to be paid you annually on such Sum & the Jointure to be made on wt may fall to you at Mr Baker's Death tht difference being very obvious. In this you will make similar Cases the Rule to direct you. Considering the Low Intert on our Funds I think 6 ℔ Ct an ample settlemt: especially if you shd have Issue by the Lady for I think a mother shd as well as a Father contribute to the Establishmt of her Children. But if Mr Baker shd insist on 8 ℔ Ct to make you happy I consent to it. In mine of the 9th of Janry 1764 I told

you I was willing if the Lady's fortune could demand it to make my whole fortune Liable to the settlem$^{t}$ & jointure. This I confirm & I leave it entirely to you to act what is reasonable according to the Advice of y$^{r}$ friends. I proposed upon your coming to Maryland to convey to you my mannor of Carrollton 10000$^{a}$ & the Addition thereto called Addition to Carrollton 2700$^{a}$ now producing annually £250 Ster$^{g}$ & greatly improving as not nigh half of the 12700$^{a}$ is let, & w$^{t}$ is let, is let to Tenants at will & my share of the Iron Works producing at least Annually £400 Ster$^{g}$. If this sh$^{d}$ not be deemed a sufficient settlem$^{t}$ & Gift to you & Security for the Lady's Jointure I am willing to add on my Death my mannor of Doohoregan 10000$^{a}$ & 1425$^{a}$ called Chance adjacent thereto, on w$^{ch}$ seats the Bulk of my Negroes are settled.

If you sh$^{d}$ marry Miss Baker & not have Issue Male by her I think it would not be prudent to engage y$^{r}$ Real Estate to Daughters as out of y$^{r}$ personal Estate you may make a Settlem$^{t}$ on y$^{r}$ Daughters proportioned to their mothers fortune. In case you sh$^{d}$ survive Miss Baker you will take care, not so to engage as to lay y$^{r}$self under unreasonable Covenants detrimental to y$^{r}$ future ease & happiness. As I have said upon y$^{r}$ return to Maryland I will give you my Mannor of Carrollton & the Addition thereto & my share of the works I will also settle on you my Mannor of Doohoregan & Chance & the slaves thereon on my Death. As you are my only Child you will of Course have all the Residue of my Estate on my Death. In short to obviate as much as it is in my power every objection & to hasten the Match & y$^{r}$ return to me w$^{ch}$ I hope may be in the next fall, I hereby bind myself to confirm by any Articles w$^{ch}$ may be sent me w$^{t}$ I have engaged to do by this & my letter of the 9$^{th}$ of last Jan$^{ry}$, & I desire this & y$^{r}$ Letter may be Lodged with M$^{r}$ Baker or M$^{r}$ Tuite as a security for my so doing. If anything more sh$^{d}$ be required from us w$^{ch}$ you & those you may consult may think reasonable to be done, I leave you at liberty to engage to do it, & I think M$^{r}$ Baker may confide in any Engagement you will enter into as my whole Estate will fall to you at my Death.

I much approve the Comp$^{a}$: you keep. I shall endeavour to

oblige Mr Hussey with a Buck, but I cannot absolutely promise it, as I could not in the last Season procure for myself more than two fine Haunches. I have presented yr Compts as desired. I am well, but yr Complaints give me pain. I hope they in a great measure proceed from the Anxiety yr passion for Miss Baker gives you. I wish a happy Issue to it & tht yr health may be perfect & tht God will bless you in everything wch may contribute to yr Temporal & Eternal wellfare. I am My Dr Charley

Yr Mo: Afftе Father.

19 April 1764. [110]

Dr Papa

In my last by Kelly I acknowledged the receipt of yr letter of the 9 Janry. I wrote to Mr Baker upon the occasion & sent him enclosed a copy of yr letter what follows was the substance of mine to that gentleman.

That as I had received yr consent to pay my addresses to his daughter, there now remained only two things to be settled: the marriage settlement & the young ladys going to America, which if she refused, or her Parents should have an objection to, I then must lay aside all thoughts of the match: that if Mrs Baker could not bare the thoughts of parting with her daughter, & was determined not to part with her, it would be improper to introduce me to the young lady, since it would be impossible, contrary to her mother's will to persuade Miss Baker to accompany me to America: that tho' it were possible I should not chuse to persue my own happiness in opposition to a Parents will, nor wish to succeed if my success should make that Parent retched & unhappy.

Mr Baker returned no answer to my letter as he was upon the point of coming to town when he received it. Upon his arrival I waited on him to know his determination. He advised me to return as soon as possible to Maryland, since you seemed so desirous of my returning as it was very natural you should: his daughter, he said, would be over in May or June: that if I thought proper, I might see her, and if upon a further acquaintance, we should like each other, I might return 3 or 4 years hence (for that would be time enough) & marry his daughter:

he mentioned not one word about the settlem$^{t}$, but I know he thinks it insufficient, and indeed so does a lawyer of my acquaintance with whom I talked upon that subject.

But had Baker had no other objection to the match but the quantum of the settl$^{t}$ to be made on his daughter, he would have had some conversation with me on that head: but I could plainly see, by the above speech & by his manner, that he was not very desirous of its taking place: and I am sure I am not, upon the condition of returning three or 4 years hence to Europe on a wild goose chase. What certainty is there that the lady will remain for 4 years of the same opinion or rather how probable is it she will not? I do not care to entangle myself in any such engagement: in short I have dropt all thoughts of Miss Baker, whom I wish extremely well to & married to a man worthy of her.

I hope to be with you about the latter end of Sept$^{r}$. I do not chuse to arrive sooner in Maryland on account of the heats: the remainder of my time here I shall spend in perfecting myself in the practical part of surveying & making necessary preparations for my voyage. I have sent you over the American Act, and a Pamphlet entitled consideration on the penal laws against Rom: Catholicks: I sent by M$^{r}$ Lee Wards medicines & gave him the instructions in writing for taking those medicines: I have been indisposed all this last week with a cold attended with a fever & cough: my feaver is entirely gone off, there remains a little cough: these colds are very rife at present: had it not been for this indisposition I should have finished the journal of my last Tour: as I only took short notes of things as I went along to refresh my memory it requires time to enlarge them & to dispose them in such order as may give some little entertainment in the reading: If I cannot finish the Journal time enough to send it by Hanson, I shall send it by some other ship or bring it in with me. Pray present my compliments to my cousin Rach: Darnall & her daughter, to M$^{r}$ John Darnall & Sons & to Rich: Croxall. I am dear Father

Y$^{r}$ most loving Son
Ch: Carroll.

P. S. this letter was ready to go by Hanson: but Mr Perkins gave me no notice of his sailing: he told me indeed a week before Hanson sailed, that he imagined he would sail in about a fortnights time: how easy was it for Mr Perkins to have sent me word by a penny post letter or by his Servant that his ship was ready to sail? the only excuse for his neglelct is that he imagined as I had wrote so lately by Kelty I had no letters or parcels to send: I am not certain how this letter will go: perhaps by the New York packet. Mr Buchanan tells there is a ship going in a fortnight: I shall send by the capt of that ship; the Pamphlets, newspapers, & magazines; & my accounts.

1 May 1764. [111]

Dr Papa

I wrote to you the 19 of last month and in that letter informed you of my having laid aside all thoughts of Miss Baker: as that letter may miscarry I shall here give you the substance of it.

When I communicated yr letter to Mr Baker, wether dissatisfied with the settlement you proposed to make or unwilling to part with his daughter, he advised me to return as soon as possible: he added, to soften, I suppose this piece of advice, that if upon a further acquaintance I continued to like his daughter, & she me, that I might return to England 4 or 5 years hence:

By this you plainly see Mr Baker is averse to the match: is it probable that a young lady will retain her affection 4 years for a gentleman with whom she can be but slightly acquainted, & from whom she will be separated by the Atlantick? besides it would be imprudent in me to enter into any such engagement: I may meet with some young lady in Maryland whom I may like, & in that case I should chuse to settle without loss of time: the sooner, the better, for then I might live to bring up my children: if I stay till I attain the age of 36, the chances of my living so long, are against me as I am of a thin & puny habit of body.

6 ℔ Ct is too slender a settlement: A Lawyer of my acquaintance told me it was common to settle upon the wife at the rate

of 8 ℔ C$^{t}$ & sometimes 10: this holds where the wife brings with her no very considerable fortune: but when her fortune is large, it is then usual to settle part of her own fortune upon her.

I hope, Deo juvante, to be with you about the latter end of Septb$^{r}$. I am willing to perfect myself in the practical part of surveying before my departure: besides, I am apprehensive of the summer heats & am desirous of avoiding them in coming in: I shall be gradually prepared for the heat of the summer following.

I cannot get my Journal finished to send it by this oportunity: I have wrote out my Acco$^{ts}$ but find such a deficiency or rather difference between my expenses & receipts that I am ashamed to send them. I cannot otherwise account for this great deficiency which which amounts to near £60 but by my negligence, only my forgetting to set down regularly my expenses: however the main articles of expense are all set down: I shall bring them in with me, as also the aco$^{t}$ of what I spent in my late tour thro' Holland & France.

I sent you by M$^{r}$ Lee Wards medicines & the directions for taking of them: but as M$^{r}$ Lee may have lost these directions, I shall here insert a copy of them:

for the fistula paste

Take the bigness of a nutmeg night & morning and two tea spoonfuls of sweet oil immediately after, no visible operation, to live as usual.

The dropsy powders; one to be taken, every two days; such as have not taken them before, are to begin with half a powder to be taken in a little mountain, after every operation drink a little broth or water gruel, the less they drink the better.

this accompanys the magazines, newspapers, the American Act, & the considerations on the penal laws against the Ro: Cath: I desire my compliments to Mrs. Darnall, M$^{r}$ Darnall & Sons, Rich: Croxall, & Harry Carroll. I am D$^{r}$ Papa

Y$^{r}$ most affectionate loving Son

Ch: Carroll

May 30, 1764 [112]

Dr Papa

This goes by Capt. Lewis I had some thoughts of sailing with him, but could not get ready for the time of his departure; and indeed if I could have been ready, I should not have chose to have sailed so soon, as I should then have got in the very midst of the hottest weather.

I have not as yet been able to go out into the fields to learn the practice of surveying: Mr Bateman the Surveyor, whom Mr Conley has recommended to me as the properest person for my purpose, has been these 5 weeks past down in Surry: several letters have been sent to him and as no answers have been received, we imagine the letters have never been delivered: to morrow I shall set out myself in quest of him, and if I have the good luck to meet with him, I shall fix the time for his attending me. the usual & settled price is half a guinea a day and Mr Bateman is to find men to carry the staffs & chain & bear their expenses: Mr Conley thinks Bateman much preferable to any other, as he has an easy & clear manner of expressing himself & communicating his ideas, and will take pains to make the young Practioner well acquainted with the business.

Before this comes to hand, you will have learnt by mine of the 19 April the issue of the intended match tis entirely broke off, the mother could not bear to part with her daughter: I can not say my disappointment gives me any great uneasiness; I might perhaps have liked the young lady in time & upon a farther acquaintance, but I knew too little of her to be in love.

If I can get a ship about 5 weeks hence bound to Maryland, I shall certainly take my passage in her. I believe Mr Buchanan will bear me company. Should there be no vessel ready to sail about that time I may perhaps sail in the New York packet notwithstanding the inconveniences of such a round about Voyage, for I am determined, if possible to be at Annapolis in Septr. this may be my last letter to you from London; wishing you yr health and an happy meeting I am Dr Papa

Yr most affectionate & dutiful son

Ch: Carroll

P. S.

Cap$^{t}$ Lewis has got a little
packet for you containing my Journal
and the newspapers: Cap$^{t}$ Lewis has been very civil to me, I desire you will return his civilities & if convenient invite him to dine with you:

26 July 1764 [113]

D$^{r}$ Papa

I have at last pitched upon a ship: she is called the Randolph Capt. Walker & sails for James River in Virginia: the Cap$^{t}$ is not certain as to the time of his sailing but imagines it will be about the middle of September at farthest.

I shall leave behind me all my heavy Bagg$^{a}$ to be shiped on board of Hanson and only take with me my Cloaths:

I am much obliged to you for letting me settle at the rate of 8 ℔ C$^{t}$. But that affair is entirely broken off nor do I chuse to renew it, tho' I had some time ago a very fair opening: but the young lady has been bread up with very high notions not at all answerable to her fortune, a domestick wife not so fond of show and parade, who is not above the business of her family, will best suit me: the mother is a vain empty woman, who knows but the daughter may take after her$^{t}$ I do not chuse to run the risk.

I sent the letters & papers concerning the neutrals to the Coffee house as directed: but as the Duke of Nivernoro had left London sometime before they came to hand and as most of the differences between the two Courts were then compromised & settled, I imagin all application from the poor neutrals will meet with little or no success.

I shall call upon M$^{r}$ Sitwell before my departure & press him to do something for M$^{r}$ Reresby. Since my last I have been down in Sussex with a Surveyor to Survey lands. I have surveyed about 150 acres of which I kept a field book & have since protracted my work on Paper I think I understand the theory perfectly well, & a little more practice will make me quite master of the business. I shall go out once more into the the field with the Surveyor.

Mr Crookshanks has been in town some time past: he was under a necessity of leaving Paris when the last oath was tendered to all Jesuites under the Jurisdiction of the Prosecuting Parliats. all those who refused to take the oath were compelled to leave the kingdom: the oath was of such a nature that one only excepted, thought he could reconcile it to his conscience: however all men thought it incompatible with his honour & dispise him for his servile compliance: he was a man of some eminence & had a large & extensive acquaintance with the greatest families in Paris, who have since looked so very cooly on him as to discountenance his coming to their houses.

Pompadours death it was imagined would occasion an alteration of measures: but the same measures are persued & the same men govern.

Mr Crookshanks does me the pleasure to dine with me now and then: he always enquires after you & expresses a great regard for you, & I am convinced he is sincere in his expressions of esteem & friendship: the arrêts were not published when he left France nor are they yet. I sent you some time ago the most curious Pamplets in vindication of the Jesuites which I hope you have long since received.

As to political news during the recess of Parliament you cannot expect much: the minority still dine in Allbemarle Street: I hear some complaints about their expensive dinners, but the deliberations of the Senate do not transpire. I am of opinion they will oust the present ministry dispised and hated as it is by the greatest part of the nation: it requires great abilities in the minister, if unpopular, to stand his ground long in such a country as this.

I have nothing more to add at present but my compliments to my friends whom I soon hope to enjoy: this will be my last from London should nothing particular occur in the interim: wishing that I may find you in perfect health I am Dr Papa

Yr affectionate & dutifull
Son Ch: Carroll

Hampton 8 Decem$^{r}$ 1764 [114]

D$^{r}$ Papa

I arrived this day at this place in good health after a tedious & stormy passage of a 11 weeks. We left Gravesend the 19 Sept$^{r}$ & had the greatest prospect of making a short passage till we got to Bermudas about the latter end of Oct$^{r}$. We were driven back by strong north west winds & tossed about the whole month of Novem$^{r}$ in so much we scarce made 100 leagues in our way in 30 days.

I have brought all my bag$^{e}$ with me, which is pretty considerable: One M$^{r}$ Campbell a store keeper has also a cargo aboard: I shall take the oportunity of shiping my bag$^{e}$ on board the vessel that is to carry his goods: we intend going up the bay in her ourselves: it will require sometime to unship, discharge the duties, & reship the goods when we have hired a vessel: it will be I am afraid, near the end of the month before I shall have the satisfaction & joy of embracing you. A Servant is just now going off to York & waits for this letter which is the reason for its shortness. I am D$^{r}$ Papa

Y$^{r}$ affectionate & dutiful Son

Ch. Carroll

P. S. I shall go to Norfolk to-morrow
or the day following.

D$^{r}$ Papa [115]

M$^{r}$ Hinson is just going up the Bay I take this oportunity to inform you I am well and shall sail from this place tomorrow or the day following if the wind permits; I arrived at Hampton The 9 instant & wrote to you immediately at my landing. We had a long passage of 11 weeks. I have been detained here by waiting for a vessel to take two or 3 cargoes to Annapolis & other places up the bay. I thought it a good oportunity to convey my bag$^{a}$ home. M$^{r}$ Hinson is upon the point of sailing I hope to be with you next thursday at farthest. I am

Y$^{r}$ affectionate Son

Norfolk 20 Decem$^{br}$ 1764 Ch: Carroll

10 Janry 1765 [1

Dr Papa

I sailed from old point comfort the 26 of last month in evening: before day we were opposite to the mouth of Potom & were driven back by a strong north west wind as far as souther most of the Tangier Islands, which with difficulty weathered & came to an anchor that night between those isla & the eastern shore: the wind abating came to the south next morning & we proceeded up the sound with an intent passing thro' Hooper's or Cages streights: a Pilot we took board undertook to conduct us thro the latter but being ur quainted with the chanel he ran us aground by which unlu accident we lost nearly 24 hours of fair wind & I have b deprived the satisfaction of being long since with you: the r day, there being a high tide the vessel was got off but the w shifting to the north west we were detained 3 or 4 days in th streights: at length we extricated ourselves & anchored last day morning off point lookout at the mouth of the Potowma that evening we got underway: at 12 at night it began to sn but the wind continued favourable: about 4 Saturday aftern the weather cleared up & we found ourselves not far from P lar Island: the wind began to head us & we were obliged run in between Kent & Poplar Islands where the vessel s remains & is likely to remain as long as the frost continues. landed with some difficulty last Monday, on Kent Island & r to Mr Sadlers where I was very hospitably entertained: arrived yesterday at Mr Brownes where I now am, & have with the most friendly reception: I shall go over to Mr H to day, who has pressed me to make his home my home whil continue on the eastern shore I was determined to go round bay: but Mr Browne & Mr Hall have persuaded me to d that scheme as attended with a good deal of danger & as th is a probability of my getting to Annapolis sooner by wait for a thaw. Mr Hall has hired a man to convey this letter thought this absolutely necessary as you must be under gr apprehensions on my account if you have received my le

by Hinson who sailed from Norfolk 2 days before I left it: I am in very good health but vexed at my being detained so long from you & under great uneasiness from the anxiety I am sensible you must feel for my safety: Pray remember me to my Cousin Rach: Darnall & all my friends I am Dr Papa

Yr most affectionate Son

Ch: Carroll

[117]

I take this opportunity by Mr Tylghman to inform you I am well but out of all patience with the weather: I see no prospect of the frost breaking up and am very apprehensive I shall be detained a month longer on this side the Bay: the eastern shore gentlemen have been very kind, I have been kept in continual exercise ever since my arrival in repaying visits: I have visited Colonel Tylghman Mrs Blake at Wye, & have had an invitation from Colonel Loyd: he wrote me a very polite letter by his eldest son, but there being then a prospect of a thaw; the bad weather setting in since I have not as yet waited on the Colonel & am doubtful wether I shall or not as his house is at a considerable distance. I have no cloaths fit to appear in by me.

Mr Edward Tylghman has sent me an invitation to come & see him: Mr Richard Tylgman, the colonel's son & Mr Cook will attend me to his house. The Messenger returned here last Sunday night, he saw a man drowned in crossing Susquehanna: he had a pistole a day by agreement. I thought it better to pay the hire high as it was, than let you continue under the uneasiness and doubt of my being safe.

The vessel I came up the Bay in, lays within Kent point all my books, cloaths, & other baggage are in her. Pray give my compliments to all friends: Mr and Mrs. Hall desire me to present you with theirs. I am Dr Papa

Yr Affectionate Son

Ch: Carroll

25 Janry, 1765.

[*The Maryland Gazette* of Thursday February 14, 1765, has this notice; "Tuesday last arrived at his Father's House in Town, Charles Carroll Jun'r, Esq. (lately from London by way of Virginia) after about sixteen years of absence from his Native Country at his Studies and on his Travels."]

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## CHAS. CARROLL TO WILLIAM GRAVES.

23 Dec$^{r}$ 1768 [120]

D$^{r}$ S$^{r}$

The Friendship you bear my Son (w$^{ch}$ is Manifested by y$^{r}$ Remembrance of & Correspondence with him) leaves me no roome to doubt a letter from me may be acceptable to you, Especially as it will informe you that His Marriage was entierly to my Satisfaction & that I think He has a well grounded prospect of as much Happyness as Can be Hoped for in a Conubiall State. My Daughter in Law is very agreable, she has a great share of good sense, a solid Judgement, she is strictly virtuous & perfectly good natured. I speak not what it may be thought I fondly wish my Character of Her is founded on a long & intimate Acquaintance: She has lived with me since she was 12 years old & in the Course of more than Seven years I have not had reason to Chide Her. Dissimulation is not very Common in youth, few at least at nineteen years are perfect in it. Have I not then Reason again to tell you I think my Son will be Extreamly Happy with His Lady. You must also know she was entirely His owne Choice, He had not the most distant Hint from me th$^{t}$ Miss Darnall would make a good wife. They Cannot want, If they are tollarable economists, for I have put my son in Possession of at least £1000 Ster: p$^{r}$ An$^{m}$: He keeps my Books & takes what money He Pleases He lives in my House at Annapolis I am Retired to a very Pleasant Healthy Seat in the Country where I employ myself in Farming, Planting, Meadow Making &c Amusements very agreable to me, & when

I want money I call on my son to supply me. You know my Son, I therefore shall say no more of him than that I am Happy in Him & that He seems to be getting the better of a Puny Constitution. In one of y^rs^ to him I think you advise him not to Hoard, I think He should live so as to make a decent provision for younger Children & to leave the Estate to His Eldest son as Entier & in as good Plight as I shall leave it to him, for altho I see a large & independent Fortune will not make the Possessor if of a mean & Servile temper independent, yet it must make him inexcusable if He be not so. There is a great deal of Private & Family Affairs, But I flatter myself they will in some measure be interesting to you on my Sons Account.

As I have taken the freedom to write to you, I must say something of Poor America, or rather of Poor England, for I am persuaded if she persues the Steps she Has taken she will Have Abundant Cause to Rue Her folly.

By Considerations the Farmers Letters &c you must see wee know our Rights & that we want not Peers to Assert them & to Alarm us when they are Attacked.

The Stamp Act was A Rash & Inconsiderate measure and very prudently dropt. But the Act past at the same time declaring . . . instead of dissipating our Fears threatened us with a Renewall of unconstitutionall Attacks on our Liberties & Properties. Those threats have been immediately succeeded By Acts Establishing new officers among us & imposing Duties on goods which we are not permitted to import from any other Place But Great Britain.

As to the 1^st^ The Establishment of a Board of Trade, we all Plainly see that it is done to Encrease a Parliamentary dependance by the Creation of new Officers. To the same end are a great number of Troops kept up in America, not to secure our Conquests, for if that were the intention, why are troops employed elsewhere than among the Conquered?

Is England or America most injured by the number of Civill & Military Officers & troops among us? The first spend their Sallaries, the other their pay in America, in this America is not

injured: But if the Establishment of unnecessary Officers, if the support of useless troops Creates a Servil and unconstitutionall dependence in the House of Commons in England, is not England the greatest sufferer by the Measure?

As to the 2$^{d}$ The imposition of new duties, It may be urged that the Board of Trade at Boston is Appointed to prevent smugling & to secure the duties laid by Acts of Parliament. Does the Board of Trade, the Commissioners of the Customs, the numberless tribes of Tide waiters Land waiters searches A Navy of Sloops Cutters & Custom House Boates &c &c Prevent Smugling in England? If not, will a Board of Trade in Boston or in Every Colony prevent smugling in America. Trade in its Nature is free, it is a maxim which I will support by the following Tale which I read long since but in what Author I Cannot recollect. The Dutch when Contending with Spain for Liberty, Prohibited by a Severe Placart the Furnishing the Spaniards with Navall or Military Stores. A Dutchmann was Caught Transgressing & Called to an Acct. for it. His defence was th$^{t}$ Trade in its nature was free & open to all Mankind & that if He Could see a Prospect of Great gain by a Voyage to Hell, He would Venture the singeing of His sails.

I will not S$^{r}$ Attempt to Prove th$^{t}$ the Parliament Cannot Consistently with the Constitution, our Rights and Liberties tax us. That I apprehend to be done demonstratively by the Author of the Considerations & the Farmer, I have not seen that their Reasoning has been Attempted to be Answered, if Attempted, no such answer has Reached me.

I think there are many strong Arguments to be Derived from Prudence & Policy which should in my Humble Opinion induce Great Britain not to Attempt to tax us.

By what is generally asserted on y$^{r}$ side the water you are beat out of all Trade to all Places Except to y$^{r}$ Colonies by being undersold in Every forreign Market by y$^{r}$ Rivalls in Trade. If this be so it is immateriall to me to Enquier whether it be owing to the weight of y$^{r}$ Taxes on the Luxury or high Price of the labour of y$^{r}$ Poor Manufacturers.

But under these Circumstances if y$^{r}$ Colonies be y$^{r}$ Chief y$^{r}$ only Valuable Customers, is it Prudent is it Politick to drive them from you?

Every duty imposed on the goods you send us Opperates Apparently as a Bounty & Encouragement to us to Manufacture th$^{t}$ Species of Goods.

That we Can Manufacture all goods w$^{ch}$ you Manufacture is undoubted, & th$^{t}$ you will force us to do so by Present Measures is Certain, Interest tho a strong is not the strongest motive to incite us to Manufacture; Resentment a Conviction of the injustice with which we are treated, y$^{r}$ not Answering y$^{r}$ slighting our legall Constitution all applications to the Crowne for Redress A view of the Chains you have imposed, y$^{r}$ Seeming Determination to Rivet them on us will Compell us to Manufacture.

Rage & Resentment operate beyond all imagination more forceably than interest, but when united Can they fail of producing the Effect w$^{ch}$ you ought to dread?

Surprising & Astonishing was y$^{e}$ progress of Manufacture Here Especially in the Wollen & Linnen Branches upon the passing the Stamp Act. The repeal of th$^{t}$ Act gave a great Check to th$^{m}$. But they are reassurred not with a noisy & Ostentatious Parade, But w$^{th}$ a sullen Resentment & determined Resolution never more to abandon them. At th$^{t}$ time I manufactured a Sute of Cloathes for myself I wore it to incite others to follow my Example: I dropt my Manufacture & laid aside my Cloaths upon the repeal of the Stamp Act. I have this year Built a Commodious House for as many Manufacturers as will be able to Cloath between three & four Hundred Slaves.

With Contempt we read the silly & inflamatory Articles in many of y$^{r}$ News Papers giving Acc$^{ts}$ of the factious state & inclinations of the Americans to Break the Happy Connection, which has Hitherto subsisted between them & their mother Country, & we Pity the Credulity of those who Have sent troops hither to Compell us to Obedience if their fears have been

feigned. I leave you to find an Epithet which may set their duplicity in the most tedious light for I cannot recollect one. Could they not distinguish between a steady & determined Resolution to Maintain our Rights & Rebellion? Any measure deviating from a stupid passive Obedience to unconstitutionall measures was by such weak Heads deemed a Rebellion There is a very wide distance Between Murmuring Complaining Petitioning & Remonstrating & Rebellion. I should think men who Have been Accustomed to the frequent tumults & insurrections of Tinners Colliers Cole Heavers Weavers & Sailors should not be frighted out of their senses at two or three trifling Mobs of the Boys & Rabble of Boston.

America is sensible it is not yet time for Her Wantonly to have recourse to the Ultima Ratio Regum, However Grieviously Provoked she Has Appealed to Her Sovereign to the Laws to the Constitution, on these she Relys for the Protection of Her Rights & Liberties, should that Relyance be frustrated (which the suppresion of our Legislatures & many other Rash & Bold steps on $y^r$ side seem to indicate) we Have it thank God in our Power to Bring you to Reason By the easy legall means of manufacturing & taking nothing from you unessentiall to our Existence. Perhaps many may do more & follow the Dutchman's Example by takeing nothing from you which by any means may be had Cheaper from any other Quarter.

We have been informed $th^t$ the Different applications of our Colonies to the King have not only been slighted But that they have not been suffered to be Presented. Is it possible? Have we not a right to Petition & to be Heared?

Our Legislatures are threatned to be suppressed. That of Boston is suppressed for not Complying with a Ministeriall Mandate.

Would any Minister dare to tell an English House of Commons that they should not be suffered to meet that they should be dissolved unless they Complyed with measures dictated by them? Have we not as undoubted a Right to Legislation in our severall Provinces as you have in England? would a Min-

ister dare to treat us in so imperious a Manner if He was not assured of impunity? Would He not treat you in the same manner Could He do it with the same Security? We cannot think you are Realy anxious to preserve y$^{r}$ owne Rights while you tamely see those of y$^{r}$ fellow subjects so flagitiously invaded. Are not such steps as distant as Heaven & Earth from justice? If they are ought they not in prudence & good Pollicy to be not only dropt & disavowed, But severely Censured by an upright British House of Commons?

Nations as well as individualls are Subject to persist in wrong Measures, it is deemed a Weakness, it is thought dishonorable it mortifies our pride & self Conceit to retract & Acknowledge an Error, in vain does the injustice of the Action stare us in the face or sober Reason Condem it.

Should the Colonies by necessity be forced into a Counterband Trade, Considering the vast Extent of our Sea Coast our numberless Navigable Gulphs Bays Rivers inlets & Creeks will it be possible for Great Britain to suppress it? What she in Vain Attempts at Home, will she be able to performe at such a distance? Trade is of a very delicate nature, it may by imprudent measures be forced out of its old Channell, But it may prove impossible to bring it back.

Cast y$^{r}$ Eye on a Map of America Consider the immense unpeopled tract, Consider the prodigious Rapidity with which it is setling will England in time to Come be able to Compell such an immense Country Peopled by miriads to submit to Arbitrary Laws on despotic ministeriall orders.

Cast y$^{r}$ Eye again, on the Map of America Contemplate that part of it allready Peopled with (in my Opinion) 4 million of Souls, should they be forced by ill Policy to Resistance & in time to Come th$^{t}$ may be the Case & should it be the Case, will it be easy, will it not be almost unpracticable to keep such numbers and such an Extent of Country in due Obedience.

Look on the inconsiderable spot which Constitutes the Seven United Provinces. The People of that Spot Baffled the Power of the House of Austria & shook of the Spanish Yoke. It is

true France assisted them England assisted them. Should English America be ever unfortunately forced to take up Arms & be unable of Herself to Vindicate her freedom, will not France Spain & even the Dutch Lend Her a Helping hand? Should such an Event be in the Wombe of Time what A figure will England Make bereaved of so much of Her Power and Trade.

The Pretexts on y$^{r}$ side the Water for taxing America, are the Expence incurred in the last war by defending us, the Continued Expence of a standing Army for our Protection, y$^{r}$ Heavy taxed & insupportable Nationall Debt.

It is Certain we wanted no Protection ag$^{t}$ the insignificant Colony of Quebeck, we did ag$^{t}$ France. France Attacked us to Encrease Her Power & withdraw our trade from England. England supported us to Preserve Her Power & Trade self interest was Her view & only view. Our present treatment is a proof of Her Tenderness towards us;

Why are you at the Continued Expense of maintaining standing forces among us. They are Hatefull in our Eyes & looked upon by us as the Harbingers of Despotism: They ought to be Hatefull to you, as they Increase ministeriall influence by giving an undue & additional Power to the Crowne. If Forces in America are necessary they Can be only so in the Conquered Colonies, if it be profitable to England to secure the Possession of those Colonies England ought to be at the Expense of the troops necessary to secure the Possession of them, for Qui sentit Commodum sentire debet et onus.

As to Y$^{r}$ Taxes & Nationall Debt, that they are not both lessened is due to y$^{r}$ Corruption. The Debt gives a too irresistable Power & influence to the Crown & ministers for them to wish it diminished. While it subsists it is vain to Expect a Diminution of taxes. America Contributed more than Her share to the Expences of the War Here, she Contributes more than Her share to y$^{r}$ Taxes by the Consumption of y$^{r}$ Manufactures.

Do you apply to us as Beggars, shew th$^{t}$ you are reall objects of Charity. Supposing a Drunken profligate able Bodied Sturdy Beggar should apply to you for an Alms would you be-

stow it? When we see Princely Estates suddenly made by Contractors &c when we see numberless Sine cure Offices of immense Annuall Value Held, when we see great & unmeritted Pensions with out number bestowed to the 3d & 4th Generation Can you Expect that we Can be prevailed on to Gratify yr Cravings or Contribute to yr Profusion.

What must be the end of this shameless long Continued Want of Honour publick spirit & Patriotism. Will not yr Profligacy Corruption & versatility sink you into Anarchy & destruction. All States labouring under the same Vices Have met with the fate which will be yr lot: That fate is impending it Cannot be far off; The Same Causes will ever produce similar Effects.

If I have given a true Picture of yr present state & I think I have without hightning the Coulars or strengthning the Features (if yr Dayly Papers Periodicall & Occasionall Pamphlets deserve the least Credit) are you not A people devoted to & on the Brink of destruction.

I Began to be Acquainted with the world in the year 1720 memorable by the Ruin of not only the unthinking adventurers in the South Sea stock But of numberless widows Helpless Minors & innocent infants: A year infamous to some very great Personages if it be true that they Profited immensely by the Cheats. Soon after Sr Robt Walpole was made primier He Reduced Corruption into a Regular Sistem which since His time to the Present Period has been improved & founded on so Broad & solid a Basis as to threaten the Constitution with immediate Ruin & allready to have left to the People little more than the Appearance of Liberty Could the Transactions of the Period I mention be exposed to Publick view would they not Excite Horror & detestation. If no roome is left to the Present generation to improve in Corruption, they Have in faction Aetas pejor [*parentum*] Avis & I may with out pretending to be a prophet venture to say mox datura progeniem Vitiosiorem.

I am sensible Dr Sr I have said little or nothing but what must have occurred to you or to any Gent: of Reflection, But it is with the deepest Concern I have said it & with this Morti-

fying Conviction that what I have said & all that more may be said on so Interesting a Subject will not be of the least avail. The Evill is so inveterate as not be Eradicated by Reason Ense recidendum est for the state of Anarchy you seem to be in gives me grounds to fear the Constitution Cannot be supported by any others means than the sword. America has little roome to Hope that A People so regardless of their owne Liberty should be Attentive to Preserve Hers nor Have I the Vanity to think anything I have said Can or will Have the least Effect, for Altho you Have the Honour to be in a Publick Station Jacta est Alea, Our fate will be decided at least for a time before this will reach you.

In y$^{rs}$ of Aprill the 3$^{d}$ 1766 to my son, you write as follows. The Foreign states that Constitute a part of the British Empire, that is Ireland & America Belong to the British Commonwealth, that is to the King Lords & Commons.

Pray S$^{r}$ pardon me if I Call in Question the Propriety of th$^{t}$ Position. I Believe it would be flatly denyed by Ireland & that if you attempted to tax them, you would not find so dutifull an opposition, as has been persued by America. They would Hardly supplicate, you would Hear the Thunder of the Irish Lords & Commons.

If you Have no more right to tax us than you Have to tax Ireland, why do you do it? Is it because you think we Cannot resist? That would be acting like a Bully who swaggers when He is sure of Comeing of with whole Bones.

Y$^{r}$ sentiment is quite new to me, nor Can I Recollect that I have ever met with anything Similar to it in any of Our Histories or other tracts which have fell into my hands Antecedent to the Present Controversy Between England & its Colonies.

I never understood the Lords & Commons of England Claimed any Dominion Their Province I have always Conceived was to advise the Crowne, watch over & Guard their owne & Constituents Rights & Liberties, Grant their money, Bring Great Delinquents to Justice, Enact Laws &c.

I look upon our Legislations to be every way similar to yours & that the only difference between them Consists in y$^{r}$ superior

Power (understood as force) & opulence. We are not Certainly the subjects of subjects. Our Constitutionall dependence on the Crowne is sufficiently & Effectually secured by its Appointment of Governors & all other Officers Civill & Military by a Controul on the Laws passed by our Assemblies.

Yr mode of Expression in my poor Opinion, Could not at any time be made use of with Propriety But under Cromwells Usurpation, or in Case of a Change in the Constitution from A monarchicall to a Republican forme, then the Majesty of People the Dominion of the People might be properly Asserted.

When I sat downe to write to you I little thought my letter would have run into such a length, it is not wrote with a view of Drawing an answer from you, it would be presuming too much, & Considering yr occupations the task would be unreasonable.

If in any Part of it I have expressed myself with too much Acrimony Pardon it: you see an old man may be warmed by a love of Liberty & of His Country, tht Love I have will recommend me to yr Esteem which I sincerely Covet being very truly

Dr Sr Yr Mo: obedt: &
Mo: Hum: Servt
C: C:

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## THE POTTER'S FIELD.

In the year 1785, Col. John Eager Howard and George Lux presented to the Commissioners of Baltimore-Town a lot of ground on the west side of the town "to be used as a place of common interment for strangers, poor people and negroes, who shall die in the said town." The conveyance was authorized by Chapter 37 of the Acts of Assembly of 1785, passed March 2, 1786; but no record of this transfer has been found.

The following notices and advertisements from *The Baltimore Daily Repository* will doubtless seem surprising to many, but they show clearly the need of this "charitable" enterprise.

To the Inhabitants of Baltimore-Town and Fells Point.

Whereas it has hitherto been a practice amongst the poorer class of people, and people of color, to BURY their *deceased* relations and Acquaintances, *in several of the different Streets and Allies* of this town—the Special Commissioners of the town aforesaid, having reflected on the circumstance, consider it a practice indecent and highly injurious to the said streets and allies so interred on, and believe it necessary to give this public notice, requesting the Inhabitants of said Town and Point to prevent, as much as possible, the like custom in future, as it is evident that most, or all the corpse[s], so interred, must be removed when the said streets and allies come to be regulated.

John Mickle,
James Wignal,
John Hillen,
John Brown,
Jos. Townsend,
Joseph Biass,
John Coulter.
Special Commissioners.

Baltimore, December 20, 1792.

Mr. Graham,

Having observed, in the *Baltimore Daily Repository,* the publication of the Special Commissioners, respecting the long frequented practice of interring corps in a number of streets and allies of Baltimoretown, and the necessity they are under of endeavoring to prevent the like custom in future, I am induced to make the following remarks:

It appears that the Town of Baltimore contains by computation, near 20,000 inhabitants, numbers of whom are members of no religious domination, and but in low circumstances, which

prevent their deceased being admitted in the burying grounds of the several different religious societies; and as they are refused the privilege of interring on private property, are obliged to have recourse to the public highways, for that purpose.

It is cause of public admiration, that so populous a place as Baltimore, and the well-known generous and humane disposition of a large number of its inhabitants, should not be provided with what is termed a *Pottersfield;* but as that is not known to be the case, would it not be expedient for the subject to come under early consideration of the several different societies to make that necessary provision, as would effectually remedy the inconvenience complained of by the Special Commissioners?

A Friend to Decency and Humanity.

December 25, 1792.

Baltimore, January 15, 1793.

The INHABITANTS of BALTIMORE-TOWN and FELL'S POINT, who wish to promote a POTTER'S FIELD, for the use of said Town and Point, are requested to meet at Mr. Starck's Tavern, TOMORROW EVENING at Six o'clock, in order to adopt such measures as will effect so charitable a purpose.

It is expected that a number of each religious denomination will be careful to attend.

[January 17] At a Meeting of sundry Inhabitants, at Mr. John Starck's, in Consequence of Notice given in the Newspapers, for the Purpose of providing a *Piece of Ground for a Potter's Field*—the following Persons were appointed a Committee, to receive Proposals from any Persons willing to dispose of a Piece of Ground suitable for the Purpose, viz., *George Presstman, Joseph Townsend, Thomas Dickson, Thomas Johnson, Isaac Griest, George Grundy,* and *John Hillen;*—and also, to lay such Proposals before the next Meeting, which is to be held at Mr. Starck's, on FRIDAY EVENING, the 25th In-

stant, at 6 o'clock—when every Citizen disposed to promote so laudable an Undertaking, is earnestly requested to attend.

January 25. At a Meeting of sundry Inhabitants of Baltimore-Town and Fell's Point last Evening, at Mr. Starck's Tavern, in Consequence of the Request of the Committee appointed to receive Proposals for the Purchase of a *Potter's Field*—having received the report of said Committee, and agreed to a Purchase of a Piece of Ground for that Purpose, lying on the north Side of Hampstead-Hill, on Market-street, leading from Fell's Point, do now recommend to every Citizen to be liberal in their Contributions on this Occasion; and to pay the Same into the Hands of the following Gentlemen, who are appointed to receive them, and procure Materials to enclose the Ground with a suitable Post and Rail Fence, viz.

| | |
|---|---|
| James Edwards,<br>Isaac Griest, | For Fell's Point. |
| William Trimble,<br>John Brown, *Potter,* | For Old-Town. |
| Jacob Myers,<br>Joseph Townsend, | West of Jones' Falls to South-street. |
| William Wilson,<br>John Hillen,<br>George Grundy, | From South-street to Charles-street. |
| George Presstman,<br>John Mickle,<br>James Carey,<br>Elisha Tyson. | West of Charles-street. |

April 15, 1793. The Inhabitants of Baltimore-Town and Fell's Point, are now respectfully, informed, that, through the liberal contributions of a number of them, a suitable piece of ground, lying on the north side of Hampstead-hill, has been purchased, for the purpose of a *Potters-field,* which is now in readiness for

the reception of such objects, as come under the notice of the said institution.—Application for admittance, to be made to Isaac Griest, *Esq.* and Doctor John Coulter, of Fell's Point and Joseph Townsend, for Baltimore-Town, who are appointed to superintend the same.

There appearing a necessity for another purchase to be made, for the aforesaid purpose, to accommodate the inhabitants of the west end of the town, as well as to inclose both lots with a suitable fence, it is earnestly requested, that such citizens who have not yet contributed towards this charitable purpose, would pay their subscriptions into the hands of the collectors, heretofore appointed to receive them.

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## PROCEEDINGS OF THE SOCIETY.

*March 12th,* 1917.—The regular monthly meeting of the Society was called to order at 8.30 p. m., with President Warfield in the chair.

The following persons were elected to active membership:

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|---|---|
| Mrs. Charles Marshall | Mr. Charles C. Caldwell |
| Miss Amelia Muller | Mrs. Letitia Pennell Wilson |

To Associate membership: Mr. G. C. Davies

Under the head of necrology, the Recording Secretary reported that on February 13th, 1917, Mr. Peter Lesley Hopper of Havre de Grace, Maryland, died. Mr. Hopper was elected March 16th, 1892. On February 15th, 1917, Mr. Edward F. Arthurs of Baltimore, died. Mr. Arthurs was elected March 18th, 1899.

An interesting feature of the evening was the presentation by the Daughters of the American Revolution, through Rev. Dr. Henry Branch, of a copy of the *Early Settlers of Maryland,* which had been prepared at great expense by the Daughters

of the American Revolution for presentation to the Maryland Historical Society.

Dr. Branch referred to the splendid work which the Daughters of the American Revolution and the Maryland Historical Society are doing in collecting and preserving the records of Maryland and in inculcating a spirit of respect and affection for the history of our state. Governor Warfield on behalf of the Society accepted the gift from the Daughters of the American Revolution, and spoke in glowing terms of the valuable work done by the Daughters of the American Revolution, "the greatest," he said, "of our patriotic societies."

Mrs. Sipple in response ventured the statement that if the use of the book will give the Society as much pleasure as the presentation of it has given the Daughters of the American Revolution, the latter would be amply repaid.

Mr. Spencer called attention to important gifts to the Society during the past month, and especially to the muster roll of the Revolutionary War, presented by Messrs. L. C. and N. Lee Goldsborough. This muster roll and various other rolls in the possession of the Society were referred to the Publication Committee for their consideration.

Dr. Henry Barton Jacobs presented a letter from J. Mason Campbell, written in January, 1860, and dealing with the political situation of the times.

The paper of the evening was then presented by M. G. C. Davies, entitled, "Robert Smith and the Navy." The work of Robert Smith as Secretary of the Navy under Jefferson in the upbuilding of the American Navy and especially in reference to the effective means taken in dealing with the Barbary States, was related in a graphic and interesting way by Mr. Davies. In doing so he stated that Robert Smith had practically founded the American Navy, and that he considered the achievement all the more wonderful in view of the powerful opposition of Gallatin, Secretary of the Treasury, and in spite of Jefferson's desires for economy. His description of the brilliant achieve-

ments of Decatur, Trippe and other American officers, were interesting in an unusual degree. General Trippe, on behalf of the Society, offered a vote of thanks to Mr. Davies. This was passed unanimously.

At ten o'clock the meeting adjourned.

*April 9th,* 1917.—The regular monthly meeting of the Society was called to order at 8.30 p. m., with President Warfield in the chair.

A most interesting feature of the meeting was the presentation by the Colonel Nicholas Ruxton Moore Society, Children of the American Revolution, through their President, Mrs. N. L. Dashiell, of a very large United States Flag. The flag was unfurled by Master Lindsay Taliaferro, assisted by the following:

| | |
|---|---|
| Miss Elinor A. Taylor | Miss Alice Taliaferro |
| Miss Virginia Turner | Miss Isabella Staub |
| Miss Eleanor M. Dashiell | Master Lindsay Taliaferro |
| Miss Mary Leeke Dashiell | Master John Staub |
| Miss Margaret Luckett | |

Mrs. Dashiell spoke as follows:

"It is my pleasure, and on behalf of the Colonel Nicholas Ruxton Moore Society, Children of the American Revolution, I present to the Maryland Historical Society, this United States Flag—Long May it Wave—o'er the land of the free and the home of the brave."

After the singing of the Star-Spangled Banner, President Warfield accepted the flag in the name of the Society, dwelling upon the very great pleasure which this gift afforded to the Society.

The following motion was offered by Mr. Richard H. Spencer, which was passed by a standing vote:

> "That a vote of thanks be given to the Colonel Nicholas Ruxton Moore Society, Children of the American

Revolution for the beautiful United States Flag presented to the Society this evening."

An interesting addition to the cabinet was a portrait of Rev. Dr. George W. Burnap, which was presented through Judge Stockbridge.

The following were elected to active membership:

Mr. Arthur W. Machen, Jr.
Mr. R. C. Ballard Thruston
Mr. F. H. Gardner
Mrs. Mary Fernandez de Velasco Stump

Under the head of necrology, Recording Secretary Radcliffe announced that on March 25th, 1917, Colonel Charles Chaille Long died. He had been elected a corresponding member in 1897.

On March 16th, 1917, Dr. Clothworthy Birnie died. He was elected an active member on November 14th, 1892.

The Society then had the pleasure of listening to a very interesting paper by Mr. Daniel R. Randall, entitled "Old Maryland Clubs." Mr. Randall gave a most interesting description of some of the old clubs in and about Annapolis and especially the South River Club, the oldest club in the county, the Tuesday and the Forensic Clubs.

*May 14th,* 1917.—The regular monthly meeting of the Society was called to order at 8.45 p. m., with President Warfield in the chair.

Mr. Richard M. Duvall acted as Secretary of the meeting in the absence of Mr. George L. Radcliffe.

Among the donations to the library was a framed colored print entitled "The Stars and Stripes" giving the history of the United States flag, presented by President Warfield; Mr. Wm. Beers of the Howard Memorial Library, New Orleans,

presented several pieces of sheet music, some of which were published in Baltimore; Hon. W. Hall Harris presented a volume of the "Baltimore Daily Repository," 1792-3.

The Peabody Institute deposited some letters and newspaper accounts of the annual dinners of the Maryland Historical Society for the years 1850, 1851, 1852, and 1853.

The following persons were elected to active membership.

| | |
|---|---|
| Miss Inez H. Osborne | Miss Varina J. Corbaley |
| Mr. James Carey, Jr. | Miss Mary Gilson Koontz |
| Mr. Edward A. Cockey | Miss Margaret A. Steele |

Dr. Steiner reported the deposit of the Laws of Maryland, under the Act of General Assembly of 1885 as follows:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Liber L | No. 4 | —1711-1723 Laws |
| Liber L | No. 5 | —1724-1731 Laws |
| Liber BL. C. | | —1731-1752 Laws |
| Liber H. S. | No. 1 | —1753-1768 Laws |
| (Liber R. G. | No. | ——1769-1774) Laws |
| (Liber G. R. | No. | ——1777-1778) Laws |

Dr. Steiner explained that these laws were looked upon as lost, and for that reason they do not appear in the published archives; but those that were omitted would appear in Volume 35.

Mr. Dielman, Chairman of the Library Committee, stated that some of the Committee visited the Pratt House and made an inspection of the premises. Ample provision is made in the new building for all of the service requirements of the Society, except that of the general meeting room, and that the Committee was unable to suggest any use for the rooms, other than as Chapter Rooms for the various patriotic and genealogical societies; and possibly for committee rooms for our standing committees and for a book bindery. One room on the main floor might be set aside as the office of the Secretary of the Society.

The President was, on motion duly made and seconded, authorized to appoint a committee of six, with himself as a member ex-officio, with full power to consult with the architects on finishing some of the rooms in the Pratt building, and to make arrangements for moving the library and gallery of the Society to the new building.

The President named as the Committee the following:

Henry Stockbridge, J. Appleton Wilson, L. H. Dielman, Ruxton M. Ridgely, Bernard C. Steiner.

The Society then had the pleasure of listening to a very interesting paper by Dr. B. C. Steiner entitled "Unpublished Maryland History from Fulham Palace," published in this issue of the *Maryland Historical Magazine.*

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## NOTES.

Matthew Page Andrews, A. M., a member of the Society, has recently written a text book for schools, entitled "United States History for Young Americans," which is attractively published by Lippincott in a duodecimo volume (pp. 368 + 48). It carries the history down to the beginning of 1916 and is well illustrated.

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Marylanders have sufficient interest in the descendants of Sir Robert Eden, last Governor of the Province and first Baronet of Maryland, to make a statement of the recent bereavements of that family fitting for the pages of this *Magazine.* Sir William Eden, Seventh Baronet of West Auchland and fifth Baronet of Maryland, died in the early part of 1915. His eldest son and heir, John Eden, predeceased him, being killed in 1914, while serving as Lieutenant of Lancers, "Somewhere in France." The second son, who succeeded to the baronetcies,

Sir Timothy Calvert Eden, was in Germany at the beginning of the Great War and was held in a detention camp for many months, being finally released with impaired health. The third son, Robert Anthony Eden, the heir presumptive to the baronetcies is a Lieutenant in the King's Royal Rifle Corps and the fourth and youngest son, William Nicholas Eden, was slain while serving at the age of sixteen as a Midshipman in the Royal Navy, in the battle of Horn Reef or Jutland Bank in 1916.

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*The Catholic Historical Review,* Vol. 3, p. 72, contains an interesting item by Rev. J. Hungerford Pollen, S. J., "Baltimore House near Tisbury, Wiltshire, England." The article is accompanied by a half-tone illustration of the house, and a ground plan of the building, together with a description of the house and details of changes made from the original plan.

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The so-called "Early Settlers" list, being a record of the names of certain settlers in the Province of Maryland prior to 1680, is an alphabetically arranged list of names, comprised within two large manuscript volumes, preserved in the Land Commissioner's office at Annapolis.

This list was compiled by one of the clerks of the Land office a few years ago from certain original records and from other records which are regarded as copies of the original. However, the list is by no means complete.

The two volumes of "Early Settlers" on file in the Land Commissioner's office are indices to Libers AB - H, Q and 4 to 20 inclusive. Volumes 1, 2 and 3 are not included in this list, because these volumes were not accessible to the clerk at the time of his compilation. Besides these, there are to be found still other names of settlers in the Provincial Court Proceedings prior to 1680, and in the Testamentary Proceedings prior to 1680, as well as in the Early Rent Roll for St. Mary's,

Calvert, Charles and Isle of Kent counties. It is hoped that these additional names may be added in the near future.

FRANCIS B. CULVER.

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It will interest the numerous descendants of the Hammond and Howard families of Anne Arundel County, Maryland, to learn that the armorial seals, used by those families in early colonial times are still preserved, and the writer has made copies of them from the records. The authenticity of the arms being thus established, it will be possible, through further research, to settle the mooted question as to the origin of these two celebrated Maryland families.

FRANCIS B. CULVER.

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The Revolutionary number of the *National Genealogical Society Quarterly* (Vol. 6, No. 1), issued April, 1917, is very largely devoted to the publication of Maryland items, notably to lists of those who subscribed to the oaths of Fidelity and Support. In an editorial note it is alleged that the oath was "voluntarily taken by the Free Male Taxibles." While we have no desire to question the patriotism of any of those who did subscribe to the oath, it is obvious that such subscription was compulsory and not voluntary; and the minutes of the various Committees of Observation and Safety are full of instances of the disagreeable consequences to those who declined to subscribe to the oath. Conversely, it is not safe to assume that all of the "suspects" on so-called Tory lists were really Tories; for it transpired in many instances that persons charged with disloyalty to the state, had already signed the test in a hundred or county, about which the border lines were hazy.

The *Quarterly* contains also interesting transcripts of Bible records, diaries and tombstone inscriptions, that should prove of value to genealogists and historians.

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The Editor of this *Magazine* desires to secure brief biographical sketches of all Marylanders of prominence and especially of former members of this Society. For many years past it has been customary to supply each new member of the Society with a blank form on which to record such biographical or genealogical data as he may care to give for future reference. Less than five per cent. of these blanks have been returned to the Society!

It is very difficult to secure reliable information concerning those who have passed away, even within the last twenty-five years, and many professional people of very considerable prominence have passed away leaving little printed information as to their lives and work.

Many of the so-called biographical dictionaries are practically valueless as they contain an undue proportion of sketches, adorned with portraits, of persons who were assured by the polite solicitor that the work would be incomplete without them (and their subscriptions), while the really prominent people of the period are conspicuous by their absence.

Full names, and dates of birth and death are particularly desired, together with record of public services and private work or any other items of real interest and value concerning deceased natives and citizens of Maryland.

Many of our members doubtless have preserved such data relating to friends or relatives and copies of any such material will be gratefully received by the Editor, who has already collected at the expense of great labor, a few thousand of such sketches, in the attempt to preserve from oblivion the memory of useful citizens who have done their part in the upbuilding of the City and State.

The September number of the *Magazine* will contain a list of those Marylanders who have been especially honored by the State or Nation.

Vol. XII SEPTEMBER, 1917 No. 3

# MARYLAND HISTORICAL MAGAZINE

PUBLISHED BY
THE MARYLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY

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# ARCHIVES OF MARYLAND

Published by authority of the State

## VOLUME XXXVII

This volume is now ready for distribution and is a continuation of the Proceedings of the General Assembly. It includes the Journals and Acts of the sessions held from May, 1730 to August, 1732, and is edited by Bernard C. Steiner, Ph. D. The recent recovery of the manuscript volumes of Laws from 1711 to 1776, enables the editor to print, for the first time, the private laws passed at these sessions. The printed Session Laws included only the public laws. A few miscellaneous documents relating to the period covered by the volume are printed as an appendix. The two indices formerly compiled have been replaced by a consolidated one, which makes search for any subject easier. The early part of this volume covers the latter part of the gubernatorial administration of that pathetic scholar, Benedict Leonard Calvert, brother of Charles, fifth Lord Baltimore; and the latter portion of the book treats of the beginning of the long governorship of Samuel Ogle. The tobacco industry was in a languishing condition and considerable attention was given it, in the hope of securing better prices for Maryland tobacco. The long-drawn-out discussion over the proper form of the oath to be taken by judges finally resulted in a compromise between Proprietary and Provincials as to such wording. The condition and treatment of insolvent debtors continued to be a blot upon the record of the Province and a considerable number of private acts were passed for the relief of some of these unfortunate men. An assize bill, regulating proceedings of the County Courts, was passed. A long-standing attempt to authorize the issue of bills of credit finally succeeded and the paper money was guarded by such a sinking fund as to be fully redeemed when it was due. Manufactures of iron and linen were encouraged. An unsuccessful effort was made to have the militia receive more efficient training. Several towns, among them Salisbury, were incorporated, and the Church for St. Paul's Parish in Baltimore County was removed from Colgate's Creek to Baltimore Town. Defects in the title of certain tracts of land were cured and the "preservation of the breed of wild deer" received attention from the legislators. Especial features of interest are the Journal of the Committee of Accounts for 1730, showing the details of the Provincial expenses, and the yea and nay votes recorded in the Proceedings of the Session of 1732, from which we learn how the members of the Lower House voted in any division upon questions coming before them for determination.

The attention of members of the Society who do not now receive the Archives is called to the liberal provision made by the Legislature, which permits the Society to furnish to its own members copies of the volumes, as they are published from year to year, at the mere cost of paper, press work and binding. This cost is at present fixed at one dollar, at which price members of the Society may obtain one copy of each volume published during the period of their membership. For additional copies, and for volumes published before they became members, the regular price of three dollars is charged.

# THE MARYLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY

INCORPORATED 1843.

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| | | | |
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| 1866. | GEORGE PEABODY, . . . . . | Gift, . . . . . | $20,000 |
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| 1916. | MRS. MARY WASHINGTON KEYSER, Gift of the H. Irvine Keyser Memorial Building. | | |

## FORM OF LEGACY.

*"I give and bequeath to The Maryland Historical Society the sum of ..... dollars."*

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LOUIS H. DIELMAN,
*Editor.*

MARYLAND

HISTORICAL MAGAZINE

VOL. XII. SEPTEMBER, 1917. No. 3.

## MEN OF MARYLAND SPECIALLY HONORED BY THE STATE OR THE UNITED STATES.*

ARCHER, JAMES J., -1864.

Captain of Infantry, Feb. 23, 1847; voltigeurs, April 9, 1847; brevet Major, Sept. 13, 1847, for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battle of Chapultepec, Mexico; honorably mustered out, Aug. 31, 1848; captain 9th infantry, March 3, 1855; resigned May 14, 1861; brigadier-general C. S. A. 1861; died Oct. 24, 1864.

"The thanks of the Legislature for gallant conduct in our recent brilliant and successful struggle with Mexico." [Res. 18, Acts of 1849.]

ARCHER, ROBERT HARRIS, -1878.

Second lieutenant of infantry, March 4, 1847; voltigeurs, April 9, 1847; honorably mustered out, Aug. 31, 1848; Lieutenant-Colonel 55th Va. inf. C. S. A. 1861-1865; died March 10, 1878.

"The thanks of the General Assembly of Maryland for intrepid and gallant conduct in all the battles of the Valley of Mexico." [Res. 79, Acts of 1849.]

* Compiled by Col. Charles Chaille-Long, and largely supplemented by the Editor.

Bowie, Oden. 1826-1894.

Born, Prince George's co. Md., Nov. 10, 1826; second lieutenant in Maryland and D. C. battalion of infantry; commissioned captain of voltigeurs; member House of Delegates, 1849; Governor of Maryland, 1869-1872; died, December 4, 1894.

"The thanks of his native State for distinguished gallantry displayed during the three days' siege of Monterey." [Res. 43, Acts of 1847.]

Bowie, Robert, 1749-1818.

Born in Prince George's county in 1749; Captain 2d battalion of Maryland flying artillery, 1776; wounded at battle of White Plains; Member of Legislature, 1785-6, 1788-90 and 1801-03; Governor of Maryland, 1803-1806; and again in 1811-13; died, January 8, 1818.

The Legislature of 1906, by Chapter 504 of the Acts of that session, appropriated six hundred dollars for a portrait of Governor Bowie, to be placed in the State House.

Buchanan, Franklin, *c.* 1800-1874.

Born Baltimore, Md., Sept. 17, 1800; appointed Midshipman, U. S. N., Jan. 28, 1815; Lieut. Jan. 13, 1825; master-commandant, Sept. 8, 1841; first Superintendent of the Naval Academy, 1845-7; Captain, Sept. 14, 1855; resigned April 19, 1861, but finding that Maryland did not secede, he petitioned to be re-instated; was refused; entered the Confederate service and superintended the fitting out of the "Merrimack," which he commanded in the attack on the U. S. fleet in Hampton Roads, and was so severely wounded as to be obliged to relinquish his command; he was in command when Gen. Wool occupied Norfolk, and blew up his ship to save her from capture; made a rear-admiral; commanded the iron-clad "Tennessee" in Mobile Bay, Aug., 1864, where he was defeated by Admiral Farragut, and taken prisoner; President Maryland Agricultural College; died, Talbot county, May 11, 1874.

"*Whereas* responsive to an order of the Senate, of the seventh day of January, eighteen hundred and fifty, calling for copies

of letters on the file in the Navy Department, at Washington, relative to the gallant and meritorious conduct of Commander Franklin Buchanan, and Surgeon Ninian Pinckney, of the United States Navy, in the late Mexican war."

"*And whereas* the General Assembly of Maryland are satisfied, from these testimonials, and other high sources of information, of the gallant and meritorious conduct of those officers in their official position—Therefore,

"*Resolved* unanimously by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the State of Maryland entertains a just appreciation of the gallant and meritorious conduct of the above named officers, in the late Mexican war, and that the thanks of the State of Maryland be and they are hereby tendered to them for said conduct.

"*Resolved* that the Governor be respectfully requested to forward copies of these resolutions to each of the above named officers." [Res. 95, Acts of 1849.]

BUCHANAN, ROBERT CHRISTIE, -1878.

Cadet, U. S. Military Academy, July 1, 1826; brevet lieutenant and second lieutenant, July, 1830; Major, Feb. 3, 1855; Lieutenant-Colonel, Sept. 9, 1861; Brigadier-General of volunteers, Nov. 29, 1862; retired Dec. 31, 1870. Brevet Major May 9, 1846 for gallant and distinguished services in the battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, Texas; Lieutenant-Colonel Sept. 8, 1847 for gallant and meritorious conduct at the battle of Molino del Rey, Mexico; Colonel, June 27, 1862, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Gaines Mill, Va.; Brigadier-General March 13, 1865, for gallant and meritorious services at the Battle of Malvern Hill, and Major-General for gallant and distinguished services at the battle of Manassas and Fredericksburg, Va.; died Nov. 29, 1878.

"The thanks of the Legislature are due to Lieut. Robert C. Buchanan, a native of this State, for his services in the Black Hawk and Florida wars." [Res. 21, Acts of 1853.]

BUSH, WILLIAM S., -1812.

Second Lieutenant, U. S. M. C., 3 July, 1809; First Lieutenant, 4 March, 1811; killed in action, 19 August, 1812.

"*Whereas,* It is not only a generous and noble, but also a wise policy in us, as a free and republican government, to distinguish with our highest approbation, expressed in the most pointed and emphatic manner, such of our citizens as evince by their actions a particular devotion to the common weal, so that all may be stimulated to virtuous actions, conscious that if it is deserved they will experience the gratitude of their country; and thus an holy emulation will be excited amongst us, in performing such deeds both in war and in peace, as will tend to preserve the liberties we now enjoy, and perpetuate the blessings derived from our independence; and whereas, also, if any of our citizens fall in battle, fighting in the cause of his country, leaving behind a name endeared to us by the recollection of his virtues, his bravery, and his devotion to the liberties of the republic, it behooves us in the spirit of the same policy, to shew, in the most public and pointed manner, our respect for that citizen, our regret for his loss and our gratitude for his services; and whereas, William S. Bush, late a citizen of this state, and a Lieutenant in the marine corps of the United States, in the late action between *The Constitution,* one of our frigates, and *The Guerriere,* an enemy, and English frigate, fell fighting in the most gallant and heroic manner, the battles of his country, and in her cause,

"*Therefore, Resolved,* That to shew the respect to his memory which we feel, and which it deserves; and to evince the high regard which this Legislature entertains for bravery and patriotism, such as he displayed; its gratitude for his services and regret for his loss, the governor and council of this state be, and they are hereby directed, to purchase an appropriate *golden medal,* which they shall present, in the name of this state to the nearest surviving male relation of the said Lieutenant William S. Bush.

"*Resolved also,* That the Treasurer of the Western shore pay out of any unappropriated money in the Treasury, a sum not exceeding two hundred and fifty dollars to the order of the Governor and Council, so that the object of these resolutions may be carried into effect." [Resolution No. 8, Nov. Sess., 1812.]

". . . . and the President is also requested to present a silver medal, with like emblems and devices, to the nearest male relative of Lieutenant Bush, and one to the nearest male relative of Lieutenant Funk, in testimony of the gallantry and merit

of those deceased officers, in whom their country has sustained a loss much to be regretted." [Resolution of Congress, Approved January 29, 1813.]

This medal was similar to the Hull medal, Loubat, No. 25, pl. XXVI.

CARROLL, CHARLES OF CARROLLTON, 1737-1832.

"The General Assembly of Maryland, apprized of the death of the venerated Charles Carroll of Carrollton, would at the close of a career of such distinguished patriotism and private worth, solemnly record their sentiment of his impressive merits, and offer every tribute of reverence for those excellencies which have proved themselves to Maryland, in permanent benefits; strengthened the Councils of the Fathers of our Freedom, and mingled in the lustre of our revolutionary renown: Be it therefore

"*Resolved by the General Assembly of Maryland,* That we cherish for the memory of Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, the deepest respect; indulging with pride the reflection that Maryland, to whose dignity and advantage were devoted his zealous and accomplished mind, and the energy and weight of his pure character, was the land of his birth and the home of his long and interesting life.

"*Resolved,* That the resolute patriotism of Charles Carroll, when at the hazard of his brilliant private interests he dedicated himself to the cause of American Independence, consecrates his life among the memorials of civil heroism, to adorn and enforce the history of human liberty;—that this patriotic sacrifice, and the continued and cogent efforts of his mind, and all his earnest labours in advancing the consummation of our Independence, in awakening the people of Maryland to the sense of their rights, and their power, and in sustaining their ardour in their vindication through the crisis of our revolution, command our admiration and our gratitude.

"*Resolved,* That permanently to indicate to posterity a noble model of public spirit, and to keep alive to future ages of the Republic, the image of a useful life and a glorious example; the Governor be and he is hereby requested to procure to be painted a full length likeness of the departed Charles Carroll of Carrollton, to be placed in the Senate Chamber; the scene of his legislative labours; the theatre of that body, whose peculiar

Constitution he framed, and the site of the sublime surrender of military authority, by the Father of our Country, with whose honours the deserts of Carroll are entwined.

"*Resolved,* That in testimony of the respect we have expressed for the deceased; the members of the Assembly wear badges of mourning for the remainder of this session; and that the Council and Senate Chambers, and Hall of the House of Delegates, be hung with mourning for the same period.

"*Resolved,* That the Governor be, and he is hereby requested to transmit to the family of the deceased, copies of these resolutions." [Resolution No. 90, Acts of 1832.]

CHAILLÉ-LONG, CHARLES.

Charles Chaillé-Long, soldier, lawyer, explorer, diplomat and author, born, Princess Anne, Somerset County, Maryland, July 2, 1842, son of Littleton Long of Chaillé and Anne Mitchell Costen, educated, Washington Academy, Maryland, 1860, Columbia law school, New York, LL. B., 1880, State guards 1861. 1st E. S. Maryland infantry regiment, U. S. V., October 2, 1862, served in all non-commissioned grades, promoted from first sergeant to captain of company G, 11th Maryland veteran infantry, U. S. V., 1864, participated in the campaigns of the two regiments, with 12th corps at Gettysburg, and Harper's Ferry, with General Ord in the defence of Washington, with General Schoepf, at Fort Delaware. Mustered out of service with regiment conclusion of war, June 15, 1865.

Lieutenant-colonel Egyptian army, December, 1869; Chief of Staff of General in Chief, Egyptian army; Professor of French military school Abbassieh; reconnoissance and construction of works at Tel-el-Kebir for defence of Cairo, 1870; Chief of Staff 1st division infantry at Alexandria, 1871-72; Chief of the 1st, 2d, and 3d sections of the General Staff, Cairo, 1873.

Chief of Staff to General Charles G. Gordon, Governor-General of the Equatorial Provinces of Egypt, 1874-77; Mission to M'tesa, King of Uganda, April, 1874; executed treaty annexing Uganda to Egypt, July 19, 1874; navigated unknown Nile, discovered Lake Ibrahim, thus completing Speke's discovery and

solving finally the problem of the Nile sources; wounded, fight M'ruli, August 17, 1874; cited in general orders to army, November 16, 1874 (*"brilliant fait d'armes and success of mission"*), promoted colonel and bey in regular army and decorated cross commander of *Medjidieh.* Campaigns, frontiers of Egypt extended south to the equator; conquest and occupation of the Niam-Niam country west; expedition and occupation of the Juba and Kismayu in the Indian Ocean east. Retired on account of disease contracted in service; returned to United States, August 31, 1877. Inscribed Columbia law school, 1878, graduated LL. B., class '80, admitted to practice courts of New York. United States Consul General and Secretary of Legation to Corea, 1887-89; explored Quelpaert island, 1888.

Author, "Central Africa Naked Truths of Naked People," London and New York, 1876; *L'Afrique Centrale,* Paris, 1877; "The Three Prophets," New York, 1884; *Les Sources du Nil,* Rouen, 1891; *L'Egypte et ses Provinces Perdues,* Paris, 1892; *La Corée ou Chösen La Terre du Calme Matinal,* Paris, 1894; *Les Combatants Français de la Guerre Américaine,* 1778-83, French and English text with index Senate Document 77, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., 1905; "My Life in Two Continents," London, 1912.

Distinctions: Cross of Chevalier of the *Légion d'Honneur,* "exceptional services to France"; Commandeur Cross *Medjidieh* and Cross *Osmanieh,* "exceptional services to Egypt"; letters of thanks from the State Department in 1882 and in 1888, "exceptional services to the United States in Egypt and in Corea"; Honorary member, *Sociétés de Géographie du Caire; Normande de Géographie de Rouen, de l'Institut Egyptien;* corresponding member, *Sociétés de Géographie de Paris,* Bordeaux, *Africana d'Italia,* New York, Maryland Historical Society, etc. February 15, 1910, awarded gold medal, American Geographical Society of New York for the final solution of the Nile Source problem. Died, March 24, 1917.

The General Assembly of Maryland, January Session, 1904 (Laws of Maryland, 1904, chap. 3, page 1270), passed unanimously the following resolution:

"*Resolved,* By the General Assembly of Maryland that thanks of the Assembly are hereby tendered to Colonel Cha Chaillé-Long, native of Maryland, for his services to science the prominent part taken in the final solution of the prob of the Nile sources; for his gallant conduct when attacked savage tribes in Africa and particularly in the affair "M'ru in which he was wounded; all of which achievements were rec nized by promotion, decoration and a general order by the Eg tian Government published to the army. Also for his cour devotion and abnegation in accepting the unremunerative cha of the United States Consulate in Alexandria, Egypt, in 18 when abandoned by its titular agents in a moment of peril; his splendid services rendered in the interest of humanity w Alexandria was bombarded and burned and when hundreds w saved from massacre, including the Khedive's family and co and when the consulate archives and city of Alexandria w saved from entire destruction. Be it further,

"*Resolved,* That in testimony of his distinguished servi in Africa and at Alexandria, the Governor is hereby authori and required to have made a gold medal of the size of one sil half-dollar with appropriate device and motto, also a copy these resolutions properly inscribed, and cause the same to presented to Colonel Charles Chaillé-Long in testimony of high sense of his services entertained by the General Assem of the State of Maryland."

CHASE, SAMUEL, 1741-1811.

Born in Somerset county, April 17, 1741; studied law practiced in Annapolis; member of the General Assem 1764-1784; sat in the Continental Congress, 1774, and was elected in 1776; sent on a special mission to Canada in 17 to induce the Canadians to join in the revolution against Gr Britain; signer of the Declaration of Independence; went England in 1783 as agent for the state of Maryland, to reco the stock in the Bank of England which the state had purcha when a British colony; removed to Baltimore in 1786; ju of Baltimore criminal court in 1788; appointed Judge of General Court in 1791 and in 1796 appointed by Washing an associate Justice of the Supreme Court; impeached in 18 on charges of malfeasance in office five years previous, tried

the Senate in 1805, and acquitted of all charges March 5, 1805; resumed his seat upon the bench, and retained it until his death in Washington, D. C., June 19, 1811.

"The General Assembly of Maryland, deeply impressed with a sense of gratitude for the distinguished patriotism, the private virtues, and the personal sacrifices of those illustrious statesmen, who, by their meritorious services, have eminently contributed to secure to us the proud inheritance of freedom, by affixing their names to that immortal charter of human liberty, the Declaration of Independance; and, animated by a further view to indicate to posterity, in a manner the most striking and permanent, noble models of patriotic devotion to our common country, by perpetuating the memory of men who have largely contributed to awaken the people of this State to a just estimate of their inherent privileges, and to sustain their ardor in the successful vindication of the rights of man, have already placed in the Senate Chamber a full length likeness of one of the revolutionary sons of Maryland, and deeming it right and proper, that those who in life were zealously associated in the great cause of human liberty should be equally proposed to the imitation of posterity; Be it Therefore,

"*Resolved* by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the Governor be, and he is hereby requested to procure to be painted, by a native artist of this State, a full length likeness of Samuel Chase, William Paca, and Thomas Stone, and place them in such part of the State House, as in the opinion of his Excellency, may be best calculated to promote the object of this resolution; Provided, that the cost of neither one shall exceed three hundred dollars." [Resolution, No. 89, Acts of 1834.]

CLAXTON, THOMAS, JR., -1813.

Appointed Midshipman, 17 December, 1810; killed in action, 10 September, 1813.

"*Resolved,* That the President of the United States be requested to present a silver medal, with like emblems and devices [*i. e.* the Perry Medal, Loubat, xxxii] to the nearest male relative of Lieutenant John Brooks, of the marines, and a sword to the nearest male relatives of Midshipmen Henry Lamb and Thomas Claxton, Jr., and to communicate to them the deep regret which Congress feel for the loss of those gallant men,

whose names ought to live in the recollection and affection of a grateful country, and whose conduct ought to be regarded as an example to future generations." [Approved Jan. 6, 1814.]

CONTEE, JOHN.

Appointed 2nd Lieut. Marine Corps, 17 April, 1812; 1st Lieut. 24 July, 1812; resigned, 15 Sept., 1813.

"*Resolved unanimously,* That the General Assembly of Maryland entertain a high sense of the gallantry of John Contee, a native of this state, formerly a Lieutenant in the Marine Corps of the United States, and who participated in two brilliant and well fought actions during the late war, both of which terminated in glorious victory, viz: the action between the *Constitution* and *Guerriere,* and the action between the *Constitution* and *Java.*

"*Resolved unanimously,* That the Governor be, and he is hereby authorized and required to procure and present to John Contee, Esq., a sword, in testimony of the high sense of approbation the Legislature entertains of his gallant conduct in the late war, and the Governor is hereby authorized to draw upon the Treasurer of the Western Shore for such sum as he may deem necessary to carry into effect this resolution." [Resolution 10, Acts of 1829.]

CONTEE, JOHN.

Midshipman, 27 Oct., 1832; Lieutenant, 14 Feb., 1843; resigned, 9 Jan., 1854.

"*Whereas,* Lieut. John Contee, of the United States Navy, a native of Prince George's county, in this State, having distinguished himself by his gallantry and intrepidity at the attack on Alvarado and Tobasco, as well as in the naval operations up the Tobasco river, and in the occupation of Tampico, Laguna and Frontera—Therefore,

"*Be it resolved* by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the thanks and congratulations of the legislature of his native state, be and the same are hereby tendered to Lieutenant John Contee, United States Navy, for his gallant conduct during the present war with Mexico.

"*Resolved,* That His Excellency the Governor be requested to transmit a copy of this preamble and resolutions to Lieutenant Contee." [Resolution No. 83, Acts of 1847.]

CROSS, ALEXANDER H., -1869.

First Lieutenant of Infantry, Feb. 24, 1847; voltigeurs, April 9, 1847; honorably mustered out, Aug. 31, 1848; First Lieutenant, 2nd Cavalry, March, 1855; appointed to expedition, May 1, 1856; died, 1869.

"The thanks of the General Assembly are tendered to Lieut. Alexander H. Cross for intrepid and gallant conduct in all the battles of the Valley of Mexico." [Resolution No. 79, Acts of 1849.]

CROSS, JOSEPH, -1834.

Appointed Midshipman, 9 June, 1811; Lieutenant, 27 April, 1816; died 10 February, 1834.

"*Resolved unanimously,* That the General Assembly of Maryland, entertain a high sense of the gallantry of Joseph Cross, a native of this State, a lieutenant in the navy of the United States, and who participated in three brilliant and well fought actions during the late war, all of which terminated in glorious victory, viz: the action between the *Constitution* and *Guerriere;* the action between the *Constitution* and *Java;* and the action between the *Constitution* and *Cyanne* and *Levant,* and is now an officer of high distinction, on board the frigate *Brandywine.*

"*Resolved unanimously,* That the Governor be, and he is hereby authorized and required, to procure and present to Lieutenant Joseph Cross, a sword, in testimony of the high sense of approbation the legislature entertain of his gallant conduct in the late war; and the Governor is hereby authorized to draw upon the treasurer of the Western Shore for such sum as he may deem necessary, to carry into effect, this resolution." [Resolution No. 64, Acts of 1827.]

CROSS, TRUEMAN, -1846.

Born in Maryland; Ensign 42d Infantry, 27 April, 1814; 2d Lieut. 1 October, 1814; transferred to 1st infantry, 17 May, 1815; 1st Lieut. 2 January, 1818; Captain, 27 September, 1819; Colonel Asst. Quartermaster Genl., 7 July, 1838; killed April 21, 1846, by Mexicans, near the present Fort Brown, Texas.

"*Resolved,* That the General Assembly of Maryland re
with melancholy pleasure, their profound sensibility of the
which this state has sustained in the death of Colonel True
Cross, of Major Samuel Ringgold, of Colonel William H.
son, of Major William Lear, of Captain Randolph Ridgel
Passed Midshipman John Ringgold Hynson, and her
brave sons who have fallen in our conflict with Mexico;
that while as Americans, we cordially unite in the national
ute of admiration so justly and enthusiastically paid to
memory; yet as Marylanders, we feel entitled to cherish
peculiar pride, the honor which, from the ashes of the dea
been gathered to her name.

"*Resolved,* That in thus expressing our profound respec
the memory of the dead, we should do violence to our fee
and to justice, were we unmindful of those whose swords, th
not entwined with cypress, yet won for them a meed of g
such as reflects honor on the name of Maryland, and st
a proud trophy of the intrepid valor, the cool discipline,
the untiring ardor of the gallant men—Regulars and V
teers—who followed their bold leaders to desperate and bril
victories.

"*Resolved,* That this General Assembly take great pri
commending the gallantry of the Maryland battalion, ar
returning their thanks to them for the aid they have contril
to the brilliant victory of Monterey, exhort them, by the
ous recollections which cluster around the name of the Old M
land Line, to believe the ancient renown of Maryland is
mitted to their keeping, and that their fellow citizens at
look to them with undoubting confidence to preserve that re
untarnished.

"*Resolved,* That his Excellency the Governor be requ
to transmit a copy of these resolutions to the commanding o
of the Maryland battalion, to be by him read to the officers
men, as a slight token of that high respect and pride with w
their fellow citizens of Maryland regard their indomitable
lantry and courage." [Resolution No. 5, Acts of 1846.]

DAVIS, JOHN, -1808.

Midshipman, 7 November, 1801; Lieutenant, 26 M
1807; died 12 January, 1808.

"*Whereas,* this General Assembly of Maryland, viewing
sensations of the greatest pleasure the brave and gallant con

of Charles Gordon, John Trippe and John Davis, in the several attacks on the enemy's gun-boats off Tripoli, whereby they secured to themselves immortal glory, and gave a brilliant lustre to the navy of the United States: And Whereas this legislature feel an anxious wish to bear the most honourable testimony to the bravery of these manly defenders of their country; therefore, Resolved, That the governor and council be and they are hereby authorized and required to procure three elegant swords and belts, with an appropriate engraving and motto, emblematic of the glorious actions fought off Tripoli, and cause the same to be delivered to the said Charles Gordon, John Trippe and John Davis, in testimony of the high sense of approbation the legislature of this state entertain of their gallant conduct." [Resolution, Nov. Session, 1806.]

"*Whereas,* By a resolution of the General Assembly of Maryland, of November session of eighteen hundred and six, the Governor and Council were authorized and required to procure three elegant swords and belts with an appropriate engraving and motto, emblematic of the glorious actions fought off Tripoli, and cause the same to be delivered to Charles Gordon, John Trippe, and John Davis, in testimony of the high sense of approbation the Legislature of this State entertained of their gallant conduct; and whereas, by the death of John Davis before the resolution could be fully carried into effect, the sword intended for him now remains in the Council Chamber; Therefore,

"*Resolved,* That the Governor and Council be and they are hereby authorized and directed to present to the nearest surviving male relative of the said John Davis, the sword intended for the said John Davis." [Resolution No. 7, Nov. Session, 1812.]

DECATUR, JAMES, -1804.

Midshipman, 21 November, 1798; Lieutenant, 20 April, 1802; killed in action, 3 August, 1804.

"*Resolved,* That the President of the United States be also requested to communicate to the parents, or other near relatives of . . . . James Decatur . . . . the deep regret which Congress feel for the loss of those gallant men, whose names ought to live in the recollections and affections of a grateful country, and whose conduct ought to be regarded as an example to future generations." [Approved March 3, 1805. See Loubat 1; 136.]

DECATUR, STEPHEN, 1779-1820.

Born, Sinepuxent, Md., 5 January, 1779; Midshipman, 30 April, 1798; Lieutenant, 21 May, 1799; Captain, 16 February, 1804; killed in a duel with Commodore Barron 22 March, 1820. His first exploit was the destruction of the frigate *Philadelphia,* in the harbor of Tripoli, on the night of 15 February, 1804, for which he received from Congress a sword, a vote of thanks and immediate promotion. Appointed to the command of the frigate *United States,* he captured the *Macedonian* on October 25, 1812, for which Congress awarded him a gold medal.

"That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby requested to present to Captain Hull of the frigate *Constitution,* Captain Decatur of the frigate *United States,* and Captain Jones of the sloop of war *Wasp,* each a gold medal with suitable emblems and devices; . . . . in testimony of the high sense entertained by Congress of the gallantry, good conduct, and services of the captains, officers and crews of the aforesaid vessels in their respective conflicts with the British frigates the *Guerriere* and the *Macedonian,* and sloop of war *Frolic.* . . ." [Approved January 29, 1813. Loubat No. 25, plate xxvi.]

"That the President of the United States be requested to present, in the name of Congress, to Captain Stephen Decatur, a sword . . . . as a testimony of the high sense entertained by Congress of the gallantry, good conduct and services, of Captain Decatur, . . . in attacking and destroying a Tripolitan frigate, of forty-four guns, late the United States frigate *Philadelphia.*" [Resolution passed Nov. 26, 1804.]

DONALDSON, JAMES LOWRY, 1814-1885.

Born, Baltimore, March 17, 1814; Cadet, U. S. M. A., Sept. 1, 1832; second lieutenant 3d artillery, July 1, 1836; Captain, August 20, 1847; Lieut.-Col., May 14, 1861; Major-General, June 20, 1865; resigned Jan. 1, 1874; twice brevetted during Mexican War for "gallant and meritorious conduct" and three times during the Civil War for "distinguished and meritorious service;" died, Nov. 4, 1885.

"*Resolved* by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the thanks of his native State are hereby tendered to Brevet Major James Lowry Donaldson, of the United States Army, for distinguished gallantry displayed during the wars of Florida and Mexico.

"*Resolved,* That His Excellency the Governor, be requested to transmit to Major Donaldson a copy of the foregoing resolution duly authenticated." [Resolution No. 11, 1853.]

ELLIOTT, JESSE DUNCAN, 1782-1845.

Born, Maryland, July 14, 1782; educated at Carlisle, Pa., and studied law; Midshipman, April 2, 1804; Lieutenant, 23 April, 1810; Commander, 24 July, 1813; Captain, 27 March, 1818; died 10 December, 1845.

"That the President of the United States be, and he hereby is requested to present to Lieutenant Elliott of the navy of the United States, an elegant sword, with suitable emblems and devices, in testimony of the just sense entertained by Congress of his gallantry and good conduct in boarding and capturing the British brigs *Detroit* and *Caledonia,* while anchored under the protection of Fort Erie." [Resolution of Congress, Approved January 29, 1813.]

By resolution of Congress, approved January 6, 1814, a gold medal was presented to Captain Elliott, the obverse of which is similar to the Perry medal. [See Loubat, Vol. I, 177 and No. 32, plate xxxiii.]

ELZY, ARNOLD, 1816-1871.

Born, Somerset county, Md., December 18, 1816; changed name from A. E. Jones; second lieut. 2d artillery, 1 July, 1837; Captain, 14 Feb., 1849; resigned, 25 April, 1861; Brevet Captain, 20 Aug., 1847, for gallant and meritorious conduct at Contreras and Churubusco; joined the Confederate army with rank of Colonel; distinguished himself at first battle of Bull Run; shot through the head at Cold Harbor, which ended his active service in the field; died in Baltimore, Feb. 22, 1871.

"*Resolved* by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the thanks of the State of Maryland are due and are hereby pre-

sented to Arnold Elzy, a native of Somerset county in this State, first lieutenant of the second regiment of United States Artillery, serving in Brigadier General Worth's division in Mexico, for his gallantry, bravery and good conduct displayed in the battles at Fort Brown, Vera Cruz, Cerro Gordo, and in the battles before the city of Mexico, in the year eighteen hundred and forty-seven.

"*Resolved,* That the Governor be and he is hereby requested to communicate a copy of these resolutions to Lieutenant Elzy, in such manner as he may deem most appropriate." [Resolution No. 75, Acts of 1847.]

EMORY, WILLIAM HEMSLEY, 1811-1887.

Born, Queen Anne county, September, 1811; Cadet U. S. M. A., July 1, 1826; Second Lieutenant, July 1, 1831; 1st Lieut. Top. Engrs., July 7, 1838; Lieut.-Colonel 3d Cavalry, May 14, 1861; Brig.-Genl. Vols., March 17, 1862; Maj.-Genl. Vols., Sept. 25, 1865; retired with rank of Brigadier-General, July 1, 1876; twice brevetted for "gallant and meritorious conduct" in the war with Mexico, and five times during the Civil War; died, December 1, 1887.

"*Resolved,* unanimously by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the thanks of the General Assembly of Maryland are due and are hereby presented to William H. Emory, a native citizen of Maryland, 1st Lieutenant of United States Topographical Engineers, and now Lieutenant-Colonel of United States volunteers, serving with his regiment in Mexico, 'for his skill, intelligence and good conduct exhibited in the campaigns in New Mexico and California, in the years 1846 and 1847, and particularly for his gallantry displayed in the battle of San Pasquall.'

"*Resolved,* That the Governor be and he is hereby requested to communicate a copy of these resolutions to Lieut.-Colonel Emory, in such manner as he may deem most appropriate." [Resolution No. 93, Acts of 1847.]

EVANS, AMOS ALEXANDER, M. D., 1785-1884.[1]

Born near Elkton, Md., Nov. 26, 1785; appointed Assistant

[1] Extracts from Dr. Evans' Diary are printed in *The Patriotic Marylander,* Vol. 3, p. 177.

Surgeon, U. S. N., Sept. 1, 1808; Surgeon, April 20, 1810; resigned, April 15, 1824; died at Elkton, Jan. 15, 1848.

"Awarded silver medal by Congress in recognition of gallantry and good conduct in action between the *Constitution* and *Guerriere.*" [Resolution of Congress, Approved January 29, 1813; Loubat, v. I, 154, plate 26.]

"Awarded silver medal by Congress in recognition of gallantry and good conduct in action between the *Constitution* and *Java.*" [Resolution of Congress, March 3, 1813; Loubat, v. I, 167, plate 29.]

FITZHUGH, WILLIAM H.

Private, corporal and sergeant 1st voltigeurs, April 28, 1847, to April 29, 1848; 2d lieutenant voltigeurs, March 29, 1848; honorably mustered out Aug. 31, 1848.

"The thanks of the General Assembly of Maryland for intrepid and gallant conduct in all the battles of the Valley of Mexico." [Resolution No. 79, Acts of 1849.]

FRAILEY, JAMES MADISON, 1809-1877.

Born in Maryland, May 6, 1809; Midshipman U. S. N., May 1, 1828; Lieutenant, Sept. 8, 1841; Commander, April 24, 1861; Captain, Feb. 6, 1866; Commodore, March 2, 1870; died Sept. 26, 1877.

"The thanks of this body [General Assembly of Maryland] are justly due to James Madison Frailey, a citizen of Maryland, and a lieutenant in the Navy of the United States, for his gallant and good conduct during the war with Mexico." [Resolution No. 14, Acts of 1849.]

FUCHS, OTTO, 1839-1906.

Born in Saltzwedel, Prussia, October, 1839; came to America in 1851; studied civil and mechanical engineering in New York City; during the Civil War he was a constructor in the General Inspector's Office of iron-clad steamships; professor of drawing in Cooper Institute; professor of drawing U. S. Naval Academy, 1865-67; thence he removed to Boston, where he entered the service of a ship engine builder and also taught mechanical drawing in the Mass. State Normal Art School;

was elected Director of the Maryland Institute Schools of Art and Design in 1883; died, March 13, 1906.

The Assembly of 1906, by resolution 4, said:

"That its members have heard with the keenest sensibility the distressing intelligence that the useful and honored life of Professor Otto Fuchs, has come to an end. Gifted beyond the ordinary measure of human endowments, irreproachable in point of character, placed by his talents and attainments in a situation that enabled him to leave a deep impression upon the minds and energies of many pupils whose careers, creditable both to themselves and the State, have borne indisputable testimony to the worth of such a preceptor, it is meet that this action of the General Assembly of Maryland should enduringly attest the high position that he won in the confidence and gratitude of the community whose higher welfare he did so much to promote."

GALLAGHER, JOHN, -1842.

Born in Maryland; appointed Lieutenant U. S. N., July 24, 1813; Master, March 2, 1825; Captain, Dec. 22, 1835; died, Wilmington, Del., Nov. 1, 1842. As lieutenant, he was attached to the frigate *United States* in the action with the *Macedonian*.

By resolution of Congress, he received a silver medal [the Decatur medal, Loubat No. 25, plate xxvi] *q. v.* under *Stephen Decatur*.

"*Resolved* by the General Assembly of Maryland, That his Excellency the Governor be, and he is hereby requested to procure two suitable swords, appropriately ornamented, and present one of them to Col. Nathan Towson, of the United States Army, and the other to Capt. John Gallagher, of the United States Navy, on behalf of the General Assembly of Maryland, as a testimony of the admiration and gratitude of this their native state, for their distinguished gallantry, and highly valuable services during the last war with Great Britain.

"*And be it further resolved,* That the Treasurer of the Western Shore, be and he is hereby directed, to pay to the order of the Governor such sum as may be necessary to carry into effect the aforegoing resolution, out of any unappropriated money in the Treasury." [Resolution No. 63, Acts of 1832.]

GEISINGER, DAVID, -1860.

Midshipman, 15 Nov., 1809; Lieutenant, 9 December, 1814; Commander, 11 March, 1829; Captain, 24 May, 1838; on reserved list, 13 September, 1855; died, 5 March, 1860.

"*Resolved unanimously,* That the General Assembly of Maryland entertain a high sense of the gallantry of David Geisinger, a native of this state, and a captain in the Navy of the United States, and who participated in two brilliant and well fought actions during the late war, both of which terminated in glorious victory, viz: the action between the United States ship *Wasp,* commanded by the lamented Captain Blakely, and the British sloop of war *Reindeer,* commanded by Captain Manners; and the action between the United States ship *Wasp,* commanded by Captain Blakely, and the British sloop of war *Avon,* commanded by Captain Arbuthnot.

"*Resolved,* That the Governor be, and he is hereby authorized and required, to procure and present to Captain David Geisinger, a sword in testimony of the high sense of approbation the legislature entertain of his gallant conduct in the late war, and the Governor is hereby authorized to draw on the Treasurer of the Western Shore for such sum as he may deem necessary to carry this resolution into effect." [Resolution No. 9, Acts of 1829.]

GIST, MORDECAI, 1743-1792.

Born, Baltimore, Md., in 1743; was a merchant at the breaking out of the Revolution; Captain of first corps raised in Maryland; Major, Jan., 1776, of Smallwood's battalion; commanded the regiment at the battle of Long Island, in the absence of its Colonel and Lieutenant-Colonel; promoted to Colonel, 1777; at battle of Germantown; Brigadier-General, Jan., 1779; present at the surrender of Cornwallis; died at Charleston, S. C., September 2, 1792.

"The thanks of Congress to Brigadier-General Smallwood and General Gist and the officers and soldiers in the Maryland and Delaware lines, the different corps of artillery. Col. Porterfield and Major Armstrong's corps of Light Infantry and Colonel Armand's cavalry, for their bravery and good conduct displayed in the action of August 16, near Camden, S. C." [Resolution of October 14, 1780.]

GORDON, CHARLES, -1817.

Midshipman, 24 June, 1799; Lieutenant, 16 January, 1800; Commander, 25 April, 1806; Captain, 2 March, 1813; died, 1817.

The Governor of Maryland was authorized to present to him a sword with appropriate engraving and motto, emblematic of the glorious actions fought off Tripoli, in testimony of the high sense of approbation the legislature of this state entertain of his gallant conduct. [See Resolution, Session of 1806, under *John Davis.*]

GORMAN, ARTHUR PUE, 1839-1906.

Born at Woodstock, Howard county, Md., March 11, 1839; appointed page in the House of Representatives, 1852; transferred to Senate; appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for 5th dist. of Md., Sept. 1, 1866; member House of Delegates of Md., 1869-73; President C. & O. Canal Co., 1872; State Senator, 1875; re-elected, 1879; U. S. Senator from Md., 1881-1899 and again from March 4, 1903 until his death; died June 4, 1906.

Resolution of respect to his memory which recites that he had devoted his life to the service of the State in a manner highly acceptable to the people of the State. [Resolution No. 4, Acts of 1908.]

HICKS, THOS. HOLLYDAY, 1798-1865.

Born, Dorchester county, Md., Sept. 2, 1798; member of the Constitutional Convention of 1850; served frequently in the legislature; Governor of Maryland, 1858-62; elected U. S. Senator to succeed Hon. James Alfred Pearce; died, Feb. 13, 1865.

"*Resolved* by the General Assembly of Maryland, That amidst the bold, insidious and powerful efforts which have been made for the past year to destroy the government of the United States, and to reduce the country to a condition of moral and physical imbecility, in despite of the traitorous poison of able and reckless emissaries from rebellious States, openly sent in abuse of the known comity of our people, to corrupt, and thus subvert the government of Maryland,—in despite of the

example of States and Governors, and of the most disingenuous appeals to sectional prejudices; and in disregard alike of the solicitations and threats of men of talents, of influence, and of high social and political positions, and of menaces of personal insult and violence—the Governor of this State, through the deepest gloom of our national adversity, has stood faithfully by the country, faithfully by his State, and faithfully by his oath and his official integrity.

"*Resolved,* That this position of loyalty, so steadily maintained by Governor Hicks, has averted from the State violence and bloodshed between its own people, and the occupation of its territory by contending armies, and the consequent destruction of its towns and country homes, as well as the annihilation, within its limits, of that species of property, whose safety was the ostensible object of this rebellion.

"*Resolved,* That of all the States of the Union, in which the rebellious spirit obtained considerable hold, Maryland is the only one whose Governor has elevated himself to the lofty standard of patriotism required by the exigencies of the country: and that this course has proved not more honorable to himself than beneficial to the people over whom he was called to preside, the deplorable condition of our sister States, of Virginia, Kentucky, and Missouri makes mournfully manifest.

"*Resolved,* That had the Governor followed the examples by which he was surrounded, Maryland would have had affixed to her name the burning shame of having repudiated, without cause, that great constitutional compact to which she was bound by the most solemn pledges of our ancestors.

"*Resolved,* Therefore, that the thanks of the people of Maryland, and of this Legislature, are due and are hereby cordially tendered by the representatives of the State, in General Assembly convened, to Governor Thomas H. Hicks for the manner in which he has met this solemn crisis in our national history.

"*Resolved,* That the two Houses of the General Assembly congratulate Governor Hicks that his term of office closes so honorably to himself and with so elevated an example to his successors.

"*Resolved,* That a copy of these resolutions signed by the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Delegates, be by them be presented to Governor Hicks." [Resolution No. 19, Acts December Session, 1861. Passed March 10, 1862.]

"That five thousand dollars and so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated to procure a full length portrait of the late Governor Thomas Hollyday Hicks, and the same when completed to be placed in the Executive Chamber; and that the unexpended sum of five thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, shall be used and expended in building or erecting a suitable monument over the remains when finally interred." [Chapter 185, Acts of 1865.]

HOWARD, JOHN EAGER, -1862.

Captain of infantry, Feb. 23, 1847; voltigeurs, April 9, 1847; brevet Major, Sept. 13, 1847, for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battle of Chapultepec, Mexico; honorably mustered out, Aug. 25, 1848; died, 1862.

"The thanks of the Legislature for gallant conduct in our recent brilliant and successful struggle with Mexico." [Resolution No. 18, Acts of 1849.]

HYNSON, JOHN RINGGOLD, -1846.

Midshipman, 5 March, 1829; Passed Midshipman, 2 July, 1845; drowned, 8 December, 1846.

Resolution of respect to his memory [Resolution No. 5, Acts of 1846] *q. v.* under *Trueman Cross.*

JACKSON, ELIHU EMORY, 1837-1907.

Born near Salisbury, Somerset county, Nov. 3, 1837; educated in the county schools; entered business early in life and founded the firm of E. E. Jackson & Co., lumber merchants; member House of Delegates, 1882; elected to State Senate, 1884; elected Governor of the State, Nov. 8, 1887; re-elected to State Senate in 1895, serving in the sessions of 1886 and 1888; died, December 27, 1907.

Resolution of respect to his memory, which recites that he had devoted his life to the State in a manner highly acceptable to the people of the State. [Resolution No. 4, Acts of 1908.]

JOHNSON, THOMAS, 1732-1819.

Born in Calvert county, November 4, 1732; studied law, was admitted to the bar and practiced; represented Anne

Arundel county in the House of Delegates, 1762-1763; member of the committee of correspondence, and of the council of safety; member of the Annapolis convention of June, 1774; Delegate in the Continental Congress, 1774-1777; delegate in the first Maryland constitutional convention; served in the Revolutionary War as senior brigadier general of provincial forces, and led the "flying camp" that went to Washington's relief during his retreat through New Jersey; elected first governor of Maryland, 1777-1779; moved to Frederick; appointed by Gen. Washington the first United States Judge for the district of Maryland, Sept. 24, 1789; and associate justice of the Supreme Court of the U. S., October 31, 1791, and served until February, 1793, when he resigned; declined a cabinet position tendered by President Washington, August 24, 1795; appointed Chief Judge of the Territory of Columbia, February 28, 1801; assisted in laying out the streets of Washington and in designating sites for public buildings; died at "Rose Hill," October 25, 1819.

By Chapter 404 of the Acts of 1874, the Governor was directed to secure portraits of Johnson, Paca and Stone to be placed in Independence Hall, Philadelphia.

A portrait of Governor Johnson, by Charles Willson Peale, was placed in the Executive Chamber, about 1800.

Kalb, Johann Baron de, 1721-1780.

Born, Huttendorf, Bayreuth, Germany, 29 June, 1721; accompanied Lafayette to America in 1777, and offered his services to Congress; appointed Major-General, 15 Sept., 1777; in 1780, he was sent to the assistance of South Carolina in command of the Maryland and Delaware troops; at the battle of Camden, he fell pierced with eleven wounds.

A marble monument was erected to his memory, by order of Congress, opposite the Presbyterian Church of Camden; and in 1825 Lafayette placed its corner-stone, and also that of a monument at Annapolis, Md.

The monument to de Kalb at Annapolis (a statue of de Kalb

by Ephraim Keyser) was unveiled Aug. 16, 1886. It was originally provided for by resolution of Congress, in Oct., 1780; Resolution No. 2, Acts of 1888, asked the Maryland Senators and Representatives to urge Congress to carry the resolution into effect; Congress made the necessary appropriation in 1883, and the Maryland Legislature ceded to the U. S., the ground on which it stands, in 1884.

KENLY, JOHN REESE, 1822-1891.

Born in Baltimore, 1822; practiced law until the outbreak of the War with Mexico, when he raised a company of volunteers, which joined Col. Watson's Battalion, June 2, 1846; Major in Hughes' regiment, July 20, 1848; Colonel 1st Maryland Infantry, June 11, 1861; Brigadier-General of Vols., August 22, 1862; brevetted Major-General, March 13, 1865, for "gallant and meritorious services;" died, December 20, 1891.

On December 31, 1865, the Mayor of Baltimore presented General Kenly a sword in the name of the corporation of Baltimore, for his distinguished services in defense of the Union cause during the Civil War.

"*Resolved* by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the thanks of his native State are hereby tendered to Major John R. Kenly, late of Maryland and District of Columbia Volunteers, attached to the United States Army, for distinguished gallantry displayed in the field during the recent war with Mexico.

"*Resolved,* That His Excellency the Governor be requested to transmit to Major Kenly, a copy of the foregoing resolution duly authenticated." [Resolution No. 12, Acts of 1849.]

KENNEDY, EDMUND PENDLETON, 1780-1844.

Born in Maryland, 1780; Midshipman, 22 Nov. 1805; Lieutenant, 9 June, 1819; Commander, 5 March, 1817; Captain, 24 April, 1828; died Norfolk, Va., March 28, 1844.

"*Resolved* by the General Assembly of Maryland, That his Excellency the Governor, procure a sword with suitable devices and ornaments, and present it in the name of the State, to Com-

modore Edmund P. Kennedy, of the United States Navy as a testimony of the high sense entertained by his native state, of his distinguished and gallant services to his country, in the memorable action with the Tripolitan gun boat off Tripoli, in August, eighteen hundred and four." [Resolution No. 30, Acts of 1834.]

KEY, FRANCIS SCOTT, 1779-1843.

Born in Frederick county, Md., August 1, 1779; educated at Annapolis; studied law and practiced in Frederick; died, Baltimore, January 11, 1843.

"*Whereas* the late Francis Scott Key, a citizen of Maryland, is honored by the American people as the author of the national lyric most dear to them, enshrining patriotic devotion to 'The Star-Spangled Banner' as the ensign of 'The land of the free and the home of the brave;' and whereas no suitable evidence of national respect and gratitude has ever been paid to his memory; therefore, be it

"*Resolved* by the General Assembly of Maryland, That our Senators and the Members of the House of Representatives of the United States, from this State be requested to urge upon Congress the appropriation of a sum of money sufficient for the erection of a suitable monument to the memory of Francis Scott Key, the author of the national lyric, 'The Star-Spangled Banner,' at the place where his remains lie interred, in Mount Olivet Cemetery, at Frederick City; . . ." [Resolution No. 15, Acts of 1882.]

A joint resolution to erect a monument to Key was introduced in Congress but failed of passage. A monument to Key was erected in Frederick and unveiled in 1898. Another monument has been set up at his birthplace, Keysville.

KILTY, AUGUSTUS HENRY, 1807-1879.

Youngest son of Gen. John Kilty, born in Annapolis, November, 1807; appointed Midshipman, July 4, 1821; made his first voyage in the flag ship *Franklin,* which cruised in the Pacific from 1821 to 1824; on the *Constitution,* 1825-27; in 1830-31, he was a member of the party which surveyed the coast of Louisiana; passed midshipman, April, 1832, and served on the West India station in the *Grampus* until 1834, when he joined the receiving ship *Sea Gull* in Philadelphia. Com-

missioned Lieutenant, Sept. 6, 1837; and Commander, in 1855; in 1860-61, was stationed at Baltimore, where he refused to haul down the flag when ordered to do so by the mob; ordered to St. Louis, where he aided in organizing the flotilla under Foote and took command of the gun-boat *Mound City;* was engaged at Island number Ten and Fort Pillow, at which latter place the gun-boat was sunk; she was raised and repaired, and Kilty again took command of her; in the attack on Fort Charles on the White River a shot perforated the steam drum and the escaping steam caused the death and injury of more than a hundred of her crew; Commander Kilty was badly scalded in the explosion, and in consequence of it lost his left arm. In 1863, having recovered from the effects of his wound, he was commissioned Captain and assigned to ordnance duty at Baltimore. He commanded the *Roanoke,* the *Vermont* and was then in command of the Norfolk navy yard, until July 1, 1870, when he was retired with the rank of Rear-Admiral. He soon after settled in Baltimore and died there November 10, 1879, and was buried in Bonnie Brae Cemetery.

"The thanks of the State are hereby tendered to Captain A. H. Kilty, of Maryland, for the loyalty and courage with which he has performed his duty as an officer of the Navy, since the breaking out of the rebellion, and especially for his brilliant services in command of the gunboat *Mound City,* in the fight at Fort Pillow, and in the attack on the batteries at Saint Charles, on the White River, and that the General Assembly express their sympathy with Captain Kilty in the severe bodily suffering and injury resulting to him from this fight, and their pleasure at the prospect of his being restored to active usefulness." [Resolution No. 7, Acts of 1864.]

Lear, William W., -1846.

Born in Maryland; Second Lieutenant 4th Infantry, 13 February, 1818; 1st Lieut., 24 February, 1818; Captain, 1 May, 1824; Major 3d infantry, 14 June, 1842; died 31 October, 1846, of wounds received in the battle of Monterey.

Resolution of respect to his memory [Resolution No. 5, Acts of 1846]. See under *Trueman Cross.*

LEARY, RICHARD PHILLIPS, -1901.

Born in Baltimore; graduated U. S. N. A. in 1860; ensign, 1863; lieutenant, 1863; commander, 1882; captain, 1897; during 1863-65, he served on the blockading squadron off Charleston, S. C.; senior naval officer at Samoa during the revolution; first American Governor of the Island of Guam; died, Chelsea, Mass., Dec. 27, 1901.

As a testimonial of the "able and courageous manner" in which he "protected and vindicated American rights during the revolution in Samoa," the Governor was directed to present to him 'a gold chronometer watch with the following inscription: The State of Maryland to Commander Richard P. Leary, U. S. N., for his heroism and gallant services in protecting and vindicating American rights during the revolution in Samoa in 1888. [Resolution No. 14, Acts of 1892.]

LITTLE, HENRY.

Born in Maryland, 2d Lieut. 5th Infantry, 1 July, 1839; transferred to 7th Infantry, 6 May, 1843; 1st Lieut., 18 April, 1845; Captain, 20 Aug., 1847; resigned, 7 May, 1861; brevetted Captain for gallant and meritorious conduct at Monterey, 23 Sept. 1846.

"*Resolved* by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the thanks of the General Assembly of Maryland are due and are hereby presented to Captain Henry Little, of the seventh Regiment, United States Infantry, a native citizen of Maryland, for gallant and good conduct under General Taylor and subsequently under General Scott, in the late war with Mexico.

"*Resolved,* That the Governor, be and he is hereby requested to communicate a copy of the foregoing resolution to Captain Henry Little, duly authenticated." [Resolution No. 15, Acts of 1849.]

LLOYD, EDWARD, 1826-1907.

Elected to House of Delegates from Talbot county, 1847; elected again in 1883; member of State Senate, 1874, 1876, 1878, 1880, 1890 and 1892; President of the Senate in 1890 and 1892; died, October 22, 1907.

Resolution of respect to his memory. [Resolution No. 10, Acts of 1908.]

LOWNDES, LLOYD, JR., 1845-1905.

Born in Clarksburg, Va., Feb. 21, 1845; graduated from Allegheny College in 1865 and from U. of Pa. Law School in 1867, and commenced practice of law in Cumberland, Md.; elected to 43d Congress (1873-1875); governor of Maryland, 1895-1899; died, Jan. 6, 1905.

Resolution of respect, expressing a sense of loss on the part of the General Assembly of Maryland and of the people of the State. [Resolution No. 5, Acts of 1908.]

MCCOMAS, LOUIS EMORY, 1846-1907.

Born in Washington county, Md., Oct. 28, 1846; graduated from Dickinson College, 1866; admitted to the bar in Hagerstown, 1868; representative in 48th, 49th, 50th and 51st Congresses (1883-1891); appointed associate justice of supreme court of the District of Columbia; U. S. Senator, 1899-1905; appointed justice of the court of appeals of the District of Columbia; died, Nov. 10, 1907.

Resolution of respect, expressing a sense of loss on the part of the General Assembly of Maryland, and of the people of the State. [Resolution No. 5, Acts of 1908.]

MCPHAIL, DANIEL H., -1884.

Second Lieutenant, 5th Infantry, March 8, 1837; Captain, July 10, 1846; brevetted Major, August 20, 1847, for gallant and meritorious conduct in battles of Contreras and Churubusco; brevetted Lieutenant-Colonel of Vols., March 13, 1865, for faithful and meritorious services in the Civil War; died, January 30, 1884.

"*Whereas,* Brevet Major Daniel H. McPhail, late of the fifth regiment of United States Infantry, a native of the city of Baltimore, in this state, having distinguished himself by his bravery and gallantry in eleven battles during the recent conflict of arms with the Republic of Mexico; therefore, be it

"*Resolved* by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the thanks and congratulations of the Legislature of his native State, be and they are hereby tendered to Brevet Major Daniel H. McPhail, late of the United States Army, for his gallant

conduct and bearing as an officer during the recent war with Mexico.

"*Resolved,* That His Excellency the Governor be requested to transmit a copy of this preamble and resolution to Major McPhail." [Resolution No. 17, Acts of 1849.]

McSherry, James, 1842-1907.

Distinguished jurist, born December 30, 1842; educated at Mt. St. Mary's College; admitted to the Bar in Frederick, Md., Feb. 9, 1864; appointed Associate Justice of the Court of Appeals, Nov. 1, 1887; appointed Chief Justice, Jan. 27, 1896, and served in that capacity until his death in Frederick, October 23, 1907.

Resolution of respect, expressing a sense of loss on the part of the General Assembly of Maryland and of the people of the State. [Resolution No. 5, Acts of 1908.]

Mann, George Washington.[1]

"*Whereas,* it is of importance to every republican government to encourage, by every means in its power, the enterprising and patriotic exertions of its citizens in defence of their country; And, whereas George Washington Mann, a citizen of this state, in conjunction with Priestly Neville O'Bannon, was the first to establish the American standard, under the command of General Eaton, on the walls of Derne, thereby signalizing himself for his bravery, and contributing to the delivery of many of our fellow-citizens from bondage; therefore, Resolved unanimously, That the governor and council be and they are hereby authorized and required to procure a handsome sword and belt, with an appropriate engraving and motto, emblematic of the action of Derne, and cause the same to be delivered to the said George W. Mann, in testimony of the high sense of approbation the legislature of this state entertain of his gallant conduct." [Resolution, Nov. Session, 1806.]

Marriott, James C., -1881.

First lieutenant of infantry, Feb. 24, 1847; voltigeurs, April 9, 1847; captain, Sept. 18, 1847; honorably mustered out August 31, 1848; died, 1881.

[1] Not mentioned in the army list.

"The thanks of the Legislature for gallant conduct in our recent brilliant and successful struggle with Mexico." [Resolution No. 18, Acts of 1849.]

MAYO, ISAAC.

Midshipman, 15 November, 1809; Lieutenant, 4 February, 1815; Commander, 20 December, 1832; Captain, 8 September, 1841; dismissed, 18 May, 1861.

"*Resolved,* unanimously, That the General Assembly of Maryland, entertain a high sense of the gallantry of Isaac Mayo, a native of this state, a lieutenant in the navy of the United States, and who participated in two brilliant and well fought actions during the late war, both of which terminated in glorious victory, viz: the action between the United States sloop of war *Hornet,* commanded by Captain Lawrence, and the British sloop of war *Peacock,* Captain Peake, and between the *Hornet,* Captain Biddle, and the *Penguin,* Captain Dickinson, and was among those officers who received medals from the United States, as a testimony of their country's approbation.

"*Resolved,* That the Governor be, and he is hereby authorized and required, to procure and present to lieutenant Isaac Mayo, a sword in testimony of the high sense of approbation the Legislature entertain of his gallant conduct in the late war, and the Governor is hereby authorized to draw on the Treasurer of the Western Shore for such sum as he may deem necessary to carry the resolution into effect." [Resolution No. 61, Acts, 1827.]

MULLAN, DENNIS W.

Acting Midshipman, 25 September, 1857; Midshipman, 1 June, 1861; Lieutenant, 16 July, 1862; Lieut.-Commander, 25 July, 1866; dropped, 18 August, 1876; restored, 16 July, 1878; Commander, 8 February, 1879.

"That as a testimonial of the skillful, able and courageous manner in which Commander Dennis W. Mullan protected and vindicated American rights, and the bravery and nautical ability shown by him during the hurricane in Samoan waters, the Governor of the State be and he is hereby authorized and directed to procure and present to Commander Dennis W. Mullan, U. S. N., a gold chronometer watch, with an inscription as follows, to wit: 'The State of Maryland to Commander

Dennis W. Mullan, U. S. N., for his heroism and gallant services in protecting and vindicating American rights, and for the bravery and nautical ability shown by him during the hurricane of eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, in Samoan waters, South Pacific Ocean.'" [Resolution No. 8, Acts of 1890.]

MURRAY, FRANCIS KEY, -1868.

Midshipman, 29 April, 1836; Passed Midshipman, 1 July, 1842; Master, 4 November, 1848; Lieutenant, 24 July, 1849; Commander, 16 July, 1862; died, July 11, 1868.

The thanks of the General Assembly for his courageous and gallant bearing on the occasion of the wreck of the *San Francisco*. [Resolution No. 9, Acts of 1854.] See *Stouffer*. [Loubat, 1: 416.]

PACA, WILLIAM, 1740-1799.

Born at "Wye Hall," Harford county, Oct. 31, 1740; graduated at Philadelphia College in 1758; admitted to the Middle Temple, London; returning to Annapolis in 1766 he began the practice of law; member of Committee of Correspondence, 1774; of the Council of Safety, 1775; signer of the Declaration of Independence; member of the provincial Assembly, 1771-74; Delegate in the Continental Congress, 1774-1779; state senator, 1777-1779; chief justice of Maryland, 1778-1780; chief justice of the Court of Appeals, 1780-1782; governor of Maryland, 1782-1786; delegate to the state convention in 1788; U. S. judge for the District of Md., 1789-1799; died, October 23, 1799.

By Resolution 89 of the Acts of 1834 (*q. v.* under *Chase*), the Governor was authorized to secure full length portraits of Paca, Chase and Stone to be placed in the State House. A portrait of Paca, by C. W. Peale, was placed in the State House at a much earlier date, probably about 1800.

PEABODY, GEORGE, 1795-1869.

Born, South Danvers, Mass., 18 February, 1795; banker and philanthropist; saved the credit of the State of Maryland; founded Peabody Institute in his native town with endowment

of $200,000; Peabody Institute of the City of Baltimore, total gifts, $1,400,000; contributed $10,000 to the first Grinnell expedition; in 1862, gave $2,500,000 for the benefit of the poor of London; in recognition of which the Queen presented Mr. Peabody with her portrait and an autograph letter, he having declined the honor of knighthood; the city of London gave him its freedom in a gold box, and the citizens erected a statue to his memory; gave to Harvard $150,000 to establish a museum of American archaeology and ethnology; to the Southern Educational Fund he gave $2,000,000; died, London, Nov. 4, 1869.

"*Whereas,* Mr. George Peabody, a citizen of Maryland, now resident of London, was appointed one of the three commissioners under the act of Assembly of eighteen hundred and thirty-five, to negotiate a loan for this state, and after performing the duties assigned to him, refused to apply for the compensation allowed by the provisions of that act, because he was unwilling to add to the burthens of the State, at a time when she was overwhelmed with the weight of her obligations; and whereas, since the credit of the State has been restored, he has voluntarily relinquished all claim for the compensation due to him for his services, expressing himself fully paid by the gratification of seeing the State freed from reproach in the eyes of the world.

"*Be it unanimously resolved* by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the record of such disinterested zeal is a higher praise than any that eloquence could bestow, and that this legislature is therefore content with tendering the thanks of this State to Mr. Peabody for his generous devotion to the interests and honor of Maryland.

"*And further resolved,* That the Governor of this State be requested to transmit these resolutions to Mr. Peabody, in such manner as he may deem most appropriate." [Resolution No. 42, Acts of 1847.]

"*Resolved* by the General Assembly of Maryland, That we recognize in George Peabody, Esq., a venerable and eminent former citizen of Maryland, the embodiment of uprightness and noble charity, and by his disinterested benevolence in the munificent donations he has made to the city of Baltimore, and to the Southern States, for the advancement of science, arts, and the general diffusion of knowledge, he merits the unqualified

expressions of our gratitude, and the most profound admiration of his unsurpassed liberality, and of his efforts in the cause of education for the elevation of his fellow-men.

"*Resolved,* That the Governor be hereby requested to forward a copy of these resolutions to Mr. Peabody." [Resolution, No. 14, Acts of 1867.]

"*Resolved* by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the thanks of Congress be, and they hereby are, presented to George Peabody of Massachusetts for his great and peculiar beneficence in giving a large sum of money, amounting to two million dollars, for the promotion of education in the more destitute portions of the Southern and Southwestern states, the benefits of which, according to his direction, are to be distributed among the entire population without any distinction, except what may be found in needs or opportunities of usefulness.

"*And be further resolved,* That it shall be the duty of the President to cause a gold medal to be struck, with suitable devices and inscriptions, which, together with a copy of these resolutions, shall be presented to Mr. Peabody, in the name of the people of the United States." Approved, March 16, 1867. [Loubat, 78, 421.]

PINKNEY, NINIAN, -1877.

Assistant Surgeon U. S. N., 26 March, 1834; Surgeon, 27 October, 1841; Medical Director, 3 March, 1871; died, December 15, 1877.

The thanks of the General Assembly tendered him in appreciation of his "gallant and meritorious conduct" in the Mexican War. [Resolution No. 95, Acts of 1849.] See *Buchanan, Franklin.*

PIPER, JAMES S.

Captain, battalion of Maryland and D. C. infantry.

"The thanks of the Legislature for gallant conduct in our recent brilliant and successful struggle with Mexico." [Resolution No. 18, Acts of 1849.]

POE, JOHN PRENTISS, 1836-1909.

Born in Baltimore, August 22, 1836; graduated from Princeton, 1854; admitted to the Bar, August 22, 1857; President

Baltimore Tax Commission, 1885; President State Tax Commission, 1886; City Counsellor, 1882-84; State Senator, 1890-91; Attorney-General of Maryland, 1891-95; Dean of the University of Maryland Law School; legal writer and authority; compiler of the State Codes, 1886-1904; compiler Baltimore City Code, 1893; died, October 14, 1909.

Resolution No. 4, Acts of 1910, recites that, "As a law officer of the City of Baltimore, and in many ways as a private citizen, he rendered to the commonwealth services of the highest value, with unremitting energy and industry, great ability, learning and acumen with stainless integrity and a lofty public spirit."

PRATT, ENOCH, 1808-1896.

Born in North Middleborough, Mass., Sept. 10, 1808; settled in Baltimore, January 1, 1831, and became one of its most prosperous merchants; founded the Free Library bearing his name, and left a large amount to the Sheppard and Pratt Hospital; died, September 17, 1896.

"*Whereas,* Enoch Pratt, of Baltimore, has recently tendered to the corporation of that city the munificent gift of over a million dollars, for the establishment of a free circulating library, under conditions whose practical wisdom commends them to universal approval; and whereas, neither the value and importance of such an institution, nor the noble and generous purposes of its founder, can be measured, even by the splendid liberality of the endowment; be it therefore,

"*Resolved* by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the name of Enoch Pratt be added to the list of those public benefactors whom the people of Maryland will hold in perpetual and grateful remembrance. And it is further

"*Resolved,* That in placing this acknowledgment and tribute upon the permanent records of the State, it is the desire and purpose of the General Assembly, not merely to signify their appreciation of a great and disinterested public service, but especially to honor a conspicuous example of the patriotism and public spirit which gives to wealth its largest dignity and lifts it to its highest uses." [Resolution No. 1, Acts of 1882.]

PURVIANCE, HUGH Y.

Midshipman, 3 November, 1818; Lieutenant, 3 March, 1827; Commander, 7 March, 1849; Captain, 28 January, 1856; Commodore on retired list, 16 July, 1862.

". . . That this General Assembly highly appreciate the conduct and the success of Captain Hugh G. Purviance (a citizen of Baltimore), of the United States ship *St. Lawrence,* in her attack and destruction of the privateer *Petrel,* of the so-called Southern Confederacy." [Resolution No. 8, Acts of 1862.]

RANDALL, JAMES RYDER, 1839-1908.

Born, Baltimore, Md., January 1, 1839; educated at Georgetown College; professor of English Literature in Poydras College, La.; newspaper man and litterateur; died, Jan. 15, 1908.

Resolution ordering a portrait to be procured and hung in the old Senate Chamber in honor of the " poet and patriot, whose name will be forever held in kindly remembrance by all the citizens of our beloved State." [Resolution No. 15, Acts of 1908.]

RAYNER, ISIDOR, 1850-1912.

Born in Baltimore City, April 11, 1850; educated at the University of Maryland and the University of Virginia; admitted to the bar, 1870; member House of Delegates of Md., 1878; State Senator, 1885; Representative in 50th Congress and to 52d and 53d Congresses; Attorney-General of Md., 1899-1903; elected to U. S. Senate for term beginning March 4, 1905; re-elected in 1911 for the term ending March 3, 1917; died, Nov. 25, 1912.

Resolution of respect to his memory, reciting that " the State has suffered an irreparable loss and the people have been deprived of the services of a man of high personal integrity and devotion to duty." [Resolution No. 2, Acts of 1914.]

RIDGELY, CHARLES G., 1784-1848.

Born, Baltimore, July 2, 1784; Midshipman, Oct. 19, 1799; Lieutenant, February 2, 1807; Captain, February 28, 1815; died, Philadelphia, February 4, 1848. Was with Commodore

Preble at the battle of Tripoli, and for his gallant conduct in that war received a gold medal from Congress.

The above statement is not confirmed by Loubat, *q. v.* vol. I, 135; but the resolution of Congress, passed March 3, 1805, voted to each commissioned officer a handsome sword. If the medal was presented, it was similar to the Preble medal.

RIDGELY, RANDOLPH, -1846.

Born in Maryland; 2d Lieutenant, 1st July, 1837; 1st Lieut., 17 July, 1838; Brevet Captain Asst. Adjt. Genl., 7 July, 1846; died, October 27, 1846; Brevet Captain, 9 May, 1846, for gallant and distinguished conduct at Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma.

Resolution of respect to his memory [Resolution No. 5, Acts of 1846] *q. v.* under *Trueman Cross.*

RILEY, BENNET, 1786-1853.

Born, Baltimore, 1786; Ensign of Riflemen, Jan. 19, 1813; Captain, 5th Infantry, August, 1818; Major, 4th Infantry, 1837; Lieut.-Colonel, 2d Infantry, December, 1839; Colonel, 1st Infantry, Jan. 31, 1850. In August, 1823, he distinguished himself in an engagement with the Arickaree Indians; in the battle of Chakachatta, Florida, June 2, 1840, he was particularly distinguished; he commanded the 2d Infantry under Genl. Scott in the Valley of Mexico; was distinguished at Cerro Gordo, for which he was brevetted Brigadier-General; brevetted Major-General for gallantry at Contreras; died, June 9, 1853.

"*Resolved unanimously* by the General Assembly, That the General Assembly of Maryland entertain a high sense of gallantry, skill and good conduct of Bennet Riley, a native of St. Mary's County in this State, and now a Brigader General in the Army of the United States, as evinced by his services during the late war with Great Britain, and by his intrepidity and heroism, displayed in the brilliant operations of the war in Mexico.

"*Resolved unanimously,* That for the purpose of evincing our admiration for such honorable services, and as an expres-

sion of the high regard in which he is held by his native State, that the Governor be and he is hereby authorized and required to procure and present to Brigadier General Bennet Riley, a sword with suitable devices and ornaments, and the Governor is hereby authorized to draw on the Treasurer of Maryland, for such sum of money as may be necessary for the fulfillment of these resolutions." [Resolution No. 83, Acts of 1849.]

RINGGOLD, CADWALADER, 1802-1867.

Born, Washington county, Md., Aug. 20, 1802; son of General Samuel Ringgold; Midshipman, March 4, 1819; Lieutenant, May 17, 1828; Commander, July 16, 1849; Captain, April 2, 1856; Commodore, July 16, 1862; Rear-Admiral, March, 1867. During the Civil War he was on the frigate *Sabine* blockading southern ports; died, N. Y. City, April 29, 1867.

By joint resolution of Conrgess, passed March 7, 1864, Captain Ringgold was given the thanks of Congress for his bravery in the rescue of passengers and crew of the transport *Governor.*

"*Whereas,* the coolness and eminent seamanship displayed by Captain Cadwalader Ringgold, early in November last, in rescuing a Marine battalion of four hundred men, from the wreck of the transport steamer *Governor,* during the storm which overtook the United States Squadron, on its way from Fortress Monroe to the attack and capture of Port Royal, is an occurrence well calculated to elevate the character of the American Navy, and deserving of honorable mention by the Legislature of his native State; therefore, be it

"*Resolved* by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the thanks of this Legislature are tendered to Captain Ringgold and to the officers and crew of the United States frigate *Sabine,* for their gallant and humane efforts in saving the lives of so many human beings from the wreck of the ill-fated steamer *Governor,* during the storm on the Southern coast in November last.

"*Resolved,* That the Governor be requested to transmit a copy of these resolutions to Captain Ringgold, requesting him to communicate the same to the officers and crew of the frigate *Sabine.*" [Resolution No. 12, Acts of December Session, 1861.]

Ringgold, Samuel, 1800-1846.

Born in Washington county, Md., 1800; 2d Lieut. Artillery, 24 July, 1818; 1st Lieutenant, 8 May, 1822; Captain, 3d Artillery, 31 August, 1836; died, 11 May 1846, of wounds received in the battle of Palo Alto, Mexico. Brevet Captain, 8 May, 1832, for ten years faithful service in one grade; brevet Major, 15 February, 1838, for meritorious conduct and activity and efficiency in war against the Florida Indians.

Resolution of respect to his memory [Resolution No. 5, Acts of 1846] *q. v.* under *Trueman Cross.*

Rodgers, George Washington, 1787-1832.

Born in Maryland, 1787; Midshipman, April, 1804; Lieutenant, April 24, 1810; master com., April 27, 1816; Post-Captain, March 1, 1825; first Lieutenant of the *Wasp* in the action with the *Frolic;* received a gold medal accompanied by a vote of thanks from Congress; died, Buenos Ayres, May 21, 1832. [Not in Loubat.]

"*Resolved unanimously,* That the general assembly of Maryland entertain a high sense of the gallantry of George W. Rogers, a native of this state, and a captain in the Navy of the United States (as displayed in the brilliant and well fought action, during the late war, between the United States sloop of war *Wasp,* and his Britannic Majesty's ship *Frolic,* which terminated in a glorious victory, notwithstanding the great disparity of forces in favor of the latter, and on other important occasions.

"*Resolved,* That the Governor be and he is hereby authorized and directed to procure and present to Capt. George W. Rogers a sword as further evidence of the high sense we entertain of the services he has rendered his country, and that the Governor be authorized to draw on the treasurer of the western shore for such sums as may be necessary to carry into effect these resolutions." [Resolution No. 9, Acts of 1830.]

"*Whereas,* it appears that a resolution was adopted at the December session, eighteen hundred and thirty, authorizing the Governor to procure and present to Captain George W. Rogers, of the U. S. Navy, a sword, as a further evidence of the high sense the Legislature entertains for the services rendered his

country; and whereas, it appears that the said George W. Rogers is now dead; therefore,

"*Resolved* by the General Assembly, That his Excellency the Governor, be requested to present the said sword to Raymond Rogers, the eldest son of the deceased, with an assurance that it is presented to him, in consideration of the high sense which the Legislature of Maryland entertains for the gallantry of his deceased father, as displayed in the brilliant and well fought action during the late war, between the U. S. sloop of war *Wasp* and His Britannic Majesty's ship *Frolic,* and on other important occasions." [Resolution No. 59, Acts of 1832.]

Rodgers, John, 1771-1838.

Born, Harford county, Md., 1771; entering the navy as a Lieutenant, March 9, 1798, he was the executive officer of the frigate *Constellation,* Commodore Truxton, when she captured the French frigate *l'Insurgente* off Nevis, Feb. 9, 1799, and took possession of the prize; Captain, March 5, 1799; took an active part in the Tripolitan war; and in the War of 1812, rendering important service in the defence of Baltimore; President of the Board of Navy Commissioners, 1815-1824; died, Philadelphia, August 1, 1838.

The thanks of Congress and a silver medal for the capture of the French frigate *l'Insurgente.* [Not in Loubat.]

Rodgers, John, 1811-

Born, Maryland, August 8, 1811; Midshipman, April 18, 1828; Lieutenant, January 22, 1840; Commander, Sept. 14, 1855; Captain, July 16, 1862; Commodore, June 17, 1863; Rear-Admiral, Dec. 31, 1869; Commanded steamer *John Hancock* in surveying and exploring expedition to the north Pacific and the China Seas, 1853-56; in 1862 superintended construction of ironclads in the west; May 10, 1862, commanded an expedition of gunboats in the James River; in the *Galena* attacked Fort Darling, May 15; on June 17, 1863, in the monitor *Weehawken* he encountered and captured the rebel ironclad *Atlanta;* in the monitor *Monadnoc* he made the passage round

the Horn, 1866-67; commanded Asiatic fleet; in August, 1871, captured the Corean forts; died

"*Resolved* by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the thanks of the State are hereby tendered to Commander John Rogers, of Maryland, for his distinguished services during the rebellion, especially in organizing the iron-clad fleet on the western waters; in the attack on Fort Darling; in the heroic attempt on Fort Sumter, under Admiral Dupont, and the memorable capture of the *Atlanta,* which fitly crowns his past career, at once the pledge and inspiration of the future." [Resolution No. 7, Acts of 1864.]

Russell, John H.

Midshipman, 10 September, 1841; Passed Midshipman, 10 August, 1847; Master, 14 September, 1855; Lieutenant, 15 September, 1855; Lieut.-Commander, 16 July, 1862; Commander, 25 July, 1866; Captain, 12 February, 1874.

The thanks of the legislature tendered to Lieut. John H. Russell (a native of Montgomery county) for his gallantry and daring in running into Pensacola harbor, directly under the guns of the enemy, and firing and destroying the Rebel Pirate *Judith.* [Resolution No. 8, Acts of 1862.]

Saunders, John Selden, 1836-1904.

Born at Norfolk, Va., 30 January, 1836; educated at Norfolk, and at St. James' College, Md.; gradauted from U. S. Military Academy, 1858; resigned from army 22 April, 1861; appointed 1st Lieutenant C. S. Artillery, 1861; promoted to Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel; removed to Baltimore in 1867 and entered the service of the Maryland National Guard as Colonel and Brigade Inspector; appointed Adjutant General of Maryland, 7 February, 1900; died at Annapolis, 10 January, 1904. Buried with military honors from the Fifth Regiment Armory, in Greenmount Cemetery.

"*Whereas,* The General Assembly of Maryland has heard with deep regret of the death of General John S. Saunders, the late Adjutant General of the Maryland National Guard; and

"*Whereas,* His distinguished services as a soldier in the armies of the United States and of the Confederate States of

America and in the Maryland National Guard are part of history, and form a bright page in the records of Maryland, and

"*Whereas,* His services to the State of Maryland as Adjutant General were of such an exceptional character as to result in the development of the efficiency of the Maryland National Guard to a higher point than it had ever before reached; therefore be it

"*Resolved* by the General Assembly of Maryland, that in the death of the late General John S. Saunders, the State of Maryland recognizes that the country has lost a true soldier whose life was an inspiration to the citizens of the State in true courage and devotion to duty, and that the State of Maryland has lost an official whose services were of great benefit to the commonwealth, and those who have been associated with him have lost a loyal and sincere friend." [Resolution No. 2, Acts of 1904.]

SCHLEY, WINFIELD SCOTT, 1839-1911.

Born, Frederick county, October 9, 1839; graduated from U. S. Naval Academy, 1860; served throughout the Civil War; volunteered for and was placed in command of the Greely Arctic Relief Expedition, 1884; for his success in this expedition the Massachusetts Humane Society gave him a gold medal of the first class; served through Spanish-American War; was presented with a magnificent jeweled and gold sword by the people of Philadelphia; another jeweled sword was presented by the Royal Arcanum; a gold medal set with jewels was presented by the people of Maryland; died, New York City, October 2, 1911.

"*Whereas,* Commander Winfield Scott Schley, U. S. N., a native of this state, was appointed by President Chester A. Arthur to command the Greely Relief Expedition of eighteen hundred and eighty-four, to the Arctic Regions, in search of Lieutenant A. W. Greely, U. S. A., and his comrades; and,

"*Whereas,* said service was perilous, demanding skill, perseverance and courage in the presence of hourly danger; and,

"*Whereas,* the said Expedition succeeded in rescuing said Greely and six of his comrades from imminent death; therefore,

"*Be it resolved* by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the thanks of the State of Maryland, be and they are hereby

tendered to Commander Winfield Scott Schley, Commander George W. Coffin, Lieutenant William H. Emory, Jr., Lieutenant Charles J. Badger, Dr. Howard E. Ames, Dr. Edward H. Green, and to the other officers, and to George E. Yewell and the other men of said Expedition, for braving the peril and severity of the Arctic Regions, upon a mission of humanity, which was crowned with success.

"*Resolved,* That as a memorial of the skill, foresight and determination of the Commander of said Expedition, and of its results, which added lustre to his State and Country, the Governor of this State be and he is hereby authorized to procure and present to Commander Winfield Scott Schley, U. S. N., a gold chronometer watch, with the following inscription: 'The State of Maryland to Commander Winfield Scott Schley, U. S. N., for his heroism and memorable service in rescuing Lieutenant A. W. Greely, U. S. A., and six of his comrades from death, at Cape Sabine, in the Arctic Regions, on June 22, 1884.'" [Resolution No. 11, Acts of 1886.]

See also, Resolution 4, Acts of 1890, and Resolutions 1 and 2, Acts of 1902.

Chapter 31, Acts of 1902, provided for the purchase of a bust of Admiral Schley, by Ernest Keyser, to be placed in the State House.

Schmuck, Jacob, -1835.

Born in Germany; 3d Lieutenant, 2d Artillery, 10 Feb., 1814; 1st Lieutenant, 20 April, 1818; transferred to 4th Artillery, 1 June, 1821; Captain, 11 April, 1825; died, 10 April, 1835.

Brevetted 25 July, 1814, 1st Lieutenant for gallant conduct at the battle of Niagara; Brevetted Captain, 25 July, 1824, for ten years faithful service in one grade.

"*Resolved* by the General Assembly of Maryland, That his Excellency the Governor, procure a sword with suitable devices and ornaments, and present it, in the name of the State, to Captain Jacob Schmuck, of the United States Army, as a testimony of the high sense entertained by his native state of his distinguished and gallant services to his country, on the northwestern frontier, during the late war with Great Britain." [Resolution No. 98, Acts of 1834.]

"*Resolved* by the General Assembly of Maryland, That His Excellency the Governor, be requested to ascertain the value of the sword, which was directed to be presented to Captain Jacob Schmuck, late of the United States Army, under a resolution of the last General Assembly of Maryland, number ninety-eight, and to draw on the Treasurer of the Western Shore for the amount thereof, and present the same to Ellen Schmuck, widow of Captain Jacob Schmuck aforesaid, or to pay the same to her order, as the case may be, for the use and education of Catharine Schmuck, his daughter and only child." [Resolution No. 16, Acts of 1835.]

SEMMES, RAPHAEL, 1809-1877.

Born in Charles county, Maryland, Sept. 27, 1809; appointed Midshipman, 1826; while awaiting orders, studied law and was admitted to the bar; Lieutenant, U. S. N. 1837; served with distinction throughout the Mexican War; resigned, Feb. 15, 1861 and entered the Confederate Navy; commanded the *Alabama;* after the war returned to the practice of law, and devoted himself largely to literary pursuits; died, Mobile, Ala., August 30, 1877.

"*Whereas,* Lieut. Raphael Semmes, of the United States Navy, a native of this State, having distinguished himself by his gallantry in the naval battery at the siege and bombardment of Vera Cruz, and as aid to General Worth at the battles of Contreras, Cherubusco, Molino del Rey, Chapultepec, and the City of Mexico, and in the language of Gen. Worth's report to the General-in-Chief:

"To Lieut. Semmes of the Navy, volunteer aid-de-camp, the most cordial thanks of the General of the division are tendered, for his uniform gallantry and assistance, and the General-in-Chief is requested to present the conduct of this accomplished and gallant officer to the special notice of the chief of his distinguished branch of the public service, our glorious navy."—Therefore,

*Be it resolved* by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the thanks and congratulations of the Legislature of his native State are hereby tendered to Lieut. Semmes, for his gallant conduct during the present war with Mexico, and we cordially recommend him to the favorable consideration of the Executive of our National Government for promotion.

*Resolved,* That His Excellency the Governor be requested to transmit to Lieut. Raphael Semmes a copy of the foregoing resolution, also a copy to the President of the United States, duly authenticated." [Resolution No. 58, Acts of 1847.]

SHELBY, ISAAC, 1750-1826.

Born near Hagerstown, 11 December, 1750, the son of Genl. Evan Shelby; became a surveyor in western Virginia; in 1774 he was a lieutenant in his father's company at the battle with Indians, at Point Pleasant, Va.; Captain in 1776; member of Virginia Legislature in 1779 and commissioned Major the same year; Colonel in 1780; at the Battle of King's Mountain, 7 Oct., 1780; member of the Legislature of North Carolina, 1781-82 and received from that body a vote of thanks and a sword; in 1788 he settled in Lincoln County, Kentucky, and after the separation of Kentucky from Virginia and the formation of a Constitution, he became Governor, 1792-96, and again, 1812-16; during the War of 1812 he was distinguished at the battle of the Thames; died, 18 July, 1826.

By the resolution of Congress of April 4, 1818, he was given thanks of Congress and awarded a gold medal. [Loubat, 51; 265, pl. LII.]

SMALLWOOD, WILLIAM, 1732-1792.

Born in Kent county, 1732; educated in England; served in the French and Indian War; distinguished himself at the Battle of Long Island, 1775; served throughout the Revolution; Elected to Congress, 1785; Elected Governor of Maryland, Nov., 1785; died in Prince George's county, Feb. 14, 1792.

Received the thanks of Congress for his part in the Camden campaign. See text of resolution under *Gist.*

SMOOT, JOSEPH, -1857.

Midshipman, Dec. 1, 1809; Lieutenant, April 27, 1816; Commander, March 3, 1835; Captain, Sept. 8, 1841; Reserved list, Oct. 1, 1855; died, March 13, 1857.

Sword ordered by the Legislature for "the gallantry and good conduct of Joseph Smoot, a native of this State, and now a Lieutenant in the Navy of the U. S." in the actions between the *Hornet* and *Peacock,* and *Hornet* and *Penguin.* [Resolution No. 11, Acts of 1829.]

Resolution No. 1, of the Acts of 1858, recites that the "late Captain Joseph Smoot felt himself aggrieved by the action of the Government of the U. S. under the act entitled an act, to promote the efficiency of the Navy; and that while suffering under what he conceived to be the wrong and injustice done to him, he departed this life in sadness and sorrow and [Mrs. Ann E. Smoot, his widow] feeling on her part, that it would not be proper under the circumstances for her longer to retain the sword, . . . has therefore returned the same to the State."

The Governor was requested "to present the sword, which has thus been returned to the State, to Algernon Sydney Smoot, son of the late Captain Smoot, with a charge that he shall cherish it as a testimonial of the high appreciation of the State of Maryland, for the distinguished services of his deceased father, and that it shall never be drawn from its scabbard for use, except in defence of his country, her rights, or her sacred honor."

SPROSTON, JOHN GLENDIG, -1862.

Midshipman, 15 July, 1846; Passed Midshipman, 8 June, 1852; Master, 15 September, 1855; Lieutenant, 16 September, 1855; killed, 8 June, 1862.

"*Resolved,* That the thanks of the Legislature of Maryland are due, and hereby tendered to Lieutenant John H. Russell, a native of Montgomery county, in this State, for his gallantry and daring in running into Pensacola harbor, directly under the guns of the enemy, and firing and destroying the Rebel Pirate *Judith;* and that in connection with the name of Lieutenant Russell, that of Lieutenant John Glendig Sproston, of the City of Baltimore, be associated; and that this General Assembly appreciate the conduct and the success of Captain Hugh G. Purviance (a citizen of Baltimore) of the United States ship *St. Lawrence,* in her attack and destruction of the privateer *Petrel,* of the so-called Southern Confederacy." [Resolution No. 8, Acts of 1862.]

STERRETT, ANDREW. 1760-1807

Born, Baltimore, Md., 1760; died Lima, Peru, January 9, 1807; Lieutenant, U. S. Navy, March 25, 1769; resigned June 29, 1805.

"A sword commemorative of the gallant conduct of Lieutenant Sterrett of the schooner *Enterprise,* in the capture of a Tripolitan corsair of 14 guns and eighty men, presented by Congress." [Approved February 3, 1802.]

STERETT, ISAAC S.

Midshipman, 24 March, 1819; Lieutenant, 17 May, 1828; Commander, 5 February, 1850; Captain, 2 March, 1887; resigned, 23 April, 1861.

"*Resolved* by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the thanks of this body are justly due to Isaac S. Sterrett, a citizen of Maryland and a Lieutenant in the Navy of the United States, for his gallantry and good conduct during the war with Mexico.

"*Resolved,* That His Excellency the Governor, be requested to transmit to Lieutenant Isaac S. Sterrett a copy of this resolution duly authenticated." [Resolution No 13, Acts of 1849.]

STEWART, JAMES E.

"*Resolved* by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the thanks of this body are due to Captain James E. Stewart, of the Baltimore and District of Columbia Battalion, for his gallant conduct in Mexico, and that the Governor be requested to send a copy of this resolution, duly authenticated, to that officer." [Resolution No. 16, Acts of 1849.]

STEWART, JOHN.

A Major of infantry, served under General Wayne, and for his gallantry at the storming of Stony Point, on the Hudson River, July 15, 1779, Congress voted him a silver medal. No trustworthy information can be found concerning him. He is said to have been born in Ireland and was reported to have died near Charleston, South Carolina, from injuries caused by a fall from his horse. Supposed to be the "Major Jack Stew-

art" who was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of 1st Maryland regiment, 10 February, 1781. [Loubat, 5; 28, pl. v.]

STONE, THOMAS, 1743-1787.

Born in Charles county in 1743; completed preparatory studies; studied law, admitted to the bar, and began practice in Frederick, Md., in 1764; moved to Charles county, in 1771; state senator, 1779-1783; delegate to the continental Congress, 1775-1779 and 1784-1785; died in Alexandria, Va., October 5, 1787.

By resolution No. 89 of 1834 (*q. v.* under *Chase*), the Governor was authorized to have painted full length portraits of Stone, Chase and Paca for the State House.

Chapter 404 of the Acts of 1874, directed that portraits of Stone, Paca and Johnson, suitably framed, be painted and contributed to the collection in Independence Hall, Philadelphia.

STOUFFER, CAPTAIN.

Captain Stouffer of the ship *Antarctic,* a citizen of Baltimore, was awarded gold medal and $7,500 by Congress; medals given by New York and Philadelphia and a watch by the N. Y. Corn Exchange. Daily papers of June 18, 1868. [See Loubat, 1:412.]

"*Resolved* by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the thanks of this State be, and they are hereby tendered to Captain Creighton, of the Bark *Three Bells,* Captain Lowe, of the *Kilby,* and Captain Stouffer, of the *Antarctic,* for their noble and humane conduct in rescuing so many valuable lives from the wreck of the ill-fated Steamer *San Francisco.*

"*Resolved,* That the thanks of their native State are also tendered to Captain James T. Watkins,[1] the noble and heroic commander of the unfortunate Steamship *San Francisco,* and to Major Wise,[1] Lieutenants W'. A. Winder and Charles S. Winder, and Lieutenant Frank Key Murray, for their courageous and gallant bearing during those trying scenes." [Resolution No. 9, Acts of 1854.]

[1] Unidentified.

SWAN, ROBERT.

Second lieutenant of infantry, Feb. 23, 1847; voltigeurs, April 9, 1847; honorably mustered out, Aug. 31, 1848.

"The thanks of the General Assembly tendered for intrepid and gallant conduct in all the battles of the Valley of Mexico." [Resolution No. 79, Acts of 1849.]

TANEY, ROGER BROOKE, 1777-1864.

Born, Calvert county, 17 March, 1777; admitted to the Bar in 1799; Member of the House of Delegates, 1800; State Senator, 1816; appointed Attorney-General of Maryland, 1827; Attorney-General of the U. S., 1831; Chief Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court, 1836; died, Washington, D. C., 12 October, 1864.

"That five thousand dollars or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated to the building, or erecting a suitable monument over the remains of the late Chief Justice Taney, on some suitable site in the State House yard, or in the State House itself." [Chapter 71, Acts of 1867, p. 100.]

"*Whereas,* it is proper and right that the public service of so great and good a man as the late Chief Justice Taney should be cherished and preserved in the memories of our people, and kept before the youth of our State as worthy of their emulation.

"*Be it resolved* by the General Assembly of Maryland, That a joint special committee of three on the part of the Senate, and four on the part of the House of Delegates, be appointed to request the Committee appointed under the Act of the General Assembly, A. D. 1867, chapter 56 [71], to appear in the Hall of the House of Delegates on the seventeenth day of March next, and joint committee be authorized to secure the services of some distinguished citizen of Maryland to deliver an oration on the life and public services of the late Chief Justice; and, be it further

"*Resolved,* That the said special committee be instructed to invite the Governor, the Judges of the Court of Appeals, and other high officials of this State, the Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, as also the family and relatives of the late Chief Justice, to be present on the occasion." [Resolution No. 2, Acts of 1874.]

TILGHMAN, MATTHEW, 1718-1790.

Born in Queen Anne county, Md., Feb. 17, 1718; Justice for Talbot county, 1744-45, and Presiding Justice, 1769; Burgess for Talbot county, 1751-58, and for Queen Anne county, 1760-61, and for Talbot again, 1768-74; Chairman Committee of Correspondence, December, 1774, and of the Council of Safety, July, 1775; President of the Maryland Conventions of 1774, 1776; Member of Congress, 1774-76; Senator for Talbot county, 1777-1781; died, May 4, 1790.

The General Assembly of 1906, by Chapter 504, appropriated six hundred dollars for painting his portrait for the State House.

TOME, JACOB, 1910-1898.

Born in York county, Pa., August 13, 1810; merchant, capitalist, banker; State Senator for Cecil county, 1864-67; founder of the school at Port Deposit which bears his name; died, March 16, 1898.

"*Whereas,* the General Assembly of Maryland has heard with profound regret of the death of Jacob Tome, late of Cecil county, deceased, and

"*Whereas,* on account of his prominent connection with the history of this State and his broad-minded benevolence in producing from his resources accumulated by a life of industry and integrity, and his great addition to the educational advantages of the State in the endowment of the institute which bears his name; and,

"*Whereas,* for the fact that in his individual capacity as a citizen and a member of the General Assembly of the State, by his wisdom and financial knowledge he greatly assisted the State in a time of financial depression and of war to preserve her credit, and so supply her resources that her financial integrity was maintained in the foremost ranks of the States of the Union, it is but right and proper that the Legislature of Maryland in session assembled should give expression of its appreciation of the worth of one of the State's foremost citizens; therefore,

"*Be it resolved* by the General Assembly, That in the death

of Jacob Tome the State of Maryland recognizes his great worth and mourns the death of one of her most useful, benevolent and faithful citizens.

"*Resolved,* That his life of fidelity, industry and integrity is one to be pointed to with pride as an example and stimulus to the rising generation of our citizens." [Resolution No. 9, Acts of 1898.]

TOWSON, NATHAN, 1784-1854.

Born near Baltimore, Jan. 22, 1784; previous to the war of 1812, he commanded a company of volunteer artillery and was Adjutant of the 7th Md. regt.; appointed Captain in 2d U. S. Artillery, March, 1812, and on October 9, aided by Lieut. Elliot of the Navy, captured the British brig *Caledonia,* under the guns of Fort Erie; was engaged in the battle of Queenstown, in the capture of Fort George, in the affair at Stony Creek, wounded at Fort George, took part in the capture of Fort Erie, in the battle of Chippewa, and in the front rank at the battle of Niagara. In May, 1816, he was brevetted Major and Lieut.-Col. for his achievements, and again in 1849, as Major-General for meritorious services during the Mexican War; died, Washington, D. C., July 20, 1854.

The General Assembly by resolution 63 of the Acts of 1832, directed the Governor to procure and present to Colonel Towson a sword, as a testimony of the "admiration and gratitude of his native state for his distinguished gallantry, and highly valuable service during the last war with Great Britain." Full text under *John Gallagher.*

TRIPPE, JOHN, -1810.

A gallant officer of the U. S. Navy, entered the service as sailing master, 6 May, 1803, and was made lieutenant, 9 January, 1807; served under Preble in the attacks on Tripoli, July-Sept., 1804, and was severely wounded; died at sea off Havana, 9 July, 1810.

By resolution of March 3, 1805, Congress awarded him a handsome sword.

WATSON, WILLIAM H., 1808-1846.

Born in Baltimore, August 30, 1808; studied law; appointed aide to Governor Pratt; commanded the volunteer company "the Independent Blues;" Member of House of Delegates, 1838, and Speaker of the House in 1843; commissioned Colonel of the Maryland and District of Columbia Volunteers; killed at the Battle of Monterey, Sept. 21, 1846.

Resolution of respect to his memory, *q. v.* under *Trueman Cross.* [Resolution No. 5, Acts of 1846.]

"*Whereas,* intelligence has reached the seat of government that the remains of Lieutenant Colonel William H. Watson and Captain Randolph Ridgely, have been received in the city of Baltimore for interment; therefore,

"*Resolved* by the General Assembly of Maryland, That as a mark of respect for the memory of these distinguished officers, the Senate and House of Delegates will stand adjourned on Monday next, the eighth instant, the day fixed for their funeral obsequies, and will unite in the procession.

"*Resolved,* That His Excellency the Governor be requested to cause the National Flag to be displayed at half mast from the State House steeple, during the day of the funeral, and that he direct guns to be fired between the hours of twelve and three o'clock, at intervals of half hour, during the march of the procession." [Resolution No. 66, Acts of 1846.]

WEBSTER, JOHN ADAMS, 1787-1876.

Born, Harford county, Md., September 19, 1787; served as third Lieutenant on the privateer *Rossie* under Commodore Barney; served with distinction at the battle of Bladensburg; in command of "Babcock," the six gun battery, east of Fort Covington, during the bombardment of Baltimore; on Nov. 22, 1819, he was commissioned Captain in the revenue service, and during the Mexican War he commanded a fleet of eight cutters to co-operate in the campaign on Rio Grande river and before Vera Cruz; retired from active service in 1865; died, Harford county, Md., July 4, 1876.

"*Resolved* by the General Assembly of Maryland, That his Excellency the Governor of Maryland procure a sword with

suitable ornaments and devices, and present, in the name of his native state, to Captain John A. Webster, for his gallant defence of the battery committed to his charge, during the memorable attack against the city of Baltimore, September the twelfth, eighteen hundred and fourteen." [Resolution No. 3, Acts of 1835.]

A handsome sword also presented by the citizens of Baltimore in 1816.

WHYTE, WILLIAM PINKNEY, 1824-1908.

Born, Baltimore, Md., Aug. 9, 1824; admitted to the bar in 1846; representative in legislature, 1847-48; Comptroller of the Treasury of Md., 1853-55; appointed to U. S. Senate to fill unexpired term of Reverdy Johnson (July 13, 1868, March 3, 1869); Governor of Maryland, 1871-74; U. S. Senator, 1875-81; Mayor of Baltimore, 1881-82; city solicitor, 1900-1903; appointed to U. S. Senate to fill unexpired term of A. P. Gorman (June 8, 1906-March 17, 1908); died, March 17, 1908.

Resolution of respect to his memory, "a deserved tribute to an honorable and illustrious career." [Resolution No. 11, Acts of 1908.]

WILMOT, JOHN, 1778-1858.

Born in Annapolis, Md., in 1778; educated at St. John's College; commissioned Ensign in 5th Md. Regiment, Militia, 1809; served with the Baltimore United Volunteers through the War of 1812, being present at Bladensburg and North Point, at the latter of which he distinguished himself and was mentioned in General Orders; appointed Adjutant General of Maryland, 10 March, 1856; died at Annapolis, 4 March, 1858.

His funeral services were conducted in the hall of the House of Delegates and were attended by the Governor, the State officials, and members of the General Assembly. The State House flag was half masted in his honor by direction of the Governor.

WINDER, CHARLES S.

Brevet 2d Lieutenant 4th Artillery, 1 July, 1850; 2d Lieutenant 3d Artillery, 21 July, 1851; 1st Lieutenant, 5 April, 1854; Captain, 9th Infantry, 3 March, 1855; resigned, 1 April, 1861.

The thanks of the General Assembly for his courageous and gallant bearing on the occasion of the wreck of the *San Francisco.* [Resolution No. 9, Acts of 1854.] See *Stouffer.*

WINDER, WILLIAM A.

2d Lieutenant 3d Artillery, 24 March, 1848; 1st Lieutenant, 22 August, 1853; Captain, 14 May 1861; resigned, 18 October. 1866.

The thanks of the General Assembly for his courageous and gallant bearing on the occasion of the wreck of the *San Francisco.* [Resolution No. 9, Acts of 1854.] See *Stouffer.*

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## "TWO INDIAN ARROWS OF THOSE PARTS."

LAWRENCE C. WROTH.

"To hold of Us, our heirs and successors, Kings of England, as of our Castle of Windsor, in our Country of Berks, in free and common Soccage, by Fealty only for all services, and not *in Capite,* nor by Knights service, Yielding therefore, unto Us, our heirs and successors Two Indian Arrows of those parts, to be delivered at the said Castle of Windsor, every year, on Tuesday in Easter week; and also the fifth part of all Gold and Silver Ore which shall happen from time to time to be found within the aforesaid limits."

The Maryland Historical Society has recently secured by purchase a receipt taken in 1780 by Henry Harford for a payment of two Indian Arrows yielded by him as rental for the province of Maryland. Although at this date Harford's authority was not recognized in Maryland, it is evident that as

a matter of precaution he continued the payment of his rent to the Crown, doubtless intending to enter his receipt as evidence in the Chancery proceedings which later he instituted for reimbursement by the Crown for damages which his estate had suffered through his loyalty during the War of the Revolution. This receipt of 1780 is given below, together with the calendar numbers of thirty-eight receipts for a similar payment made by the several Lords Proprietary between the years 1633 and 1765, all of which are to be found among the Calvert Papers. As far as is known, these are the only existing receipts, but as the Harford receipt was purchased only a year ago, it is possible that others may be discovered from time to time. At any rate those presented here are sufficient evidence that neither the Lords Proprietary nor the officers of the Crown regarded the nominal rental named in the Charter as a meaningless legal form. The rent was paid regularly, and one of the receipts given in full below is for four arrows, two of which represented the unpaid rent of the year before, which happened to be the year 1654 when Lord Baltimore's government in Maryland was overthrown by the Puritans of Annapolis.

Whether each year two new arrows were sent over from Maryland for the payment of the rental, or whether Brother Peasely and Caecilius the Secretary and others kept in their London offices two stock arrows which they presented regularly every year at Windsor and which were as regularly returned to them, the form having been complied with, is a question difficult of decision. To "touch and remit" was an ancient custom in all lands in certain cases of tribute payment, and it is probable that some such procedure was followed for many years when my lord's agent journeyed to Windsor and solemnly presented to the Governor of the Castle, or to the keeper of his majesty's wardrobe or even to the gunner the two Indian arrows from Maryland. We can be sure that the first year's payment, carefully noted by Caecilius, consisted of two of the best and newest arrows which he could procure.

An interesting circumstance in the history of the proprietary

provinces of America, particularly of Maryland, is the survival in their charters of feudal customs of land tenure. Theoretically the title to all land was derived from the sovereign, who parcelled it among certain lords. In their turn, these made further divisions and the process continued until the smallest landholders were reached in the descending scale. Each landholder owed his overlord some form of rental, either in kind or in service, or in both, and the service thus paid was the basis of the labor system and military establishment of the country. Kilty has an interesting summary of Blackstone's discussion of the nature of these services and of the principles of feudal tenure in general. The following extract is from the *Land-Holder's Assistant,* page 24:

"These services in respect to their quality were either *free* or *base* services; in respect to their quantity and the time of exacting them were either *certain* or *uncertain.* . . . 'The certain services whether free or base, were such as were stinted in quantity, and could not be exceeded on any pretence; as to pay a stated annual rent, or to plough such a field for three days: The uncertain depended upon unknown contingencies; as, to do a military service in person or pay an assessment in lieu of it *when called upon;* or to wind a horn whenever the Scots invaded the realm, which are free services, or to do whatever the Lord should command, which is a base or *villein* service.'

"Tenure is a stipulated condition under which (among other things) real property is *held:* The person holding Land under feudal tenure is called a *tenant,* and the property itself a *tenement.* Of tenements there were two kinds, frank tenement and Villeinage: Of the former some were held freely, in consideration of homage or Knight service; others in free socage with the service of fealty only. . . . Of the two kinds comprehended in Frank tenement the tenure by Knights service, or in Chivalry, was the most universal and esteemed the most honorable species, but drew after it certain fruits and consequences so burthensome as to make it less desirable than that of common socage, and was

attended by the particular disadvantage of uncertainty, at least in respect to time, in the services to be performed. The services by free socage were like the others *free* and *honourable* in their nature, and had the advantage of being reduced to an absolute certainty. It is by this tenure, to wit, *free and common socage, by fealty only for all services,* that Lord Baltimore held the grant of Maryland, and under the same his grants were made to the settlers."

The following definition given in Bouvier's *Law Dictionary* supplies a satisfactory derivation of the word socage or soccage: "This word, according to the earlier common law writers, originally signified a service rendered by a tenant to his lord, by the *soke* or ploughshare; but Mr. Sommer's etymology, referred to by Blackstone, seems more apposite, who derives it from the Saxon word *soc,* which signifies liberty or privilege, denoting thereby a free or privileged tenure."

The rental of lands held under socage tenure has taken many curious forms. There is record of an estate held by a tenant whose overlord was to receive from him annually a rose, and of another the rental of which was a pair of gilt spurs, but the most common rents under socage tenure were payments in kind, such as a pair of capons or a bushel of corn. The manors held in Maryland of the Lords Proprietary were under socage tenure and their rental was generally in kind. These rentals in kind are easily understood, but for an explanation of such unusual payments as a pair of spurs or two arrows, it is necessary again to refer to an extract from the erudite Kilty, who writes as follows:

"To close our explanation of socage tenure, it is to be observed that this is deemed to include under it all other methods of holding free lands by certain invariable rents and duties:—Among these is *Petit Sergeanty,* which, as defined by Littleton, 'consists in holding lands of the King by the service of rendering to him annually some small implement of war, as a bow, a sword, a lance, an arrow, or the like.' It is possibly under this custom that Lord Baltimore was bound in acknowledgment

for his grant of Maryland to deliver annually at the King's Castle of Windsor ' two Indian arrows of those parts.' Services and rents are very much confounded with each other in all accounts of feudal customs, but as Lord Baltimore held by fealty in lieu of all other services, and as the payment of two arrows is not a personal service, the render or ' Yielding ' of these implements ought probably to be considered as an annual rent."

There was a continuous struggle from the earliest days of feudalism on the parts of landholders to force the landlords to commute their rentals from the "uncertain" military or personal service to the more satisfactory if less glorious "certain" service represented by a fixed rental. "Free and common socage" was the goal toward which they aimed, and gradually in the English documents these words began to displace the old term, "by Knights service." The change was accomplished very slowly, however, and as late as the year 1623, we find that the tenure of Lord Baltimore's province of Avalon was "*in capite* by Knights service, and yielding therefor to us our heirs and successors, a white horse whensoever and as often as it shall happen that wee, our heirs or successors shall come into the said Territory or Region." Under the circumstances this service could never have become onerous, but as a matter of principle the tenure of Maryland by common socage was a more satisfactory form for the Proprietary from many standpoints. In this matter of its form of tenure the Avalon grant was anachronistic, for the first charter of Virginia, granted in 1606, provided that the tenure of that territory should be by "free and common socage," and in the first year after the restoration of Charles II, the Act of Tenure of Parliament abolished once for all the tenure of land "by Knights service," and practically all existing forms of tenure were merged into that by socage. Feudalism was brought to an end in England by the passage of the Act of Tenure of 1660.

The Harford receipt is accompanied by Speed's Map of Virginia, taken from his "Prospect of the most famous parts of the

World. London, 1676." On the back of the map is a Description of Maryland, in which occurs the paragraph from the Charter, concerning the annual rental of the two arrows. The text of the receipt is as follows:

28 March 1780.

Recd: this 28th day of March 1780, being Tuesday in Easter Week at this his Majesty's Castel of Windsor from Henry Harford Esq$^{r}$ Lord Proprietary of the Province of Maryland in America, by the Hands of Hugh Hamersley, Esq$^{r}$ Secretary of the Same Province Two Indian Arrows of Those parts.

I say Recd. in the Absence of General Phillips Deputy Governour of Windsor Castle.

p. me William Jarman, Gunner.

The receipts from the "Calvert Papers" follow, the first being number 841:

Coppy of my letter to the Deputy Constable of Windsor Castle when I sent my first rent of 2 Indian Arrowes for Maryland, by John Langford.

By a late grant of a Territory or continent of land called Maryland in America, passed vnto me under the greate seal of England I am to pay his Ma$^{tie}$ every yeare on the Tuesday in Easter weeke at his castle of Windsor two Indian arrowes: as a yearlie rent for the said Territory. W$^{ch}$ Arrowes I have accordingly sent by this bearer my servant to be payd accordingly and I desire yo$^{r}$ acquittance for the receipt of them so I rest

Yo$^{r}$ loving friend

23 April 1633.

No. 842 Tuesday the 23rd day of Aprill 1633 in the Ninth yeare of the raigne of o$^{r}$ Soveraigne Lord Kinge Charles.

Memorand. that the day and yeare above said the right Honorable Cecill Lord Baltimore hath tendered and left by the handes of his servant John Langford at and w$^{th}$ in the

Castle of Windsor in the Countie of Berk Two Indian Arrowes for one yeares rent due to the Kinges Ma^tie this present day for a Territory or continent of land called Maryland in America granted by his Ma^tie vnder the great Seale of England to the said Lord Baltimore vnder the yearlie rent aforesaid. In testimonie whereof we have herevnto subscribed the day and yeare abovesaid.

W. Thomas, keeper of his M^ties Wardrobe
James Furleigh.
George Starkey.

*Endorsed:* A certificate of the tendring of my rent to the king at Windsor Castle for Maryland: by the hands of John Langford.

N. 843. Aprill 8th 1634. Signed by George Starkey; arrows delivered by John Langford.

No. 844. Aprill 19, 1636. Signed by W. Thomas; arrows delivered by Langford.

No. 845. April 1637. Signed by Wm. Thomas.

No. 846. March 27, 1638. Signed by George Starkey; arrows delivered by Langford.

No. 847. Aprill 7, 1640. Signed by George Starkey.

No. 848. Aprill 27, 1641. Signed by George Starkey; arrows delivered by Richard Dudley.

No. 849. Aprill 12, 1642. Signed by W. Thomas.

No. 850. Aprill 4, 1643. Signed by George Starkey; arrows delivered by Richard Fludd.

No. 851. *Endorsed:* Copy of y^e acquittance for 4 Indian Arrows payd then at Windsor Castle by me John Langford.

Tuesday in Easter Week, the 17 of Aprill 1655.

M^d. The day and yeare above written the Right Honble Cecill Lord Baltemore by his servant John Langford gent hath left, tendered and delivered at the Castle of Windsor in the County of Berks to the use of his highness the Lord protector of the Commonwealth of England, Scotland and Ireland and

the Dominions therto belonging, two Indian Arrowes for one yeares rent for the said Province ending the day of the date hereof and also two more of the like arrowes for another yeares rent for the sayd Province w$^{ch}$ was due for one yeare ended on Easter Tuesday last past 1654. I say received to the use of his said Highness as aforesaid by mee.

No. 852. Aprill 8, 1656. Signed by Xpr. Whichcote, Governour of the Castle under his highness; arrows delivered by Langford.

No. 853. March 31, 1657. Signed by Xpr. Whichcote; arrows delivered by Langford.

No. 854. Aprill 13, 1658. Signed by Cpr. Whichcote; arrows delivered by Langford.

No. 855. Aprill 24, 1660. Signed by R$^{d}$. Winter; arrows delivered by Langford.

No. 856. Tuesday in Easter Week, the 16th of April 1661. The Castle of Windsor. Memorand$^{m}$ the day and yeare above written the Right Hono$^{ble}$ Cecill Lord Baltimore did personally pay unto his Ma$^{tie}$ within the Castle of Windsor in the County of Berks to the use of his Ma$^{tie}$ for the Province of Maryland in America, a yeares Rentt due this day two Indian Arrows of those parts ffor the Receipt whereof by his Ma$^{ties}$ Command I John Lord Viscount Mordaunt as Constable of the said Castle Do give the said Lord Baltimore this acquittance.

Mordaunt.—*

No. 857. Aprill 1, 1662. Signed, Hartgett, Baron; arrows delivered by George Starkey.

No. 858. Aprill 21, 1663. Signed, Mordaunt; arrows delivered by William Talbott.

No. 859. Aprill 25, 1671. Signed by Trevor Wheler; arrows delivered by "Mr. Edward Wise, keeper of his Ma$^{ties}$ stores in Windsor Castle."

* John, 1st baron Mordaunt, 1627-1675, appointed Constable of Windsor Castle in 1660.

Nos. 860-865. 1672-1677. Signed by Charles Potts; arrows delivered by Edward Wise.

No. 866. April 27, 1736. Signed by Jno. Olivier; arrows delivered by William Thorp.

No. 867. Aprill 4, 1738. Signed by Jno. Olivier; arrows delivered by Thorp.

No. 868. Aprill 24, 1737. Signed by Thos. Rowland, Master Gunner; arrows delivered by Thorp.

No. 869. Aprill 8, 1740. Signed by Jno. Olivier; arrows delivered by Thorp.

Nos. 870-878. 1743-1751. Signed by Jno. Olivier; arrows delivered by John Browning.

No. 879. April 9, 1765. Signed by Will$^{m}$ Jarman, Gunner; arrows delivered by Hon. Caecilius Calvert, the provincial Secretary.

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## PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE OF OBSERVATION FOR ELIZABETH TOWN DISTRICT [WASHINGTON COUNTY].

(Continued from Vol. XII, p. 163.)

Wednesday the 8$^{th}$ of May 1776.

The Committee met according to Adjournment all the Members present as on Yesterday except Capt$^{n}$ Hughes, Capt$^{n}$ Hogmyer, and Capt$^{n}$ Cellar appear'd M$^{r}$ John Rench.

Ordered that the sundry Persons do pay the Sums annexed to their Names in one Month from the Date hereof, and deliver up their fire Arms immediately, if they have any, except Pistols, to the several Persons appointed to receive the same viz. Christian Newcomer to pay 7.. 10 Common Money To Capt$^{n}$ Jam$^{s}$ Wallen.

| | £ s | |
|---|---|---|
| Jacob Warner to pay | 5.. 00 | D$^{o}$ |
| Jacob Martin to pay | 7.. 10 | D$^{o}$ |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Henry Avey to pay | 2.. 00 | Dº |
| Geo. Whitmyer to pay | 5.. 00 | Dº |
| Henʸ Hoover to pay | 2.. 00 | Dº |
| John Hoover to pay | 2.. 00 | Dº |
| Jacob Hoover Junʳ Dº | 2.. 00 | Dº |
| Wᵐ Russell Dº | 2.. 00 | Dº |
| Jos. Bowman Dº | 5.. 00 | Dº a Gun to be delivered |
| Jacob Root Dº | 5.. 00 | Dº and delivered his fire Arms to Dº |
| Samˡ Funk Dº | 5.. 00 | Dº |
| Henʸ Funk Dº | 5.. 00 | Dº |
| Henʸ Knave Dº | 5.. 00 | Dº |
| Jacob Stover Dº | 5.. 00 | Dº |
| Adam Shoop Dº | 3.. 00 | Dº |
| Conrad Hertzog Dº | 2.. 00 | paid to Captⁿ Linck |
| David Funk to pay | 7.. 00 | Common Money to Capᵗ Peter Reed |
| Jos. Funk Dº | 7.. 00 | Dº |
| Peter Stay an invalid | | a Gun to be deliver'd to dº |
| Christian Troxel Dº | 3.. 00 | Dº Dº paid to Doctʳ Schnebley |
| Michael Cagay Dº | 7.. 00 | Dº |
| Jacob Grove Dº | 3.. 00 | Dº |
| Chrisⁿ Koogle Dº | 3.. 00 | Dº |
| Jos. Byerly Dº | 5.. 00 | |
| Adam Koogle an invalid | 5.. 00 | a Gun delivered to the Committee Nº 3 |
| Chrisⁿ Koogle Jʳ Dº | 4.. 00 | Dº |
| Jacob Lesher Dº | 4.. 00 | Dº |
| Morris Deale invalid | | |
| Geo. Hoover 5 yʳˢ | | a Gun to Dº |
| John Hoover | 2.. 00 | paid to Captⁿ Linck |
| Jacob Look Junʳ | 5.. 00 | |
| John W'aggoner | | enroll'd and has not Associated |
| Jacob Rowland 50 yʳˢ | | |
| Henʸ Rowland | 7.. 10 | Dº |
| David Rowland | 7.. 00 | Dº |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Christian Eversole | | 50 years |
| John Muskberger | 2.. 00 | a Gun delivered to the Committee N° 1 |
| Martin Muskberger an invalid | | a Gun deliv$^{d}$ to D° N° 2 |
| Jos. Avery to pay | 3.. 00 | Common Money to Cap$^{t}$ Bazil Williams |
| Christ$^{n}$ Miller 50 y$^{rs}$ | | a Gun to D° |
| Ab$^{m}$ Miller | 5.. 00 | |
| John Kernhart | 3.. 00 | |
| Sam$^{l}$ Blecher | | not worth £30 |
| Sam$^{l}$ Mayer 50 y$^{rs}$ | | To Cap$^{t}$ Michael Fockler |
| Chris$^{n}$ Rorar to pay | 5.. 00 | a Gun to D° paid Cap$^{t}$ Linck £5.0.0 |
| John Funk D° | 7.. 10 | D° |
| Benj$^{n}$ Noll D° | 5.. 00 | D° |
| Hen$^{y}$ Funk Jun$^{r}$ | 7.. 00 | D° a Gun deliver'd to D° N° 4 |
| Sam$^{l}$ Bachel Sen$^{r}$ | | a Minister a Gun to D° |
| Sam$^{l}$ Bachel Jun$^{r}$ | 7.. 00 | D° |
| Isaac Bachel D° | 7.. 00 | D° |
| Jos. Rench 50 y$^{rs}$ | | a Gun to D° |
| Herman Clappler | | Invalid—a Gun to D° |
| Adam Piper to pay | 8.. 00 | Common Money to Capt$^{n}$ Martin Kershner |
| Michael Boovey | 2.. 00 | D° paid to Doct$^{r}$ Schnebley |
| | £ s | |
| Jacob Broombaugh Sen$^{r}$ | | 50 y$^{rs}$ a Gun to Capt$^{n}$ Jn° Cellars |
| Jacob Broombaugh Jun$^{r}$ | 3.. 00 | Common Money to pay to D° |
| John Broombaugh | 3.. 00 | D° |
| Ab$^{m}$ Gansinger D° | 5.. 00 | D° |
| Herman Clappler D° | | not worth 30£ |
| Chris$^{n}$ Shank D° | 5.. 00 | D° |
| Jacob Coughinour D° | 5.. 00 | D° |
| Michael Shank D° | 5.. 00 | D° |
| Ab$^{m}$ Lidey D° | 5.. 00 | D° |
| Jn° Miller Dunkard D° | 5.. 00 | D° |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Daniel Switzer Do | 3.. 00 | Do |
| Martin Bachel Do | 7.. 10 | Do |
| Andw Postator Do | 5.. 00 | Do |
| Dealman Wafhabaugh 50 yrs | | |
| John Wafhabaugh to pay | 7.. 00 | Common Money to Captn Cellars |
| Jacob Huffer Do | 7.. 10 | Do a Gun to Do Remit 2.. 10 |
| Jacob Studebaker Do | 5.. 00 | Do |
| John Bowman Do | 5.. 00 | Do |
| David Miller Do | 7.. 00 | Do |
| John Newswanger Invalid | | and will not Associate |
| Philip Jacob Miller 50 yrs | | to Do |
| John Long upwards of 50 yrs | | Do |
| John Clapper | 2.. 00 | Do |
| David M. Philips Senr | 5.. 00 | |

The Committee adjourns for an Hour.

The Committee met according to Adjournment.

And continued to assess the non-associators and non-enrollers as aforesaid.

| | £ s | |
|---|---|---|
| Peter Hick to pay | 5.. 00 | to Captn Saml Hughes |
| John Huntzaker Do | 5.. 00 | |
| Nicholas Huntzaker Do | 5.. 00 | |
| Jacob Shockey Do | 5.. 00 | |
| Chrisn Hyple Do | 4.. 00 | a Gun to be deliver'd to Do |
| Philip Smith Do | | not worth 30£ |
| Jacob Good | | |
| Abm Good Do | 5.. 00 | |
| Christopher Good to pay | 5.. 00 | to Captn Saml Hughes |
| John Hoover Jun. Do | 2.. 00 | Do |
| Peter Newcomer Do | 4.. 00 | Do |
| Nichl Myer 50 yrs | | |
| Leonard Baugh | | not worth 30£ |
| Philip Stambaugh to pay | 4.. 00 | to Captn Hogmyer |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Andw Kephart Do | 3.. 00 | Do |
| John Hoover above 50 yrs | | |
| Oulerich Hoover to pay | 6.. 00 | |
| John Vanswanger Do | 3.. 00 | |
| Michael Baugh Do | | not worth 30£ |
| Adam Hann Do | 5.. 00 | |
| John Darby Do | 4.. 00 | |
| Andw Hoover Do 50 yrs | | |
| Christian Thoms Do | 5.. 00 | |
| Jacob Thoms Senr Do | 5.. 00 | a Gun to be delivered |
| Jacob Thoms Junr Do | 5.. 00 | |
| Martin Funk Do | 5.. 00 | |
| Jacob Miller Do | 6.. 00 | |
| John Good Do | 5.. 00 | |
| Christian Hoover Do | 5.. 00 | |
| Michl Menser Do | | will not associate |
| John Rorer Do | 10.. 00 | |
| Jacob Rorer to pay | 10.. 00 | to Captn Hogmyer |
| Martin Rorer Do | 10.. 00 | Do |
| Jacob Bear Do | 2.. 00 | |
| Paul Rhode Do | 8.. 00 | |
| ——— Rhodes Sen. Do | 5.. 00 | |

This Day Coln John Stull acknowledged to this Committee that he received from the Treasurer, Thomas Harwood by order of the Council of Safety 37£.. 9s.. 6d Currt Money it being the Sum due for fifty one Blankets purchased by this Committee for the Use of the Province by order of the Council of Safety.

Ordered that Captn James Wallen, Peter Reed, Bazil Williams, Michael Fockler, Martin Kershner, John Cellars, Samuel Hughes, Conrad Hogmyer be impowered by Warrant to receive the Sundry Sums of Money heretofore Assessed by this Committee against the several Persons as per Lists to be made and annexed thereto who have not enrolled, and the fire Arms they may have from those who have not associated agreeable to

the Resolves of the Convention in December Last, within each of their districts, to be made out in manner and form following.

You are hereby authorized or impowered to receive from the sundry persons the sums of Money, annexed to each or their several names as per the List hereunto annexed at the End of one Month from the Date hereof and such fire Arms immediately, except Pistols, that are or may be in their Possession, or otherways may be their or either of their Properties wherever found, and make Return thereof to the Committee of Observation that shall sit next after the time aforesaid, being the Sums levied or Assessed on them and each of them for not enrolling and associating agreeable to the Directions of the Convention of December last, and this shall be your Authority, given under my Hand this 8th day of May 1776 by order of the Committee.

The above Warrants with the seperate Lists of Names and Sums annexed to them being Copied and transmitted to the several Gentlemen appointed for that Purpose to be by them collected agreeable to the order of the Committee.

The Comittee adjourns till the first Tuesday in June 1776.

The Committee Mett According to Adjournment members present.

Coll Samuel Beall Jnr In the Chair

| | |
|---|---|
| Coll Joseph Smith | Joseph Chapline |
| Majr Henry Shriock | Captn James Smith |
| Majr Christian Orandorff | Captn John Cellar |
| Coll Andrew Rentch | John Rentch |
| Capt Michel Fockler | Jams Clark continued as Clk |
| Capt William Hizer | Captn Sam. Hughes |
| Christian Lance | Captn Conrad Hogmire |
| George Swinglve | |

On Application being made by the sundry Persons hereafter mentioned that they are distressed, and unable to pay the several fines assessed against them as non-Enrollers by this Committee on the 8th day of May last and after considering the

Reasons offered by them, in Support thereof, this Committee have thought fit to remit viz:

| | £ | s |
|---|---|---|
| To John Clapper . . . | 2.. | 00 |
| To Chris$^{n}$ Koogle . . . | 1.. | 00 |

Daniel Switzer remitted 3.. 00 because enroll'd with Cap$^{t}$ Heyser.

The Committee adjourns for an Hour.

The Committee met according to Adjournment.

This day Capt$^{n}$ Michael Fockler acknowledged to this Committee that he received from Heligess the Treasurer for the Continental Congress the sum of 524$^{£}$.. 12$^{s}$.. 10$^{d}$ Current Money, it being the amount of the list of Sundries furnished Capt$^{n}$ John Nelsons Company in the Continental Service as per Letter to John Hancock Esq$^{r}$ heretofore entered, except the Discount of 9$^{£}$.. 15$^{s}$ part of Henry Tootwilers Account disallowed—which Sum he engages to pay to the several Claimants.

Ordered that the Clerk advertise that all Claims against the Publick for sundries furnished for the Continental Service, be made and laid before the Committee on the first Tuesday of July.

The following Persons are in an Additional Return made by Capt$^{n}$ John Cellars, who will not enroll and Associate, and are fined or assessed as is annexed to their names viz.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Chris. Wheetmore to pay | 4.. 00 | |
| Jacob Herr | 2.. 00 | |
| Henry Calglesser | 3.. 00 | |
| D$^{o}$ by Capt$^{n}$ James Smith | | |
| Samuel Volgamet to pay | 5.. 00 | |
| Jacob Tugg | 4.. 00 | p$^{d}$ to And$^{w}$ Lynch |
| Christian Weldey p$^{d}$ | 3.. 00 | |
| John Weldey | 3.. 00 | |
| Jacob Weldey | 2.. 00 | paid to Doct$^{r}$ Schnebley |

Captn Samuel Hughes returns the Warrant directed to him for the Collecting of Sundry fines assessed on the sundry persons, therein mentioned unexecuted, giving Reasons satisfactory, and Admitted by the Committee, ordered that the Warrant be renewed and directed to Ensign Matthias Hickman.

Also Captn Conrad Hogmire's to Do

And likewise Captn John Celler's directed to John Miller Constable.

Do Captn Michael Fockler's To Lieut John Shryock.

Ordered that the Guns given in by the sundry persons be appraised, and that Captn Isaac Baker and Captn John Reynolds be sworn and qualified for that purpose, who were sworn and qualified before Samuel Beall viz.

You and each of you make Oath that you will well and truly appraise and Value the Gun or Guns now shewed you according to the best of your abilities and Judgment in the common Circulating Currency according to the Resolves of the Convention in July last, so help you God.

| | £ s | |
|---|---|---|
| a Gun No 1 valued to | 1.. 5 | Cy from John Musberger |
| Do No 2 Do | 2.. 0 | from Martin Muskberger |
| Do No 3 Do | 1.. 10 | Adam Koogle |
| Do No 4 Do | 1.. 5 | Henry Funk Receipt pass'd |
| Do No 5 Do | 1.. 10 | Christ. Troxal Receipt pass'd |
| Do No 6 Do Rifle | 1.. 00 | Joseph Rentch Receipt pass'd |
| Do No 7 Do | 1.. 15 | Herrman Clapper Receipt pass'd |

Majr Henry Shryock hath furnished the Commitee with two Quires of Paper.

Ordered that the Sundry persons residing on the Maryland Side of the old Line commonly called the temporary Line, adjoining to Captn Isaac Bakers District, do enroll, exercise and muster under his Command.

The Committee adjourns 'till to morrow Morning at 8 O'Clock.

Wednesday June 5th 1776 The Committee met according to adjournment all Members present as on yesterday, except Captn Hughes Captn Hogmire & Mr Lentz.

Majr Henry Shryock produced Receipts to this Committee for the Sum of 292£.. 18s.. 3d paid to sundry persons for Rifle Guns and other Articles furnished Captn Michael Cressops Compy it being the full amount of the Money paid into his hands by Daniel Heester per Order of the Committee except £4.. 10 for Wm English and £2.. 12.. 6 for Matthias Ott as £1.. 00.. 3 was disallowed, on the payment of the whole Account sent by Daniel Heester.

Ordered that Warrants be made out and sent to Captns John Reynolds, Joseph Chapline, Henry Butter, Isaac Baker, John Bonnet and Lieuts Robert Smith and Captn Casper Keller to summons Non-enrollers and non-associators to attend at Elisabeth Town the first Tuesday in July next to shew cause if any they have why they shall not be fined according to the Resolves of the Convention in July last.

Ordered that notice be given to Captns James Wallen, Peter Reed, Bazil Williams, Martin Kershner, Michael Fockler to make a Return of their Warrants for collecting the fines assess'd on sundry persons within their Districts on the first Tuesday in July next at Elisebeth Town.

Christian Wheetmore appeared, and says he is upward of fifty Years of Age his fine of £4 is therefore remitted.

The Committee adjourns for an Hour.

The Committee met according to Adjournment.

Captn Joseph Chapline and Captn Henry Butler brought in and delivered to the Committee each an Enrollment of a Surplus Company of Militia, which were accepted and approved of.

We whose names are Subscribed do hereby enroll ourselves into a Company of Militia agreeable to the Resolution of the Provincial Convention held at Annapolis the 26th day of July 1775. And we do promise and engage that we will respectively

march to such places within this Province, and at such times as we shall be commanded by the Convention, or the Council of Safety of this Province or by our Officers in pursuance of the Orders of the said Convention of Council, and there with our whole power fight against whomsoever we shall be commanded by the Authority aforesaid. Witness our Hands this 6th day of January 1776.

Joseph Chapline
James Chapline
Thomas Crampton
Jam$^{s}$ Stuart
John Duncan
Rob$^{t}$ Cockburn
John Banks
W$^{m}$ Roberts
W$^{m}$ McGathy
Fred$^{k}$ Waitenberger
W$^{m}$ Codd
Adam Deeds
John Hill
Hosias Crampton
W$^{m}$ Eason
John Grimes
James Dean
Massam Dean
Hugh Cain
Rich$^{d}$ King
John Shirley
W$^{m}$ Gilson
Tho$^{s}$ Maddors
Isaac Keepers
Clement Pearce
Jam$^{s}$ McKey Jun$^{r}$
Henry Hann
John Berger
Tho$^{s}$ Leonard
Rich$^{d}$ Moor
Peter Burrel
Benj$^{n}$ Burrel
Tho$^{s}$ Dean
Tho$^{s}$ Wiles Jun$^{r}$
Edward Power
Francis Adams
David Meek
Rob$^{t}$ McNutt
Jam$^{s}$ McNutt
Joseph Morrison
Barnet McNutt
Charles Mager
Robert Work
W$^{m}$ Patterson
Tho$^{s}$ Stuart
John McKey
David Burcham
Peter Grabel
W$^{m}$ Newel
Joseph Newel
Jn$^{o}$ O'Donald Jun$^{r}$
W$^{m}$ Patrick
Mich$^{l}$ Marker
Jn$^{o}$ Wilkins
Tho$^{s}$ Shepherd
Nich$^{l}$ Inna's
Jam$^{s}$ Martin
Jam$^{s}$ Graham

Thos Newel
Jacob Shuff
Jams Black
Wm Renwicks
John Grub
Jesse Burns
George Myers
Wm Mercer Smith
Andw Boort
Michl Gardener
Andw Crummy
Robt McNamee
Jeremiah Chapline
Saml Dean
Alexr McNutt Junr
Wm Hamor
David Miller
Thos Murrow
Thos Night
Andw Flick
Saml Donaldson
Robt Huffman
Jacob Tussy
Peter Wise
Philip Strider
Michl Fox
Philip Grove

We whose names are subscribed do hereby enroll ourselves into a Company of Militia, agreeable to the Resolution of the Provincial Convention held at Annapolis the 26th day of July 1775 and we do promise and engage that we will respectively march to such places within this Province, and at such times as we shall be commanded by the Convention or the Council of Safety of this Province, or by our officers in pursuance of the Orders of the said Convention or Council and there with our whole Power fight against whomsoever we shall be commanded by the Authority aforesaid Witness our hands this 9th Day of March, A. D. 1776.

Henry Butler
Thos Odel
John Nichol
Bartin Philpot
Daniel Givens
Archibald Nichols
Flayl Pain
Charles Wolverton
Jams Austin
Jams Allen
Heny Musgrove
Bartin Garret
Flayl Nichols
Jams Hase
Charles McLaughlin
Posthumus Claget
John McAllister
Archd McAllister
Thos McColl
Saml Prather

Geo. Warters
Mich$^{l}$ George
Jn$^{o}$ Deboy
Adam Boot
Hugh McCoy
Hen$^{y}$ Ault
Hen$^{y}$ Bowyer
W$^{m}$ Blair
Leonard Ludwick
Leonard Carner
W$^{m}$ Ault
Francis Worldley
John Ault
Tho$^{s}$ Austin
Charles Philpot
Jeremiah Resley
Alex$^{r}$ Grinim
Mich$^{l}$ Hany
Tho$^{s}$ Owens
Hen$^{y}$ Edward Butler
W$^{m}$ Nichols
Pat$^{k}$ Norris
Jacob Grime
Nath$^{l}$ Dickson
Jeremiah Fulsom
Dan$^{l}$ Mulhoney
Ab$^{m}$ Richards
W$^{m}$ Sabator
W$^{m}$ Booth
John Newey
Tho$^{s}$ Hagison
John Rinkar
George Lewis
W$^{m}$ Gladhill
Rob$^{t}$ Booth

Ordered that the originall Enrollments be enclosed and sent to the Council of Safety, that Commissions may be made and sent for officers thereto.

On hearing a Matter of Dispute between Capt$^{n}$ John Reynold and Capt$^{n}$ Joseph Chapline relative to the men heretofore enroll'd by Joseph Chapline and Capt$^{n}$ Christian Orindolp, ordered that the following Men be deemed and taken to be Capt$^{n}$ John Reynolds for the future as ℔ List entered on the opposite side.

Ordered that Capt$^{n}$ W$^{m}$ Heyser is ordered by Letter to forbear levying the fine Assess'd on Youst Wand untill farther orders.

John Flick
John Bovill
W$^{m}$ Widmire
Francis Reynolds
John Heimes
John Lorr
Peter Lorr
David Jackson
George Heyser
Killian Strider

Peter Ham
Ab$^{m}$ Hybarger
Tho$^{s}$ Bissett Jun$^{r}$
Joseph Reynold
Werner Hedrick
Ludwick Kretsinger
Ludwick Michael
John Kephart
John Eigenor
Jacob Walter
Jacob Piper
Jn$^{o}$ George Painter
Tho$^{s}$ Fowler
Moses Hobbins
John Groves
Philip Smith
George Deal
Fred$^{k}$ Fox
David Grove
George Smith
Deater Wise
And$^{ws}$ Heims
Peter Myers
Nicholas Walter
Peter Shelley
Joseph Reynolds
Alex$^{r}$ Rodgers
Conrad Hybarger
John Norris

Mich$^{l}$ Lorr
Benedick Eigenor
Geo. Adam Weigle
Hen$^{y}$ Eigenor
Oswald Dubes
Philip Suder
Philip Deal
Peter Hill
Jacob Hosler
Jn$^{o}$ Mauhgeman
Leonard Spang
Adam Myer
Nicholas Saums
John Bark
Matthias Kovnee
Valentine Ritter
Ludwick Heding
Nicholas Weirick
Geo. Boahrer
John Deanor
Jacob Brunner
Adam Money
Jacob Long
Jacob Kephart
W$^{m}$ Hank
Geo. Lingenfelter
John Mittlecalf
Chris$^{n}$ Orindorf
Chris$^{n}$ Weirich

Received of the Committee of Observation of the upper district of Frederick County, seven Guns (to wit) N$^{o}$ 1, N$^{o}$ 2, N$^{o}$ 3, N$^{o}$ 4, N$^{o}$ 5, N$^{o}$ 6, N$^{o}$ 7 and do hereby oblige Ourselves to return said Guns when call'd for by the Committee, in as good order as they now are.

By us
June 5$^{th}$ 1776

Mahal Fockler
W$^{m}$ Heyser

The Committee adjourns to the first Tuesday in July next, at Majr Shryocks.

The Committee call'd Met at Elisabeth Town on Tuesday the 18th June 1776. Members present.

| | |
|---|---|
| Coln John Stull in the Chair | Captt Michl Fockler |
| Majr Henry Shryock | Mr Wm Beard |
| Majr Charles Sweringer | Mr George Swingle |
| Coln Andw Rentch | Mr John Rentch |
| Captn John Cellar | James Clark Clk |
| Captn Wm Heyser | Mr Christian Lentz appear'd |

On Motion resolved that every person or persons residing in the upper District in Fredk County that have already purchased any Salt or otherwise intrusted therewith or may at any time from the Date hereof purchase any Salt, for Publick Sale, shall not dispose of the same at any Rate higher, than four Shillings and six pence common money per bushel above the purchase or prime Cost thereof and that he she or they shall produce a Certificate of the Prime Cost thereof, on Oath (if required) to this Committee.

On Motion resolved that Majrs Henry Shryock, Charles Sweringen and Captn Wm Heyser be and are appointed immediately to go to the several Persons residing in the District aforesd that may be suspected to have purchased Salt, or otherwise intrusted therewith, for publick Sale and take a Just and true List of the quantity of Salt by them possess'd, and make Return thereof to this Committee, next Session, and also to inform them of the Rates of Salt by this Committee limited, and that if they refuse making Sale thereof agreeable to said Rates, that the above-mentioned persons are Appointed to take the same and dispose thereof agreeable to the above Resolve.

Ordered that the Clerk do immediately publish the preceeding Resolves, by issuing Advertisements.

The Committee adjourns to the first Tuesday in July next at Majr Shryock's the time & place appointed the preceeding Session.

The Committee call'd, met at Elisabeth Town on Tuesday the 25th of June 1776. Members present.

Captn Samuel Hughes in the Chair

| | |
|---|---|
| Coln Andrew Rentch | Capn Michl Fockler |
| Majr Henry Shryock | Mr Chrisn Lentz |
| Capt. Conrad Hogmire | Mr John Rentch |
| Capt John Cellar | Jams Clark Clk |
| Captn Wm Heyser | |

On Motion resolved that the Proceedings of the last Convention be taken into Consideration, which was accordingly done.

Resolved unanimously that the said Proceedings as far as Relates to the Resolve of the Honble Continental Congress of the 15th of May last, and to Govr Eden, is unsatisfactory.

Resolved that the same be laid before the good People of this District for their Consideration when they meet in Battalion on Friday and Saturday next.

Ordered that Mr Hogmire, Mr Shyrock, Mr Fockler & Mr Hughes prepare a set of Resolves for the Consideration of the good People of this District on Friday next, but previous thereto, to be examined by this Committee at their next Meeting, on Friday Morning next at 7 O'Clock.

Complaint was made against Fredk Rorer that he has violated the Resolves of this Committee, respecting the Sale of Salt, on hearing the Matter, it is ordered that the said Rorer return the sum of 1s. ℔ Bushel to the different Purchasers of 19½ Bushels which he has already sold out of the Quantity of 30 Bushels purchased from Daniel Bander, provided the same be call'd for, and that he sell the remaining Quantity of the said 30 Bushels at 17s. per Bushel.

The Committee adjourns to friday Morning next at 7 O'Clock at Mr Ignatius Sims.

## EXTRACTS FROM THE CARROLL PAPERS.

(Continued from Vol. XII, p. 187.)

[William Deards to Charles Carroll Sr.]

Friday Afternoon 29 Sept$^{r}$ [121]

Sir

M$^{r}$ Carroll (your son) having rec$^{d}$ some letters from M$^{r}$ L. D—l—y which in part he has communicated to me & tho I acknowledge the honour he does me, it is a most embarrassing circumstance to me—M$^{r}$ Carroll thinks & I believe any one of common spirit would think so too, that they are not to be put up with—& has determined to give L: D: the oppertunity of meeting him to morrow morning—which Event I am also privy too—and he has desired me to go with him—Refuse him, I cannot—But you may depend on it, I will do every thing I can to prevent Bloodshed & will this night take my measures—The Laws of honour will condemn this step in me—but where a Father & a wife are concerned I hope the Laws of humanity will acquit me—You will pardon me Sir, for the Hint, but I cannot help wishing your presence here as soon as your own judgment will Direct you & am Sir with great Respect

in Haste Your Hum$^{e}$ Serv$^{t}$

Will Deards

P. S. It is with great Caution I write this & am now going to seek a messenger—

[William Deards to Charles Carroll Sr.]

Friday night 9 o'Clock

Sir

You will see by the inclosed how much I then thought it necessary you should be acquainted w$^{th}$ what was essential to the Happiness of yourself & family—

A Letter that Mr Carroll has since recd from Mr L. D—l—y which he has communicated to me, convinces me that we shall get over the morning without danger which I did not think when I sent you the inclosed.

The messenger will tell you how it happened that you did not receive my first Letter as I intended—all I can say Sir I mean to do right, but am unfortunate in the means—I am Sir most faithfully

Yr obliged & Huml Servt
Will Deards

[Lloyd Dulany to Charles Carroll of Carrollton]

Annapolis Sept. 29, 1769

Sir

Yours of the 28th & 29 Instant was put into my hand by Mr Deards five minutes after one at the Coffee house, I must repeat to you, that your rediculous Affection of contemning me is really too exquisitely farcical to merit a stricture, when you cannot possibly be ignorant of your circumstances, independantly of the intelligence which I have given you—though I have some more secrets yet to whisper to you—which you shall hear at a convenient season, But as for that monster of Vice & profligacy, your father, I will still Echo the universal Voice of his Country, That he is the deep stain of the times, & that the Laws have long scandalously slept, in not Dragging him forth, as a sacrifice to public justice, & that even you may not suspect that these are the emanations & rancour & prejudice, I shall shortly publish to the World, an authenticated copy of a Record of one of his precious Deeds; You may *affect* to think that a hint of perjury is rather an extreme procedure, but wait only for a little time. You inform me that you shall ride out to morrow as usual & (stealing the words of a late celebrated scoundrel, whom you well remember to have seen exposed to public scorn by a friend of mine) & that you have a Brace of Pistoles ready for me, If I come in your way—thence pro-

ceeding to Desire me to *take notice* that you are not *afraid* concluding the whole with a sermon to God & man, now sir I will frankly confess to you, that I do discern violent struggles in your Breast but they are betwixt your unparralled & dastardly fears & your highly attenuated Venom. Tell me prithee, whither shall I fly to Kiss your hands in a *private place,* either alone or attended by a friend, The choice of Weapons shall be yours at all adventures, I wave all advantages & every Punctilio, Tell me, do you wait for my making such palpable overtures as will render me the aggressor—and that you will take no legal steps—but will be punctual to an appointed meeting in a private place. Why you silly little Puppy, how can you be such a fool as to insinuate that a certain person is afraid &—afraid of whom? I will not tell his son out of regard to your Bones. I had a months mind to have read your curious Epistle, (Bloody minded I had like to have said) to a few at the Coffee house; You little dirty Rascal—would you propose even what you do—was it not impossible from the excessive Folly of it, that any measure could be taken on your Plan, If I do intend to chastise you, I shall certainly make choice of my own Time & manner—provided I cannot compel you to a proper issue, How far you may be justified to God & man, as you gravely & sagely remark I cannot say, but if mortals may presume to form any Idea of the divine rule of judging the Ears of both you & your father ought to have [been] nailed upon a Pillory when you attempted to depreciate the sacred Character of a Vertuous, wise & good man—The cause of whose memory shall shortly be that of the Public, As for your Hint of my acting for another it is a Lie, spick & span from your jesuitical forge—

Ll— D—

N: B: I am now writing to your father an Acc$^{t}$ of your interception of his Letter, & do you be sensible of my Condescension in putting myself upon a level with you either come to the Point, or pester me no more, with your foolish impertinence

Copy of my letter to Lloyd Dulany dated friday 29th Sept

Sr

Your language & your character are alike contemptible; I heartily despite both: your bravadoes do not intimidate me in the least. I look upon you as a bravo egged on by another too dastardly to appear in defence of his own character. I shall ride out as usual to my quarter near town as business or pleasure may lead me. Tomorrow morning, if weather permits, I shall ride out at 6 o'clock, & I shall then be prepared to give you a proper reception if you come in my way, as I shall be provided with pistols. Mr Deards will accompany me; his evidence may be necessary on a future occasion—

C: C of C—

Substance of a Postscript to the above—

mentions that the above was wrote the preceeding day, that is on thursday last: But dated on friday—that on the receipt of his letter of thursday evening, I had thought proper to add, that I should ride out at the time, on the day & to the place above mentioned with pistols as the only arms wh could put us on an equal footing: But considering the unprovoked attack of my character, I could not be considered, as the aggressor; and that I hoped I should be justified before God & man I will leave you to judge from the above letters of our conduct I would not send a direct chalenge, because, I did not know what a Jury might Judge of that matter—for as our common people have not very nice notions of honour, they might think the challenger, however great the Provocation, the aggressor—had Lloyd a stomach to fighting, he might have met me on the road, once could have retired to a proper place without a formal challenge in writing given by either—I do not send you Lloyd's original letters for fear they may be lossed on the road—I shall take no further notice of Lloyd: but shall go prepared to blow out his brains, if he should offer any insult to my per-

son: as to his language & abuse, that I hope will be chastised in its proper place—but of this more when we meet—I am

Yr affectionate Son
Ch: Carroll of Carrollton

P. S. send down the beef the 18th instead of the 21 of October

[William Deards to Charles Carroll Sr.]

Saturday night 30 Sept. 1769

Sir

I think we may safely say that everything is as it should be. of which I presume Mr Carroll has fully informed you—The Boy Sam brot your Letter about noon to Day, & I was honoured with yours at abt 7 this Evening by Prew—Sam is particularly ordered to get off 2 Hours before Day with what you ordered Viz—12lb of shot—tho' not all of the exact sort, having no more than what I have sent, but have supply'd its place with 8lb of the next in Size—1 pre Double Channell pumps & your Stretchers—Billy was out in his Assertion—the shoes that was in the Closet & had been on the Stretchers some months were a Pair of your thinshoes—I thought this necessary to tell you, as the shoes I send are a Pair of the last imported—I have sent Mr Darnalls Pistol—Please to remember tis charged—I have sent a Pair of large scissors for Mrs Darnall—I shall not be unmindful of your order about the Pistols—but doubt the Possibility of getting such as are called Pocket Pistols—having so lately had dealings in this Article I can guess a little abt them—Macubbin has 2 or 3 Pair of riding Pistols under a foot long to sell—I shall be Careful to pay Mr Wm Stewart the money if he survives this nights adventure, the last news I heard of this Gentleman abt an hour ago was that between South River Ferry & this City, he was seen at full length extended in the Centre of the Highway & near being run over by 2 Ladies in a Chaize—We hav reason to suppose that his stomach was neither overcharged with Bonny Clabber nor Scotch Cale, but rather with some of Mr Dick's Claret to which he had paid very great respect

If I have merited your Approbation in the manner I acted in an affair of some Delicacy I shall think myself happy & am Sir most respectfully your faithful & obliged Servt

Will Deards

Saturday ½ hour after 12—

Dr Papa

Sam is just now arrived: I observe what you say about the letters inclosed in yours—I gave D D's letter but a cursory reading and yet discovered it to be a most silly impudent & trifling letter—he is engaged too deep to retreat with honor—He thought to have slipped his neck out of the collar by engaging his brother Lloyd in the quarrel; but he has to deal with men not to be caught by such paltry artifices. As to that abusive scoundrel Lloyd, I would not have you take the least notice of his letter any otherwise than by a suit at law for scandal & defamation. Upon my return from riding out this morning I found Mr Deards had dispatched a messenger to you on the subject of what I really thought must have inevitably happened before this—the inclosed copy of Lloyd's last letter to me, & of mine to him will sufficiently disclose the issue—I do not now believe he has true spirit—I carried Deards out with me to prevent any unfair advantage, wh from his strength he might have taken of me, & I was more over desirous in case I had killed him to have an unexceptionable witness to the manner in which he fell—

Molly is but indifferent: she is now acquainted with Lloyds & my difference: her anxiety at the issue, & apprehensions of some future meeting have greatly discomposed her spirits—I am not very well myself, for the uneasiness I have felt on your's & her account for some days, least in case of an accident to me, has hurt my rest.

Molly desires a beef may be sent down the 21 of next month. All our flower is out; I was obliged to purchase a barrel of the barrister—I can not possibly tell when Buckly will finish the cart wheels: there is no dependance to be placed

on his word—Pray send down the wagon with flower the week before the races—If the wheels are finished before that time, I will send up the little cart and you may send down the flower in it—there was no flower sent by the wagon last time, altho Molly says she wrote for flower I suppose the want of water prevented its being ground—

Sunday evening ½ hour after 6—

Dr Papa

Doct Stewart has just sent me word that he intends to call upon you on his way to Frederick wh affords me an opportunity of sending the inclosed letters—Mr Harding left us last friday. I forgot to forward his letter by Sam—

I wish you would come down a little sooner than you proposed—instead of coming the 17th as you first intended, I should be glad to see you here the 10th instant. Molly is better; we both join in our love to you & Mrs Darnall I am

Dr P Yr affectionate Son
C: C of Carrollton

1st Octbr 1769—

P. S. I have heard no more from Mr Lloyd—I think the scurrilous rascal should be exposed to public shame by a suit at law—I can not conceive what deed of yours he alludes to, when he hints at perjury—it is some thing he has taken up upon trust from that oracle of truth his Brother Daniel—Pray does not Ned Lully remember under what circumstances old Dulany came into this Province? I would procure Lully's affidavit to prove the fact beyond contradition—their silly pride is mortified at this humiliating circumstance: they would, & yet with all their assurance they cannot deny their Father was an indented servt

A ship from Stewart & Campbell with convicts is just arrived in 6 weeks from London—I have heard no news, except that she sailed from the Downs in compy with Jordan, who may be hourly expected.

1769 Sept 29 & Octor 2d

2d October 1769

Dr Papa/

Hearing you say you wanted a gardiner, I have purchased the bearer Alexander Brodie; who says he has served a regular apprenticeship to the business: he is to serve two years & ½ from this day. I gave eleven pounds sterling for him: he is 22 years old & appears healthy & vigorous, and from his being a scot; I believe he will behave himself in an orderly manner.

I really want to see you to advise & consult what can be done agt Lloyd. If such outrageous abuse should go unpunished, if the grossest insinuations are permitted to be thrown out agt a gentleman's character by such scoundrels with impunity, there is an end of civil society. Every sturdy insolent fellow confiding in his strength might insult a worthy honest man who might be weaker—But the weaker may challenge to fight with pistols: to vindicate his honor—but how unequal & hard is the injured man's fate, to be under a necessity of exposing his life to emminent danger, or submitting to the shame of being deemed a coward if he does not shew a proper spirit—Besides the injured person may engage under great disadvantages —in the late instance had I been killed what dear connections should I have left behind me! & who would have grieved at Lloyd's death? I do not believe a single tear would have been shed on the occasion. I hope Brodie will please, if he does not understand the business well, he may work under Joseph— Molly desires her love to you— I am

Yr affectionate Son C: C of C—

Monday October 30th 1769. [122]

Dr Papa/

. . . The fences on your Plantation near town are strangely out of repair unless I can buy fence logs, or procure them from Magaty at a cheaper rate, it will be absolutely necessary to send down a couple of stout hands to assist in mauling fence logs—

The getting fence logs from Gadsby's range is very precarious & I must not depend entirely on a supply from that quarter.

Be pleased to return me the copy of Thos Johnson's opinion —will it not be necessary to prove the account of rents due from the executor of John Pearce before we can sue for them? I apprehend the account must be proved.

Pray desire Mrs Darnall to have a search made in the different chests of drawers for a coat or waistcoat of mine—One of my best Cloth coats is missing—it is of a light brown colour— If not at Elk-ridge, I fear it is stolen or lost.

In looking over the blotter I found your agreet with Rumsey to sell Deerhill for £50 Pena currency—

. . . The last flower we had from Elkridge is excessively badly ground—this is not the fault of the wheat; for the flower before, *wh* was from this year's wheat, was very good—the badness of the present, is entirely owing to the miller's negligence in not cleaning the stones after grinding rye: the taste of which is very perceptible in the bread—I wish you would order him a good whipping—there is nothing I detest more than bad bread: it is a shame to spoil good wheat by mere negligence. . . .

1st November

You have along with this Joshua Beall's letter & Plots of our land on the Western branch—By the location of those lands from Conner's & Robinson's Cases, the former of wh calls for the beginning tree of Concord at the end of the second course, & the latter for a tree in the given line of Concord, I am induced to think, the beginning tree of Concord stands or ought to stand at C— Frazier & Nichols were probably misinformed, and ignorantly proved the beginning tree at a place where it never stood—should you be of this opinion on reconsidering the above circumstances, it will be needless to enter into arbitrations bonds with Josia Beall: I never would, & I am sure you would not chuse to dispute a clear point or contend for what of right does not belong to you. Josua Beall advises a commission to be taken out to fix the beginning of Rover's

content—You observe that if the beginning tree of Concord should be fixed at C. a great part of the resurvey thereof, or properly of Darnall's good will, will lay foul of Offet's land, & a considerable quantity of vacant land be left out. Will it not be proper to obtain a warrant to take up that vacant land? If the bounds of the Hog pen cannot be found. I presume that tract may be affected by the warrant of resurvey & included as vacant land in our resurvey—I think you told me there was some land warrant due to you—How can I know, or to whom must I apply to know, how much warrant is due to you—Pray consider the plots well, & advise what had best be done—

Novr 5th

I have both yours of the first and second instant before me—I observe the contents. I have wrote to Mr O'Neill for 2000 bushels of corn—I have spoke to Mr Rah: Neale to enquire & let me know on what terms I can purchase 4000 in St Mary's—I have desired Mr Tilghman, who set off to day for St Mary's to demand their answers.

. . . I believe my new overseer will do well—the negroes at the quarter were at first very refractory: two of them have been well whipped, & Will shall have a severe whipping tomorrow—they are now quite quelled—our Island wheat is landed at Balt. Town I have Mr Brown's receipt for 550 bushels—the negroe's shoes last sent are very badly made—the overseer's expression was this, it is only leather spoiled: they are so badly sewed.

If you remove Henny from the Island, a good house wench must be sent there in her stead—I really wish, we never had sent for a priest: they are troublesome animals in a family—& occasion many chops & changes—I suppose, Sears is too fond of Henny: the crime of adultery is certainly great, the removal of Henry will not prevent it. Deorum injurie dis cure.[1]—We do want Henny in our family.

I have read your letter to D D— I approve of it in general: some few alterations I would recommend. I think you are too

[1] Deorum injurias dis curae (scripsit) Tiberius.

prolix on the affair of the R. C. Assembly. to that part of his letter I would give the following answer without descending to particulars.—were the proceedings of the Assembly ag$^{t}$ the Rom: Cath: just or not? if just, I acknowledge myself blameable in censuring so boldly those proceedings: if unjust they merited the censure: are not the proceedings of a much more august Senate frequently arraigned by individuals with greater vehemence & more notoriety? individuals have a right under an English gover$^{t}$ to censure the conduct of their rulers & representatives: individuals oppressed & injured have still a better & stronger right to complain of the injury & oppression. . . .

I do not return yours to D D by this opportunity; it shall be returned by M$^{rs}$ Ireland. You have herewith the Newspapers. I am

Y$^{r}$ affectionate Son
C. Carroll of Carrollton

P. S. You have inclosed a copy of the Pope's letter to the King of France w$^{h}$ I received by the last post.

1769 Nov$^{r}$ 13$^{th}$ [123]

D$^{r}$ Charley/

I have realy had a laborious task to Answer D: D:$^{s}$ letter, not so much by the Bulk of my Answer which I could not well Contract & Answer fully at the same time, as by this art, w$^{h}$ on a Close attention to His Letter, you will see to be great, & w$^{h}$ obliged me frequently to Have Recourse to all the letters which past between us, w$^{h}$ was very troublesome & took up much time—you will see particularly in Page 19 of my Answer at the mark C C th$^{t}$ I had shortly Answer'd what He said about His desire to sit in the Cause between me & my Nephew, But in reading His letter a second time Page 18 at the end of it, & Page 19 at the Top I observe such shuffling perplexity & art th$^{t}$ I thought it necessary to Expose it by 3 Pages which are to Come in at the letters C C in page 19 of my letter. I Have as you desired set forth the Distinction between an Illegall & Immorall Act & I hope to y$^{r}$ Satisfaction—I Have

added y$^{r}$ thought to what I said about the Assembly, But I Could not Curtail what I said on th$^{t}$ subject as there are stings in it w$^{h}$ He Cannot but take to Himself & w$^{h}$ are Connected with other Parts of my letter to Him. I Cannot take the trouble to Copy it, therefore Pray desire M$^{r}$ Deards to do me that favour—I send a letter to D D acquainting Him I should do so, let Both the letters bare the same date & do not forget this. When M$^{r}$ Deards Has made out a Copy to be sent to D: D: desire Him to make a fair one for me. I submit my letter to D D, to y$^{r}$ Correction in Point of Stile and thought, But take Care not to Alter facts. When my long letter is Copyed send it w$^{th}$ the short one to D: D: . . .

. . . Take an opportunity to let Do$^{r}$ Steuart know th$^{t}$ I wanted an Answer to myne only in Case of Mortality, th$^{t}$ by my letter to D D He may see I did not doubt He would vouch what He said, & th$^{t}$ I did not intend to shew the letter. A Beef shall be sent downe as Molly desires—If Gent$^{n}$ think you ought Deliver up the Cheese or any thing Else do it, But let them know th$^{t}$ the Cheese was sent by a long standing order as you will see by looking Back into the Letter Book. Molly is more Particular to Rachell about y$^{r}$ disorder than you are, she says y$^{r}$ tooth is out & th$^{t}$ you still Have a feavour, But Her letter is not dated, M$^{rs}$ Ireland tells me you was much better w$^{h}$ I hope is true. You feel nothing D$^{r}$ Charley, But what makes me feel very sensibly for you, therefore be allways Particular God grant you Health. My love & Blessing to you both

I am D$^{r}$ Charley

Y$^{r}$ Mo: Aff$^{t}$ Father
Cha: Carroll

20$^{th}$ Nov$^{r}$ 1769

[William Graves to Charles Carroll]

Inner Temple 14 Jan. 1770. [124]

Sir

My absence from London & a dangerous illness wherein I was given over by my physician, must excuse my being so late

in acknowleging the receipt of the letter with which you honoured me in the spring of the last year. Your civility was indeed a surprize, as I have allways been hitherto, & am likely to remain, utterly unknown both to yourself & to the country which you inhabit, & am moreover from my present situation not quite at liberty to enter upon a particular correspondence relative to the main purport of your letter. A true state of facts is what we most want. The several charters are in every bodys possession, & few are ignorant of the course of government which has hitherto prevailed in the colonies. With respect to the rights resulting from these charters, & from that usage of government, they are a matter of dispute & argument, & liable to various reasonings. In this controversy, each party lays down principles which the other denies. In reality, upon the ground you go, the British parliament have no power or controll in or over America, & every man who leaves this country to settle there is a subject lost to Great Britain as much as if he trnasplanted himself to Hanover. He acknowledges the same king, but not the same government. He disclaims the being amenable to our laws, or legislature; notwithstanding several of the charters expressly reserve the power of parliament & are specially worded with a view to its controll. Indeed, by your way of writing upon the subject of government, George the 3$^{d}$ is what James the 2$^{d}$ only attempted to be, our monarch & not merely the executive hand of the state. He is by you considered as having the whole sovereignty in himself, like Cromwell with an army of 40,000 men, & the parliament obliged to follow his directions & only at liberty to deliberate upon the means of carrying his will into effect. I ask your pardon for being so idle as to utter a syllable upon those endless topics of dispute & declamation, the rights of a mother country & the powers of an English king; I will never be guilty of the like error again, I give you my word & honor.

Permit me however to say that we are not unacquainted with any of the positions you are pleased to make relative to luxury, places, taxes, trade, manufactures & military force. We know too that the reason why you do not manufacture is

because it is not worth your while. The price of labor is so high in America that the inhabitants find it cheaper to buy European wares than to make them. What they can they will smuggle from the Dutch or French, Spaniards or Danes during the present animosities, altho they pay a little dearer for some particulars than what they might procure them for from us; & what they cannot obtain through those channels, they will take care to leave out of the articles associated against. But in the present condition of the country, the planters would be ruined by manufacturing. Whenever the people become numerous, & hands are not needed for agriculture, they will naturally turn to manufactures because labor will be cheap. It is not affection to any another country that induces a planter to purchase her commodities; it is either force or interest; & wise governments will endeavor to bring about their end by the latter motive as much as possible. A penny difference in a shilling would carry any trader from his brother to a foreigner or to the devil, were he secure from violence & had no counter-interest to restrain him. Profit & Loss are the two objects that a merchant looks at & by which he directs himself intirely. Let laws be made, unless they can be enforced, he will in spite of them deal with an enemy, a foreigner or a smuggler, if he can buy cheaper of them than of the open trader his countryman friend or relative. The ties of blood, religion or Patriotism will not avail against self-interest. A single person may be swayed by such motives, but not the bulk of mankind; no nor one out of an hundred, let the ablest orator or the most powerful preacher say what he will. Passion & resentment will not hold out against interest, indeed if a man can get the same commodity equally cheap in two places, he will then indulge humor, caprice, affection, in preferring one to the other. And yet I admit all your general maxims about trade & the danger of driving it into other channels, insomuch as it requires time & management to create & establish any branch of commerce or to bring it back when once diverted.

With respect to ourselves; we have become wealthy by trade,

& wealth will every where beget vice & Luxury. We have likewise had many wars & they occasion taxes, & these again by raising the prices of the commodities & necessaries of life lay the artisan under a necessity of inhancing the price of his labor & perhaps enable the foreigner to undersell us &c &c &c. The same will be the fate of America centuries hence, when tax-gathers & placemen will arise, & their offices be the objects & subjects of party-contests & party-writings as at present among us. Nevertheless Great Britain never enjoyed so much liberty as now which the daily virulent licentious & abandoned declamations of newswriters & pamphleteers against the king & ministry demonstrate beyond the possibility of contradiction. I do not by this however mean to approve of our policy which in many national concerns as well foreign & colonial & domestic, has been, in my humble opinion illadvised & illconducted. But I do not take for granted what every popular writer thinks fit for his own purposes to assert, or on the otherside suppose that all who differ from me about public matters are either fools or scoundrels. Truth frequently is found in the middle between two contending parties. And the only rule which I lay down to myself is to give implicit credit to no man in his own cause. Hardy assertion & violent declamation make very little impression upon me, for they seldom are accompanied with proof or argument. The mob or popular cry is very rarely founded. And general maxims conclude but little as to particular cases.

I am very happy in finding you so thoroughly approve your sons choice. He deserves to be happy & stands a great chance to be so by having the evenest & best temper I ever met with which is not only a principal ingredient towards human felicity but a main contributor to long life & good health. And yet his frame was so delicate that I used frequently to fear his falling into a consumption. It is therefore with singular pleasure I hear of his becoming stronger & stouter. Your saying "they cannot want, if they are tolerable economists" will perhaps procure me pardon for remarking on this point that

the only matter I used to caution your son against was too much economy. In truth the only quarter in which I wished to new mould his mind was the prudential part. The love of money comes upon all men as they advance in years, & nature seems to have been so framed for the purpose of making us provide for those we bring into this world. It is therefore in a degree right for a father to be careful & saving, but not for the batchelor or childless, & less in a new country than an old one, because the mere course of things will render his possessions more valuable as every acre of land with you in twenty years will at least double its value I do not mean that a man should consume every shilling of his present income in his table, clothes & equipage. He may very well employ a part in planting, inclosing & building, in the encouragement of new arts & manufactures & in trying experiments which are too expensive for the ordinary man. Such expenses would make ample returns, in the long run. Why is not the affair of making wine tried to the utmost, by drawing able & skilful vignerons from France? The American would be sure of the English custom in that great article. Our climate will not do for it & we can have no clashing interest to struggle with. But to return to the point of money, I should wish your son to spend the whole of his present income among his tenants manufacturers & neighbors by doing principally what none but a man of affluence can do. The advantage will finally redound to himself. His endeavor need not be to lay by money, but to render whatever land he hath of more value, which cannot be effected without the improvement & aggrandizement of his country. His own attention to works that tend to such improvement will busy both his mind & body, & the greater inducements he has to be without doors the better health & spirits he will enjoy. The more delicate a mans frame is the more studious he should be to find out amusements which require bodily exercise in a moderate degree. It requires a strong habit of body to lead a sedentary life without disorder. But the motion of a horse will keep almost any man alive that is not totally worn out; &

where ones possessions are large the very works that are going forward in different parts of the estate, the supervision of ones tenants & distant farms, & the common & necessary visiting & intercourse of friends will furnish occasions enough of being on horseback without using it merely as phsyic & a portion or task of exercise independent of any object or end to be attained. I know your son well enough to be sure that he will never spend your fortune; my only fear is that he will be too sollicitous about the increase of it. He is very well turned for accounts & I dont know aught that is of more use & satisfaction; he has a good understanding & an inclination to study; all of which will ever prevent the hours of a rainy day from hanging heavy upon his hands. In short, you have great reason to be content, nay to be happy & delighted with him. But I must close with repeting that he ought to guard against a timid & penurious economy by being large in his views, expenses & conduct, & by all means to beware of encouraging a desire of money for the sake of laying out so much more at interest & not for the purposes of pushing on any vein of trade or new project of bettering or ornamenting his estate, improving roads, erecting farmhouses or of beautifying his own habitation in building, walks, gardens, plantations pleasure grounds &c &c. Having thus got to the end of my paper I must finish with praying you will excuse the wordiness desultoriness of a man who never transcribes but is Sir without form or ceremony very much

Your obed$^{t}$ humble Serv$^{t}$

W. Graves

P. S.

I cannot fold up without observing that America begins in 1754 (by the printed paper of D$^{r}$ Franklyn addressed to Gov$^{r}$ Shirley) with professing a subjection & submission to all parliamentary duties upon goods to be imported or exported, talks of them as secondary & external taxes which a colony or derivative country must allow, for the good of the whole, & objects to nothing but internal taxation for the sake of raising a revenue. Finding no ill consequences or coertion in maintaining

this doctrine, She then proceeds in 1764 to deny the power of parliament to lay either internal or external tax or duty, disavows any obedience to parliament & claims to hold of the King alone independent of any controll from the British legislature. She expressly disclames the force of English Acts in laying additional duties upon their own commodities when imported into America; & by a parity of reason she may & must (after a while) refuse to pay all the old standing duties as being imposed by an undue authority, however long the same may have been acquiesced under. She likewise must contend that with the assent of the king she can make war or peace & treaties offensive or defensive without the participation of or even against Great Britain, which she calls however out of civility the mother country. In a word she it totally exempt from British jurisdiction civil or criminal & not coercible in any respect by our legislature, but happens to have the same king; altho she must deny that this arises from the British act of settlement upon the present family, & there is no other law for it: . . . However, so it is, & America is no part of the British dominions, any more than Hanover. She may & will refuse by & bye "to take any thing from us which by *any means* may be had cheaper from any other quarter" as you now very fully speak out. And, being no subject, she will like the Dutch trade with us upon an equal footing, that is, where her interest renders it expedient & not otherwise. She is an Ally only & cannot be guilty of rebellion by opposing the laws we submit to & are governed by. They are our laws, not hers. She never assented to them & may therefore oppose with arms those who would enforce them against her as authors of violence. Nay her alliance with us being grounded on no express compact, nor her submission to the present regal family established by any Act of Assembly (which is no longer to be considered as a subordinate but as the supreme legislature) Nothing but tacit acquiescence can be pleaded for either, & on a fit occasion both may therefore be fairly controverted & denied. "She is (indeed sensible it is not yet time for her to have recourse to the ultima ratio."

Aprill 10th 1770 [125]

Dr Charley,

I have yr two letters from Aprill the 2d to the 9th inclusive. It is Right to Charge Mr Johnson with the Balle you mention due from Thos Jennings If you have His Consent to do so. Johnson has not informed me the quantity of Land He has added, I told him if He Could obtain D: Dulany's Consent, He should Have it upon the same Rent in proportion as Jenings payed, with a lease for the whole for the Remainder of the Term, He has neglected this matter & He may Chance to Repent it, shew him what I write & it may prompt him to be Carefull. Should D: D: refuse to Grant it to him, upon the Terms yr other part was Leased to L. Jenings, I think He Cannot Refuse it to him at the Rate of £6 ster. a lot I mean the Measure of the Lots in Bloomsbery Square or at tht Rate we now lease tht Land. To prevent mistakes make a Mn of this in yr Blotter, & if Mr Johnson desires it give him a Copy of what I now write to you.

Inclosed you Have Joseph Elgart Acct If in yr Books you Have an open Acct wth Mrs Margaret Cumming, Close it by the following Entry. By the sum pr Ca settled with you by my Father.

I am not surprised at yr Resolution to take 1000 Dollars out of the office, not only as you told me you intended to do so, But as I am sensible you will want it, unless Payments be made to you, But it seems strange you should let money to the Lawys unless you have sufficient to Pay for the Corn when Called on: you know L: Lawson must be pd in silver Dollars.

I shall Answer what you write about Ignas Digges in a separate letter.

The weather has been very Severe, no Appearance as yet of Spring & Consequently nothing Can be or is Hurt but my Cucumbers Raised under glasses in hot Beds, & they are destroyed.

Whether the Revenue Acts be, or be not Repealed you need not fear the want of Ships to Carry away all the tobo. made,

tob$^{o}$ gives the Merchants to large a Credit & they in Generall stand so much in need of Credit th$^{t}$ they must import to$^{bo}$ to obtain it. Has not M$^{t}$ West a good Stock of Assurance to offer His Service, if He will get His uncle Hall to Endorse His Bills I will sell to Him. He has been in our Parts, But has not favoured me w$^{th}$ His Company.

I had a letter from C: Brooke telling me I might depend on the Pork, I have wrote to know whether it be Come & when it is Expected.

Did the Dutch Butcher Fry deliver my letter to you & the Beefs Tongues w$^{h}$ He promised me.

I send you y$^{r}$ letter by w$^{h}$ you will see you said you sent me £18: 5: 0.

Has Cap$^{n}$ Carroll, had His Health last winter & how did He look when He was with you?

Do not give y$^{r}$ self the Trouble of sending me an Extract of y$^{r}$ Cash Acc$^{t}$, it will answer no Purpose, Examine the Acc$^{ts}$ you Have paid, & How the Claims arose I do not Recollect such large demands on us in so short a time, if upon a serious Consideration, you find any unnecessary Expence, Endeavour to avoid it hereafter.

Have you Heared from M$^{r}$ Harding about the sugar I wrote for by M$^{r}$ Francis? if not write again.

I Have shewn M$^{rs}$ Darnall everything you wrote Relating to Hawkins & Her money.

I Return you Coll Youngs letter w$^{h}$ Pray put up w$^{th}$ W: D$^{s}$ Papers, I also send a letter Coll Young w$^{h}$ forward after takeing a Copy of it.

I will prove Jonas Greens Bond whenever a Magistrate falls in my way w$^{h}$ is seldom.

It is so Cold & dry th$^{t}$ nothing growes. Our wheat in Generall looks shockingly most of it speared out of the ground so is the Red Clover, a great deal of the last with Roots 5 & 6 long is speared out, frequent frosts & thaws & Rains have made the winter most unseasonable for small grain it is a Generall Complaint not only here but among the Back farmers.

I sowed some wheat & Oates in my Garden the 30th past in Beds well dunged & at the writing of this on the 12th of Aprill, I Cannot perceive a Blade of either. My Cattle look better than Could be Expected, most of my Hogs I suppose to be dead, for I see very few of them in my Rides. We are well & wish you & Molly to be so, my love & Blessing to you & Her. I am

Dr Charley Yr Mo: Afft Father

Cha: Carroll

P. S. Aprill 13th, is there any Confirmation tht the ministry is Changed? What is Become of Carcaud? I suppose Yelding did not see Capn Covall, or tht He is not yet Returned.

Inclosed you have Otteys letter, Answer the Queries at the Bottom of it, to Enable me to transact the Business with him.

Have you seen Josa Beal? Has He discharged His Bond? are there any Warrts in the Surveyors hands Affecting the lands Contiguous to Concord & Outlet?

If it be not too inconvenient to Mr Thos Johnson I desier He would Remove one of His Houses which stands as I think in one of the Cross streets of Bloomesbery Square & I would have His Lot bind on tht street.

Aprill 13th I mistook the Day of the month, what is in the above Postscript was wrote on the 12th. This is a fine warm day But we want a Sober warm Rain to make the grass grow & to help the wheat & to bring up the Oates &c.

Vol. XII DECEMBER, 1917 No. 4

# MARYLAND HISTORICAL MAGAZINE

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THE MARYLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY

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# ARCHIVES OF MARYLAND

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## VOLUME XXXVII

This volume is now ready for distribution and is a continuation of the Proceedings of the General Assembly. It includes the Journals and Acts of the sessions held from May, 1730 to August, 1732, and is edited by Bernard C. Steiner, Ph. D. The recent recovery of the manuscript volumes of Laws from 1711 to 1776, enables the editor to print, for the first time, the private laws passed at these sessions. The printed Session Laws included only the public laws. A few miscellaneous documents relating to the period covered by the volume are printed as an appendix. The two indices formerly compiled have been replaced by a consolidated one, which makes search for any subject easier. The early part of this volume covers the latter part of the gubernatorial administration of that pathetic scholar, Benedict Leonard Calvert, brother of Charles, fifth Lord Baltimore; and the latter portion of the book treats of the beginning of the long governorship of Samuel Ogle. The tobacco industry was in a languishing condition and considerable attention was given it, in the hope of securing better prices for Maryland tobacco. The long-drawn-out discussion over the proper form of the oath to be taken by judges finally resulted in a compromise between Proprietary and Provincials as to such wording. The condition and treatment of insolvent debtors continued to be a blot upon the record of the Province and a considerable number of private acts were passed for the relief of some of these unfortunate men. An assize bill, regulating proceedings of the County Courts, was passed. A long-standing attempt to authorize the issue of bills of credit finally succeeded and the paper money was guarded by such a sinking fund as to be fully redeemed when it was due. Manufactures of iron and linen were encouraged. An unsuccessful effort was made to have the militia receive more efficient training. Several towns, among them Salisbury, were incorporated, and the Church for St. Paul's Parish in Baltimore County was removed from Colgate's Creek to Baltimore Town. Defects in the title of certain tracts of land were cured and the " preservation of the breed of wild deer " received attention from the legislators. Especial features of interest are the Journal of the Committee of Accounts for 1730, showing the details of the Provincial expenses, and the yea and nay votes recorded in the Proceedings of the Session of 1732, from which we learn how the members of the Lower House voted in any division upon questions coming before them for determination.

The attention of members of the Society who do not now receive the Archives is called to the liberal provision made by the Legislature, which permits the Society to furnish to its own members copies of the volumes, as they are published from year to year, at the mere cost of paper, press work and binding. This cost is at present fixed at one dollar, at which price members of the Society may obtain one copy of each volume published during the period of their membership. For additional copies, and for volumes published before they became members, the regular price of three dollars is charged.

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## FORM OF LEGACY.

*"I give and bequeath to The Maryland Historical Society the sum of ..... dollars."*

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MARYLAND

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## THE LIBRARY COMPANY OF BALTIMORE.

[The Library Company of Baltimore was organized in 1795 and was merged with the Maryland Historical Society in 1854. During the fifty-eight years of its existence its roster included the names of the foremost citizens of Baltimore. It was called into being by the Archbishop of Baltimore, the Rector of Old St. Paul's and the Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church.

There may be no direct connection of the following "Forum letters" with the foundation and organization of the Library, though they doubtless influenced the minds of many in that direction; and it is interesting to learn from them that an attempt to form a library had been made even before 1793.

The Minute books and other records came into the possession of the Society at the time of the merger and from these it appears that the first formal meeting of the association was held on December 20, 1795; that the meeting for actual organization was held on January 20, 1796, when Archbishop Carroll was elected President, Mr. George W. Field, Secretary, and Mr. John Price, Jr., Treasurer. Frequent meetings were held during the year, lists of desiderata prepared, exchange purchased and sent abroad; but it was not until the first Monday in September, 1796, that a room was rented in the house of Mr. Benj. Williams, in Lemmon St., (now Holliday St.) and that Mr. John Mondesir was elected Librarian. Further detailed accounts of the activities of the Board of Directors, will later appear.]

For *The Baltimore Daily Repository.*

Mr. Editor,

It is a circumstance to be regretted, that a town like this, containing upwards of fifteen thousand inhabitants, does not

afford a circulating library; possibly, a number not sufficient to support one. The advantages that would accrue towards the mental accomplishments, from an institution of this nature, and the disadvantages arising from the want of one, are too obvious to need a recital.

Suppose, for instance, a certain number of ladies and gentlemen were to form a "Reading Society," and each to subscribe one guinea per year towards the support of it; the subscribers to order such books as they think proper, in rotation, for the use of such society, provided they are approved by a committee, which with a secretary and treasurer, should be chosen out of the subscribers; the committee to meet once a month to transact such business as should be deemed requisite; no person to have two books at one time; every person keeping a book longer than the time allotted by the committee, to be fined accordingly; any person damaging a book to pay for the same; the books, after having been perused six or twelve months, to be sold, and the money appropriated to the purchase of new books, &c., &c.

I do not pretend to lay down rules; only, if the hint should be improved, it will be a satisfaction to

PHILONAUS.

Baltimore, January 29, 1793.

---

Mr. Graham,

Observing in your paper of to-day a piece, signed *Philonaus,* calling the attention of the Citizens to the Establishment of a Circulating Library, I was pleased to find myself anticipated; yet, as I differ from that gentleman in the plan, suffer me to propose the adoption of one similar to that of the Philadelphia Library Company, established by Dr. Franklin, many years ago, which, from its extensive utility, is too notorious to require a particular recital.—The value of a share, in that company, is ten pounds, and surely, there are many hundred in this town who would contribute an equal sum to provide a permanent fund for the establishment of an institution so de-

serving of public patronage.—The advantages resulting to society from an institution which has for its object the information of the inquisitive, the entertainment of the superficial, and the general improvement of the human mind, must strike the most unlettered observer.

Is it not therefore astonishing that a town respectable for its number, respectable for its commerce, should have continued so long inattentive to the advancement of science, the belles lettres, and the real ornaments of life? Without reflecting on the vacancy of ideas, and predominating passions of the ladies for dissipation, let us endeavor to remove the evil by affording them the means of cultivation, and stimulate them to a love of literature by publicly avowing that we are friends to science.—I reprobate the idea of selling the books at the end of every six or twelve months, as I contemplate a period not far distant when it may be proper to obtain the sanction of government, by an act of incorporation, in order that posterity may derive some benefit from our exertions.—If this plan is adopted, it will be cheaper than that proposed by Philonaus, which supposes the necessity of a renewal every year; but as I am not tenacious of my opinion, I shall chearfully acquiesce in any plan which will most effectually produce the desired object. A Citizen.

Baltimore, January 31, 1793.

---

Mr. Graham,

If *Philonaus* and *A Citizen* unite and digest a regular plan for the establishment of a public library, they will merit, and receive, the thanks of every enlightened individual.—The idea thrown out by the former, is not suited to the meridian of Baltimore; it seems rather calculated to provide a fund of entertainment for the wealthy society of some populous village in Britain, and to feast them, *once a month,* upon political pamphlets: but here, an increasing, useful collection is necessary, such as may both amuse and enlarge the understanding. *A Citizen's* allusion to Dr. Franklin's plan is far better, and

equally as practical here as at Philadelphia: but his cynical severity towards the fair sex was unjust; and he may be told, that the predominating passions for dissipation, and a vacancy of ideas, are misfortunes not *exclusively* attached to the ladies.

The remark was illiberal, and by no means connected with the formation of so useful, so noble an institution as that of a *Public Library.*

ANOTHER CITIZEN.

Baltimore, February 1, 1793.

---

Mr. Graham,

I would chearfully unite with *Philonaus,* or any other respectable citizen, in digesting a Plan for the Establishment of a Public Library, but that I think the one *already proposed* best suited to the meridian of Baltimore, and am happy to find my ideas meet the approbation of *Another Citizen.* Although he has accused me of illiberality in my remarks upon the "vacancy of ideas in the fair sex," which I wished to attribute rather to the contracted means of improvement than the imbecility of nature, and chearfully acknowledge that the predominant passion for dissipation is, among the evils of society, not "exclusively" confined to the ladies—It can alone be remedied by the introduction of literature, as a necessary qualification to distinction and merit.

As many of your readers may be as ignorant of the plan I allude to as *Another Citizen,* it may not be improper to premise the outlines—

Let the number of shares be indefinite, and the subscription continue open ad infinitum—Each share be equal to ten pounds—Every subscriber be obliged to pay for each share subscribed, ten shillings annually, in addition to the original subscriptions, as a fund to defray the wages of a Librarian, who should be a man of letters, rent of a room and contingent expenses—The subscribers to choose twelve directors, a treasurer and secretary, annually, from their own body, vesting the directors with authority to constitute such bye-laws as they may

judge useful for the internal government of the institution, and a discretionary power to order and select such books as they best approve of, regard being had to the value of the funds—The shares to be assignable, and the subscriber to have the privilege of transferring his right to another, for a limited time—Every person taking out a book, to oblige himself, under a fixed penalty, to return it in good order, and within a limited time, subject to a stipulated fine, in proportion as that time may be exceeded—Those not entitled by subscription, to deposite double the value of the book loaned, or set to which it may belong, paying therefor a certain hire per week or month—The fines and hire of the books would, *generally,* be more than adequate to the expenses of the institution.

By this mode the stranger and citizen, not capable of subscribing, may be accommodated with food and entertainment at a much *cheaper* rate than any other I can suppose feasible, and it is my sincere wish the subject may claim the attention of the public.

A Citizen.

Baltimore, February 2, 1793.

---

Mr. Graham,

I am well pleased to find, through the channel of your Repository, an improvement made on the hint I offered to the public, for which I thank your correspondents.—We have heretofore been witnesses of unsuccessful attempts to establish a public library, by which motive I was prompted to offer the plan in my former, intended for no other than a *select* society, and as such, I am persuaded, it would have proved cheap and beneficial.

But when I contemplate the rapid progress and improvements this place is daily making in wealth, commerce, and the increasing number of inhabitants, I acknowledge Dr. Franklin's plan merits the preference, as best calculated to answer the desired object; and since your correspondents agree as to the propriety of establishing such plan, I have to assure them

it meets my most hearty concurrence, and I unite with *A Citizen* in recommending it to the attention of your courteous readers. Let us no longer leave vacancy for a supposition that we are an unenlightened people, nor hesitate to use our efforts to establish and cultivate a plan so evidently advantageous to the community, and productive of the most pleasing embellishments of life.

PHILONAUS.

Baltimore, February 4, 1793.

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## SOME ACCOUNT OF THE LIBRARY, &c.

About the 20th of December 1795, some Gentlemen in Baltimore Town, impressed with a sense of the benefits resulting from a Public Library, & concerned that there was no Institution of the kind; in this Town, drew up some Constitutional outlines of one, which they submitted to several, who they supposed would patronize so Laudable an Institution. In a very few days, fifty nine persons Subscribed these outlines. A meeting of the Subscribers, was then called, and the following proceedings ensued—

Baltimore, Decr 23rd 1795.

At a Meeting of the Subscribers, for establishing a Public Library in Baltimore, The Right Revd Dr Jno Carroll, was called to the Chair, & Mr Richd Caton was made Clerk to the Meeting.

After some conversation on the subject, which had brought them together; it was,

Resolved, That the Right Revd Dr Jno Carroll DD. The Revd Patrick Allison, DD. The Revd Josh G. J. Bend M. A. Dr Geo: Browne & George W. Field, should be a Committee to draught, and report to the Subscribers, at a Meeting to be held on Friday, the 8th of January 1796 or sooner, if they should be ready, a Constitution for carrying into effect, the object, which they contemplated.

Resolved, that Mr Caton & Mr Poultney be a committee, to procure additional Subscribers. The Subscribers then adjourned to meet at Brydens Inn, on the day aforesaid at 6 o'clock in the Evening.

Baltimore 8th Janry 1796.

The Subscribers for Establishing a Public Library in Baltimore, met pursuant to adjournment; and the Right Revd Dr Carroll was called to the Chair.

The Revd Mr Bend, of the Committee, appointed to draught a Constitution, reported the plan of one, which was ordered to be read, and read accordingly.

It was afterwards read, a second time, by Paragraphs, and having received several amendments, it was then agreed to, and ordered to be transcribed into a book for Subscription, at the next meeting; at which time it was generally understood, that they should proceed to the choice of officers.

Adjourned to Meet at Brydens Inn, on Wednesday the 13th, Inst, at Six o'clock, P.M.

Baltimore 13th Janry 1796.

The Subscribers for establishing a Public Library in Baltimore, met pursuant to adjournment, and called The Right Revd Dr John Carroll to the Chair, and made Mr George W. Field their Clerk, The Constitution agreed to, at their last meeting, was then read, & afterwards Subscribed to by the Persons present & is as it appears in Pages 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 & 14. The Constitutional number for choosing Officers being present they proceeded to choose, agreeably to the constitution Twelve Directors; and the following Gentlemen, having the greatest number of Votes, were declared to be duly Elected: Viz—The Rt Revd Dr Jno Carroll, The Revd Mr Bend, Mr Richard Caton, Mr Thomas Poultney, Mr James Carroll, Mr George W. Field, The Revd Dr Allison, Dr George Brown, Mr Robt Gilmor, Mr James Casey, Mr Nicholas Brice, & Mr David Harris.

The Company then adjourned Sine die—

## Constitution of the Library Company of Baltimore.

Being fully convinced, that in proportion to the diffusion of useful knowledge the Interest of Virtue will be promoted, and the prosperity of a community augmented; considering the Establishment of a Public Library to which an easy, but regulated access may be had, essential to the accomplishment of these ends; and confirmed in this opinion by the happy effects, which have flowed from similar Institutions in other places; We the Subscribers, have associated for the purpose of establishing a Public Library, in Baltimore. Sensible also, that wholesome regulations are absolutely necessary to the beneficial, and orderly management of such an Institution, We bind ourselves, to conform to the following Constitution, as it is now decreed, and as it may be hereafter lawfully modified, and to all laws regularly flowing from the same. And we pledge ourselves, if it shall be hereafter deemed practicable, and usefull to apply to the legislature, for an Act of Incorporation, for the purpose of giving greater stability and effect to the Institution.

*Article 1st*

The style & title of the Institution, shall be, "The Library Company of Baltimore."

*Article 2nd*

There shall be no definite number of Shares; but every Person may be entitled to a Share, who shall be regularly admitted a Member of the Company. The price of a share shall be Twenty Dollars; and every Member shall annually contribute, Four Dollars, for every share which he may lawfully possess.

*Article 3rd*

The Books, and other Effects of the Company, shall be their joint Property: and every member shall be at liberty to Transfer his share by sale, bequest, or right, or in any other way

in which other property may be alienated, but in every case of Transfer except by will or descent, the person in whose favor it is intended to be made, shall be first approved of by a board of directors, hereafter to be appointed; and all Transfers shall be made according to some mode prescribed by the directors.

*Article 4th*

No person shall be allowed to Subscribe for more than one share in the Library, or to increase this number in any other way, than by legacy or inheritance. And if any Member shall at any time become regularly possessed of a plurality of shares, he shall not thereby be entitled to more than one vote or to any other extraordinary privilege whatever.

*Article 5th*

There shall be a stated meeting of the Company on the fourth Monday in April in every year: At which time the Members present, being not less than Twenty, shall proceed to elect from among the Company, Twelve Directors. The Directors shall choose out of their own body, a President and shall appoint from among the Company a Secretary and Treasurer; and the President and Secretary of the Directors shall be President & Secretary at all general Meetings of the Company. These shall continue in office, for one year or untill the next Election. The place of Election shall be determined by the Directors, for the Time being, and publickly advertised for twenty days at least before the Election, which shall be made by ballot, and those having a majority of Votes, shall be deemed duly Elected. And if it shall be found expedient, that the first Election under this Constitution should be held before the fourth Monday in April next, the persons elected shall continue in office till the fourth Monday in April 1797. If there shall not be twenty members present on the stated day of election, then the same may be held on any other Day, appointed by the directors, of which at least five days notice shall be given.

*Article 6th*

It shall be the duty of the President, at all general Meetings, of the Company, to keep order, and to do all other things generally appertaining to the office of a President. The Secretary shall collect the ballots at elections, shall keep in a Book to be provided for the purpose, a fair transcript of the proceedings, of the company, and shall from time to time, give public notice, of all stated and special meetings of the company; which special Meetings shall be called by the President whenever the board of Directors, or Twenty Members of the Company shall signify their desire to this effect. The Treasurer shall keep the accounts of the Company, in books proper for the purpose; he shall keep their monies, subject to the order of the Directors; and shall be ready whenever called upon, with a warning of Ten days, to give a regular statement of his accounts to the Directors. He shall be removable at the pleasure of the Directors; and shall on entrance upon office, and as often as the Directors may require, give such security, for the faithful discharge of his duties, as they may deem adequate. The Board of directors shall meet once a Month, and shall have the choice and direction of a Librarian, and of all other Officers, not chosen by the company, who may be necessary to the ends of this Institution whom they may supersede, as often as they shall think proper. They shall have the disposal of all monies belonging to the Company, shall provide a proper depository for the books, and shall make all such regulations as may be necessary to the useful and economical circulation of the books. They shall elect new members, shall settle the accounts of the company's Treasurer, shall fix all saleries and compensations, which may be created, or made, and order the payment of all incidental expenses of the Company. They shall choose the books, to be bought for the use of the Library (but every member shall be at liberty to recommend to them any book, by putting into a box to be kept, for the purpose, in the Library, the title, with his name subscribed). They shall at every stated meeting, report to the Company, a state of their affairs; and

they are hereby invested with the power of doing all things (not excepted in this Constitution, or which may not hereafter be prohibited by the Company) which may be conducive to their interest. Whenever they have to dispose of any of the monies of the Company, or to admit new Members, eight at least shall be present, of whom three fourths shall be necessary to constitute a Majority; but for all other purposes, five shall be a sufficient Quorum, and a majority of their voices give validity to their Acts.

The Members of the Company, may have recourse to their Journals, as also to the Treasurer's accounts, and all other papers and books belonging to the Company; of which, with the consent of the Directors, they may take copies.

*Article 7th*

In case of a Vacancy in the Office of President, Secretary or Treasurer, or in the board of Directors, the same shall be filled by the board, at some meeting especially held for the purpose, of which public Notice shall be given. And vacancies in these Offices, shall be deemed to be created, by Death, Resignation, absence from the United States, or confirmed inability to attend to their respective duties.

*Article 8th*

All Persons hereafter admitted members of this Company, whether as Transferees, or purchasers of new Shares; shall be nominated to the board of Directors, at some one of their Monthly Meetings; and if they shall at a subsequent Meeting, be approved of by the board, as directed in the Sixth Article they shall then be deemed duly elected.

No person, not a Transferee shall be considered a member of this Company untill he shall have paid to the Treasurer the price of his share. He shall then receive a certificate signed by him, containing his name, the sum paid by him, the use, for which it was paid, and the time of Payment; all which

particulars, shall be recorded in the company's Books: And this certificate shall entitle the possessor, to the priviledges, of a Member of the Company. The Price of a Share shall be encreased, at such times, and in such proportion, as to the company may seem fit; but this augmentation, shall not be deemed to affect those who were members at the time of its being made.

*Article 9th*

The Librarian shall give security for the faithful discharge of the Duties committed to him in such sum as the Directors may determine.

*Article 10th*

The Directors shall prevent the lending out of the Library, even to members, of particularly scarce Books, or other effects of great Value, the loss of which it would be difficult to repair, but every reasonable convenience, and facility, shall be provided, for allowing the use of, or transcripts from them within the Library.

*Article 11th*

A member may be expelled, for any Misconduct, disgraceful to the Institution, and likely to impair its utility, but the Meeting for this purpose, shall consist of at least Three fifths of the company, a Majority of whose Votes shall be conclusive. In case of the expulsion of a member he shall be paid the price of his share, or shares according to the price established in this Constitution.

*Article 12th*

Every Person, who shall neglect to make the Annual payment, which shall be on the second Monday in May, in every year, or within Ten days thereafter, shall pay for the use of the Library, one Cent, for every Day he shall neglect said payment. And whenever his Fines, and deficient contributions, amount to the Value of a share, such share, shall be forfeited. In like manner, if he possesses a plurality of shares.

*Article 13th*

Whenever an alteration of this Constitution, shall be meditated, a Meeting of the Company shall be called, by the Directors, who shall give Ten Days public notice of the Time and place of such meeting: And the members attending in consequence of such notice shall proceed to act upon any alterations which may be proposed. If they shall be assented to, by a majority of those attending They shall be published for consideration; and another meeting of the company shall be called, of which Ten days public notice shall be given, and if a majority of the Members attending the second Meeting confirm the alterations before assented to, they shall then be deemed a part of this Constitution.

Agreed to in Baltimore the 8th day of January, Anno Domini 1796.

Members names

J. Carroll
Joseph G. J. Bend
George Grundy
David Harris
J. Johnson
James Carroll
Richd Caton
D. Williamson
Jno McKim Jr
Geo. Presstman
N. Brice
Jas McElhiney
Henry Browne
Thos Poultney
Lawrence Somers
Geo. W. Field
John S. Webster
Peter Frick
Thomas Fisher Jr
J. E. Howard
James Usher
Wm Goodwin
Gerrard Hopkins
James Steuart
Thos Donaldson
Thos Smith
Geo. Buchanan Dr
John B. Barnabew
John Hollins
S. Smith
Archd Campbell
Nicholas Slubey
John Purviance
Natl Andrews
Jas Priestley
Wm Singleton
C. Davis
George Sears

Fred. Pratt
Elias Elliott
James Carey
John Brice Jr
James Abernethy
James Barry
Henry Nicols
Patrick Allison
Jas Dall
Wm Lowry
David Stewart
Richd Moncreiff
Robert Dorsey
Wm Patterson
Robert Oliver
Hen. Thompson
Wm Lorman
J. A. Buchanan
Jacob F. Levy
Saml Butler
George Brown
A. Macdonald
Thos. Hollingsworth
Saml Hollingsworth
James McElhiney
John Nicholson
John McFadon
Wm Ross
Jonas Clapham
James McCormick
Rd Moale
Lloyd Buchanan
Alexr Furnival
Saml Owings
E. Johnson
Francis Johonnet
Robert Wilson
William Cole
Moor Falls
Thomas Tenant
Natl Morton
Will. Duman
John Hacket
Jos. Young
Peter Garts
John Garts
R. C. Boulandry
Hy Messonnier
William Robb
Jas H. McCulloch
Soln Birckhead
Tho. Rutter Jr
Andw Wallace
George McCandless
W. Winchester
James Ogleby
Jacob Fite
Abraham Falconar
Beal Owings of Rd
Archd Stewart
John Gordon
Jno Anderson
Geo. W. Blackiston
Govert Haskins
Wm Grahame
James Nicols
Ashbel Welles
Philip Rogers
Geo. S. Johonnet
Wm Taylor
David Hopkins
H. Wilkens

Benjamin Williams
John Sherlock
Wm MacCreery
Josa Seney
Phil. Moore
Ebenr Mackie
Jno Merryman
Archld Robinson
Cha. Carroll of Carrolltn
pr. Rich Caton
Nicholas Rogers
Jas Priestly
James Law

These signatures were affixed to the Constitution at different periods and represent but a small percentage of the membership of the institution.

[To be continued]

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## PROFESSIONAL PUBLICITY.

[The following advertisements reproduced from *The Baltimore Daily Repository* of 1792-93 give interesting side lights on the social life of the period. The first group confirms the statement of Dr. Elisha J. Hall, made in 1788, that the physicians of the period were "surrounded by a swarm of quacks."

The educational offerings may be of service to the future historian of the private schools of the city; the political appeal of the colored brother desirous of legislative honors apparently fell upon deaf ears, as his name does not appear in the canvas of the subsequent election.]

The subscriber, living on *Howard's Hill,* next door to Mr. *George Grub,* Joiner, informs the Public, that he practices Surgery, performs *The Botanical* (*Herb*) *Whey Cures,* Prepared by him, and ready for use every morning during the summer season; and has furnished a Room conveniently, for Cupping. The room will be opened the *first* of *May,* and due attendance given every *Tuesday* and *Friday,* from morning till evening.

He also has deviced, an approved *Plaster,* for sale, to take away Corns and Warts quickly, and without any pains.—The Public may rest assured of the abilities of their humble servant,

John Philip Swarzauer.

HENRY SEIVERT,

*Educated at Frankfort, and lately arrived from Germany, served as a Surgeon in the Swedish Army and in the Hospitals,*

Respectfully acquaints his friends and the public in general, that he has commenced the Practice of Physic and Chymistry, in *Gay-street,* between Mr. *Delaport's* and *Griffith's Bridge.* He will undertake all disorders incident to the human frame, with the greatest tenderness, propriety, and, if required, with secrecy, and has been peculiarly fortunate in relieving those who employed him. He is well skilled in Surgery, and has erected a Chymical Apparatus, for the different medicines necessary in that line. As he is well acquainted with the French, German and English languages, he is the more capable of administering remedies to their several complaints, and is furnished with medicines of the newest and best sort.—He earnestly entreats the patronage of the Public, engaging that his attendance shall be as constant and his medicines as effectual and as cheap as possible. He will always employ his best abilities for the welfare of his patients, and shall ever entertain a grateful sense of the candor of those who please to encourage a stranger.

The poor shall be cured gratis, except the prime cost of the medicines.

Some small choice packages of *Family Medicines* for sale, at the most reasonable terms, for cash.

He has resided one year with Doctor Anthony Mann.

Baltimore, October 24, 1792.

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ANIMAL ELECTRICITY AND MAGNETISM,

*Taught and practised in its Purity by Dr.* Robinson, *from* London.

This science, which has long excited the wonder and attention of all Europe, on account of the many remarkable cures it has performed, though veiled in obscurity by the ancients, is now stript of the superstitious clothes with which it was covered, and

is reduced to a regular system agreeable to the rules of modern philosophy, as practised by Mr. Messmer in Germany, Mr. De Loutherberg in London, and Doctor Bell from France.

It is unnecessary to enumerate the many diseases and afflicted persons that have been cured by this truly wonderful and surprising science, where the efforts of the ablest Physicians, in the common modes of practice have proved abortive.

The Doctor exhibits no medicine whatever, but can operate upon a subject at the greatest distance from him as well as those that make personal application. This science may seem wonderful to many, but wonderful as it may seem, its operation upon the human subject is so powerful, that the operator can raise the leg or arm of any person from off a table without touching, with other surprising performances.

The Doctor teaches the modes of communicating the magnetical virtues to steel, although he considers the use of them in this science by some practitioners as an imposition upon the good sense of the public, as instead of assisting the operation, it retards it: the Doctor so far from following the mode of some, of only teaching the illiterate for fear of exposure, that he invites the wise and scientific of all descriptions. To the curious, a science of this nature must be the most pleasing and instructive, as it opens the door to a fine variegated landscape, where the sons of wisdom may exercise their faculties.

He will teach the whole course of lectures on this science for no less than fifty guineas; yet he will teach the modes of removing diseases, used by the common practitioners, for eight dollars, and will communicate more knowledge for so small a sum, than any other practitioner on the continent of America can. One guinea will be required of those of the first rank, for the first advice and first treatment; half a guinea from those of less rank, and so on till it descends so low as one dollar.

The Doctor can infallibly cure the following diseases, viz. Apoplexy, asthma, cholera, all sorts of colds and coughs, dropsy, dyspepsia, epistaxis, fevers of all sorts, kingsevil, gangrenes, sphacelus and mortifications, hypochondriasis, hysteria, hysteri-

tis, cramps, inflammations of all sorts, dead, contracted and cold limbs, lock-jaw, mersorrhea, peripneumony, pleurisy, &c in rheumatalgia, rheumatism and hysterical cases, let the violence be ever so great, he has always succeeded, even to a miracle; he also cures schirrous, scrofulous and ulcerous tumors, consumptions, spasmodic affections and nervous disorders, strains, bruises, burns, scalds and sores of all kinds, &c. &c.—The poor, to any number, he will treat gratis; and hopes they will not, by too great a degree of modesty on their part, deprive themselves of the benefit, which those of more affluent circumstances are about to receive, at this happy season of the year, when the wind was so favorable as to blow so many Magnetists to Baltimore.

As to preparing bar and horse-shoe magnets, the Doctor can easily do it, but as these things are of no use in this science, he thinks it altogether unnecessary.—Does any person imagine that the gentlemen and ladies of Baltimore wish to turn blacksmiths?—The Doctor would not recommend the aged and diseased to learn this science, as nevertheless they may for the present ease pain, yet they may communicate their own disorders to their patients—the younger and healthier the practitioner is, the better.

Terms of admission may be known by applying to the Doctor at Mr. Thomas Stapleton's, in Frederick-street, near Messieurs Yates and Campbell's Vendue-Store, and opposite Mr. David Shields' Hat manufactory.

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To the virtuous, free, and independent Electors of Baltimore Town.

Gentlemen,

As the illuminative rays of *Liberty* have burst with such floods of glory over this highly favored land, whereby all unjust and arbitrary distinctions are laid aside, and being fully convinced that the citizens of this place possess catholic spirits, and liberal sentiments in an eminent degree, I am emboldened, with an humble reliance on their discernment and candor, to offer

myself a candidate for your suffrages at the ensuing election, for a *Representative* for the Town of Baltimore.

I conceive that justice and equity will excite you to choose one Man of Color to represent so many hundreds of poor Blacks as inhabit this Town, as well as several thousands in the different parts of this state.

I have never deserted my country's interest in the time of danger and distress; but have been a zealous patriot in the cause of liberty during the late struggle for freedom and independence, not fearing prison or death for my country's cause; and thanks to the Author of *Life* and *Liberty,* it is now established in spite of all *internal* as well as *external* Foes.

I have already been honored with public offices and places of trust, which I have faithfully discharged according to law and the directions of the officers who appointed me, and I hope to the general satisfaction of my fellow citizens.

Should I be so happy as to be the object of your choice, I promise to have all *Tories* and *Anti's* turned out of office, until they shew evident signs of repentance, and attachment to the new government; for the corpulency of my body shall be no clog to the exercise of my genius, and agility of my limbs, which shall be kept in perpetual motion for the good of the state.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,

Your devoted humble servant,

Thomas Brown.

Baltimore, September 24, 1792.

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MUSIC.

The subscriber being obliged to visit New England shortly, and remain absent a few weeks, is under the necessity of discontinuing his Schools for Sacred Vocal Music, in town and on the point; which, however, he intends to open again soon after his return. Truly grateful for the countenance that has been shewn him heretofore, he hopes to receive, as it will be his un-

wearied endeavors to deserve the same kind patronage, upon his resuming the same employment.

Thomas H. Attwill.

Baltimore, Sept. 25, 1792.

N. B. The Scholars belonging to his Schools will perform publicly, next Wednesday Evening in the Presbyterian Church, when the company of all persons will be acceptable, who may chuse to attend.

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MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT.

Rayner Taylor.
Music Professor,

Begs leave to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Baltimore, that he means to perform a second Musical Entertainment, To-Morrow Evening, at Mr. Starck's Tavern, the Sign of the Indian Queen; the Music of which will be original, his own Composition, entirely different from the former Performance, and in which Miss Huntley will sing many favorite Songs, in the *serious, comic,* and *pastoral Style.*—To begin at 7 o'clock.

Ladies and Gentlemen desirous of Receiving Instructions for the Piano Forte, Harpsichord, &c are requested to send their Commands addressed to R. Taylor, at Miss Young's, Calvert St.

Baltimore, October 18, 1792.

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PORTRAIT PAINTING.

The Subscriber has collected most of the Pictures he painted last year, and with them formed an Exhibition Room, for the Amusement of *Ladies* and *Gentlemen,* at the Corner of *Frederick* and Water-streets, which will be kept open every Day, Sundays excepted.—With the utmost Gratitude, he acknowledges the Encouragement given him, since his Residence in this Town; and respectfully solicits the further Patronage of a generous Public.

Charles Peale Polk.

N. B. Portraits of the President of the United States, and the late Doctor Benjamin Franklin, may be had of C. P. P.

Baltimore, April 15, 1793.

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The subscriber, wishing to assist poor, but honest persons, who are afflicted with large families of children, offers himself to take 3 or 4 White Boys, from 8 to 10 years of age, to be bound to him for the *Chimney Sweeping Business,* until they come to the age of *fifteen years;* after that period he will put them to any trade, for which they should incline, in order that they may be able to obtain a further livelihood, and be useful to the community at large. He requests that none but good-natured and honest boys may apply.

John Conrad Zollikoffer.

Baltimore, December 22, 1792.

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THE ENGLISH ACADEMY.

By Mr. Workman, late Professor of Mathematics in the University of Pennsylvania.

Is now opened in that elegant and spacious room in Bank-street, lately occupied as a Ball-room by Mr. Curley; Where are taught, the English language grammatically, Writing, Arithemetic, Book-keeping, Geography, and the use of the Globes, Surveying, Gauging, Navigation, including the Lunar Observations, and the other practical branches; also Euclid's Elements, Astronomy, Algebra, Fluxions, &c.

A Portion of Time will be set apart each Week, for Rhetoric and Oratory, and occasional Exhibitions of public Speaking will be observed.

All the Pupils of this Academy will have the Advantage of hearing Mr. Workman's lectures on Natural Philosophy, without any additional Charge.

N. B. Mr. Sweeny will continue to teach writing in the Sem-

inary.—The Terms and Plan may be known by applying to Mr. Workman, any time during the hours of Tuition.

The *American Accountant,* being a new System of Arithmetic, and the *Elements of Geography,* both written by Mr. Workman, and lately published in Philadelphia, may be had by Application to the Author.

Baltimore, April 20, 1792.

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French School.

Peter Leflet returns his most grateful thanks to those who have favored him with their patronage, and informs the Public it is his intention to open School next *Monday,* at Mrs. Phillip's, Bank-street; and in order to suit himself to his scholar's leisure, he proposes to divide them in three different classes; the first from 3 o'clock in the afternoon till 5; the second from 5 to 7; and 7 to 9.

Baltimore, May 3, 1792.

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The subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has begun Morning School at his house on Howard's Hill, where he will teach young Ladies and Gentlemen the French Language grammatically, Writing and Arithmetic, &c. on very easy Terms. The most regular Attendance will be given from 6 to 8 o'clock by their most obedient Servant,

William Graham.

Baltimore, May 11, 1792.

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Mr. Dick's Public School,

Is removed five doors below Luther Martin's Esquire, on Charles-street, which is clean and paved to the door; where he humbly solicits the patronage and encouragement of the respectable public, to whom he returns his most grateful thanks.

Baltimore, May 12, 1792.

N. B. It is the same place where Mr. Hogan taught.

MR. BLACK

Respectfully informs the Public, that he has opened his Academy in Gay-street, in the House where Mr. Sweeny lately taught. He has two spacious Rooms, entirely adapted to the Reception of Children, and attended with every necessary Conveniency.

Youth, &c will be taught English, French, Spanish, Low-Dutch, and Italian grammatically, Writing, Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Mensuration, Surveying, Navigation, Euclid's Elements, Algebra, &c, &c.

N. B. Mr. Black returns his most grateful Thanks to the Public, for the Encouragement he has already met with—begs Leave to acquaint them, that he will have a Sufficiency of Teachers, and they may rely upon his most assiduous Attention, both to the Morals and the Improvement of their Children.

A Lecture upon English Grammar every Saturday.

Baltimore, May 15, 1792.

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To the Inhabitants of Baltimore-Town, &c.

The subscriber, for some time past, having had to reflect on the advantage which might arise from a well regulated School being established in this Town, for the instruction of *Black Children* and *Children of Color,* in the several branches of useful learning—and having met with considerable encouragement from several respectable gentlemen, who, from motives of humanity and philanthropy, manifest a desire for the improvement of the morals of the African race, and to give learning to some who are in their families (though at present in a state of slavery)—he has concluded to open a School for the purpose, on the 23rd. instant, in a commodious room in the west end of *James Jaffray's* brick warehouse, near the Centre-Market, for the reception of such children as he may be entrusted with.

He therefore flatters himself, from a consideration of the institution, and the strict attention which will be paid to the morals and school-learning of such youth as may be placed

under his care, to merit the countenance and patronage of an enlightened Public.

Jonathan Coates.[1]

N. B. The aforesaid School will be under the care and direction of a Committee appointed for the purpose, and the terms of schooling will be made known on application to the subscriber. J. C.

Baltimore, 7th Mo. (July) 18, 1792.

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MRS. SIMSON.

Late of Philadelphia,

Takes this public method, to inform the *Ladies* and *Gentlemen* of *Baltimore,* that she has opened a school for the reception of *young ladies,* at the house of Mr. Brown, opposite Messrs. Goddard and Angell's printing office, Market-street, where she intends teaching all kinds of *Needle-work* in silk and worsted, *Crowning, Drawing,* and *plain Work,* in the neatest manner—She also teaches *Tambouring,* with the art and elegance of shading, and taste in the arrangement of patterns. She designs the work and executes the drawing herself, without any additional expense to the ladies. Those ladies who may choose to favor her with the tuition of their children, may rely on the strictest attention being paid to their conduct by her who wishes to cultivate their young minds, as well as form their manners. She flatters herself that she has given satisfaction to the parents of those whom she has already had the honor to instruct, and gained the love of her pupils.

Mrs. Simson esteems herself happy in giving this public testimony of her unfeigned acknowledgments and gratitude to the ladies of Philadelphia and South Carolina, who, when she was a

[1] The name of Jonathan Coates appears in the Directory for 1796, as "Schoolmaster, dwelling 60 N. Frederick St., schoolroom Triplet's Alley"; in 1799 (Coats), "schoolmaster, 31 N. Gay St."; in 1804, "gentleman, 31 N. Gay St.," and 1807 (Coats), "Gentleman, 23 Fayette St."

stranger, regarded her with an eye of complaisance, and encouraged and assisted her in her arduous undertaking. She makes no doubt, by steady perseverance in her duty, to acquire the friendship of the ladies of this state, and that of a generous public.

*She teaches Reading and Spelling with propriety.*

N. B. *Ladies' Gowns, Scarfs, Shawls, Muffs,* and *Fancy Trimmings,* done in *Gold, Silver* and *Silk:* Also *Gentlemen's Vest-Patterns,* equal to any imported.

Her terms of tuition—*Four Dollars* per quarter, and *Ten Shillings* entrance.

Baltimore, Oct. 5, 1792.

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*Branches of Literature.*

*Taught by the Subscriber, at a convenient School-House, paved to the Door, on Charles-street, five doors below Luther Martin Esqr's,* viz.

Reading with proper Punctuation, Accent and Cadence, with English Grammar; Writing, Round Text, Engrossing and Italian Hands; Arithmetic, Vulgar and Decimal Fractions; Book-keeping; the Latin and Greek Languages, the former of which he speaks fluently; Surveying by the common Way, and Calculation of Latitude and Departure, according to Mr. Norwood's excellent and accurate Plan; Navigation by Theory, Logarithms and Lunar Observations; Mensuration of Solids, Superfices and Guaging with the Rod.

A Conveyancing and Scrivener's Office is kept at the same Place, and all Kinds of Writings performed, with Accuracy and Despatch, at the most reasonable Prices, accompanied with the sincerest and most respectful Acknowledgments of their humble Servant,

William Dick.

He would gladly undertake to teach any Gentleman's Family any of the above Branches, in the evenings, and attend at their

Houses, if in the vicinity of Tripolet's-alley, where the Teacher resides.

Baltimore, Nov. 10, 1792.

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NIGHT SCHOOL.

The Subscriber very respectfully informs the Public, that he will immediately commence an Evening School, for teaching *Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Short-Hand Writing,* &c.

Scholars may depend upon the strictest attention being paid to their improvement, particularly in the *English Grammar,* and *Reading,* which shall be taught them grammatically, gracefully and properly.

Application made to the Subscriber, at Mr. William Miller's, next door to this Printing Office, shall be duly attended to, and Terms made known.

George Holland.

Tuesday, October 2, 1792.

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MR. O'SHEA

Has opened School, in a very commodious room, in Rogers' Alley, a few doors from Mr. Graham's printing office, where youth may be taught English Grammar, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic in all its parts, Bookkeeping after the true Italian form, and Greek and Latin, if required.

Mr. O'Shea can produce attestations both of his moral and literary abilities from Gentlemen of Eminence and Character in the United States. Baltimore, Nov. 30th, 1792.

N. B.—He will also teach a Night-School, Terms told at entrance.

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MRS. WILLIAMS

(From London)

Presents herself respectfully to the Families of Baltimore, and solicits permission to inform them, that she proposes, as early

as she can obtain a convenient Situation, to open a School for the Instruction of *young Ladies.* The *French* and *English Languages* will be taught grammatically—The *Rudiments* of *Geography*—Also, useful and variegated *Needle Work;* Specimens of which, by the late Pupils, may be viewed at Mrs. *Mickle's.* The Patronage of a generous and enlightened People cannot be doubted, so long as her Conduct may continue to deserve it.

Baltimore, Dec. 22, 1792.

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Mr. Freeman

Respectfully acquaints the Public, that he has opened an English and Mathematical School, in a convenient Room, opposite the *Presbyterian Church;* where he proposes to receive under his Care, 30 Pupils, and instruct them in Reading, Writing, Accounts, and Mathematics. All the Mathematical Pupils (and such of the Others whose Parents may think proper) shall be taught the Principles of Astronomy, Geography, and the Use of the Globes.

Young Gentlemen may be taught privately between School Hours; or, a Private Class can be attended at any convenient Time and Place, which they may think proper to appoint.

Mr. Freeman is furnished with Globes, Charts, Maps, and Nautical Instruments, and may be seen at Mr. Philbin's, in Gay-street, opposite the Bank.

Baltimore, March 26, 1793.

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The Rev. Mr. Ralph presents his compliments to the parents of those children who are and have been under his care, and respectfully informs them, that (having been inducted into St. Stephen's and Shrewsbury parishes) he, with much gratitude for past favors, declines the further superintendence of a school in Baltimore.

Gay-street, April 8, 1793.

# PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE OF OBSERVATION FOR ELIZABETH TOWN DISTRICT [WASHINGTON COUNTY].

(Continued from Vol. XII, p. 275.)

Tuesday, June 28, 1776.

The Committee met according to Adjournment. Members present

Col$^{n}$ Sam$^{l}$ Beall Jun$^{r}$ in the Chair

| | |
|---|---|
| Capt$^{n}$ Mich$^{l}$ Fackler | M$^{r}$ John Rentch |
| Maj$^{r}$ Charles Swearingen | Col$^{n}$ And$^{w}$ Rentch |
| Col$^{n}$ Jos. Smith | Capt$^{n}$ W$^{m}$ Heyser |
| Maj$^{r}$ Christ$^{n}$ Orindorff | Capt$^{n}$ Jos. Chapline |
| Capt$^{n}$ Conrad Hogmire | Capt$^{n}$ Sam$^{l}$ Hughes |
| Maj$^{r}$ Henry Shryock | |

The Gentlemen appointed by the last Committee to draw up a set of Resolutions, to be offered to the good People of this District brought in the same, which (with some Alterations) is ordered to be offered to the People.

Leonard Belmire & Martin Belmire were accused before this Committee of expressing Sentiments inimical to the Liberties of America and Advising Capt$^{n}$ Keller's Company to lay down their Arms.

Upon hearing the Evidence the Committee were of the Opinion they ought to be discharged, on promising good Behaviour for the future.

Peter Tressler was also accused to the same Purpose and Capt$^{n}$ Keller enter'd Security for his good Behaviour for the future.

Ordered that the Resolutions entered into this Day by Col$^{n}$ Smith's Battalion be immediately published.

The Committee adjourns till Tuesday next.

Tuesday, July 2d 1776.

The Committee met according to adjournment. Members Present

Captn Saml Hughes in the Chair

| | |
|---|---|
| Coln Jos. Smith | Mr John Rentch |
| Coln Andw Rentch | Mr Geo. Swingley |
| Captn John Cellar | Majr Christn Orindorff |
| Captn Wm Heyser | Coln Saml Beall Junr |
| Captn Conrad Hogmire | Captn Jams Smith |
| Majr Henry Shryock | Captn Joseph Chapline |
| Majr Charles Swearingen | Jams Clark Clk |
| Captn Michl Fackler | |

A List of non-enrollers and non-Associators were return'd by Captn John Reynolds, and are as followeth, Viz.

Matthias Shangler, invalid non effective, has sign'd the Association.

Michael Thomas fined £4. 0. 0 a Gun to be deld.

John Middlecoff, non effective, has Sign'd the Association.

Likewise a List of non enrollers & non Associators residing in Captn Kellers District were by him returned and are as followeth

| | £ | S | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Viz. George Trice not fin'd | | | |
| Abraham Houser fin'd | | 5.. 00 | |
| Michl Garber Do | | 2.. 00 | |
| Matthias Stauffer Do | | 2.. 00 | |
| Jacob Lein Do | | 5.. 00 | paid to Captn Lynch |
| Jacob Thomas fined | £ | 4.. 0. 0 | paid |
| Christn Hess fin'd | | 4.. 0. 0 | |
| Jacob Hess Do | | 7. 0. 0 | |
| Saml Baker Do | | 4. 0. 0 | |
| Henry Geedy Do | | 3. 0. 0 | |
| Jno Baumberger, fined | £ | 5. 0. 0 | |
| Jno Geo. Kneble Do | | 2. 0. 0 | |
| Peter Barkman Do | | | enroll'd |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Matthias Grove | fined | 4. | 0. 0 | |
| Sam[l] Rhorer | D[o] | 7. | 0. 0 | |
| Fred[k] Rhorer | D[o] | 3. | 0. 0 | p[d] to Doct[r] Shnebly |
| Jacob Rhorer | D[o] | 3. | 0. 0 | p[d] to Doct[r] Shnebly |
| Jacob Lentz | D[o] | 3. | 0. 0 | p[d] to Doct[r] Schnebley |
| Peter Thomas | D[o] | 4. | 0. 0 | paid to Capt[n] Linck |
| Geo. Adam Geedy | Clergyman | | | |
| Jacob Klamm | fin'd | 2. | 0. 0 | |
| Martin Rhorer | | 7. | 0. 0 | |
| Benjamin Bowman | fin'd | 3. | 0. 0 | |

The Committee adjourns for an hour.

The Committee met according to Adjournment.

On application being made by the Sundry persons hereafter mentioned that they are distress'd and unable to pay the several Fines assess'd against them as non enrollers by this Committee on the 8[th] day of May last, and after considering the Reasons offered by them in Support thereof, this Committee have thought fit to remit viz.

| | £ s | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| To John Washabaugh | 2.. 10 | To Jacob Thomas Sen[r] | £ 5 |
| To Jacob Coughinour | 2.. 00 | To Christ[n] Thomas Jun[r] | £ 2 |
| To David Miller | 2.. 00 | To Christ[n] Thomas | £ 2 |
| To Benjamin Noll | 2.. 00 | To Philip Oster | £ 3 |
| Henry Funk Jun[r] | 1.. 10 | To Geo. Whitmyer | £ 2 |
| Abraham Gansinger | £ 2.. 00 | | |

Capt[n] Peter Reed return'd his Warrant issued to him to collect the fine assess'd on non-enrollers and non associators residing in his District, and said Warrant is directed to Lieu[t] Ezekiel Spires to execute the same, Capt[n] Reed having agreed to be his Security for the faithful Execution thereof.

The Committee adjourns till to Morrow at 5 O'Clock ante Meridiem.

The Committee met according to Adjournment all Members present as yesterday except M[r] Swingley.

Ordered, that the following form of a Warrant be used, for collecting fines assess'd on persons in Militia Companies for non Attendance at Muster.

Whereas Complaint is made by Capt$^{n}$ ———— that a certain ———— refused to obey orders, or do duty as a Militia Man several Times, who was regularly heard, tried and fined the sum of ——— by his officers, this is therefore to empower you on Receipt hereof to levy the said Sum of ——— by distress on the Goods and Effects of the said ———— and sell and dispose thereof agreeable to the order of Convention in ——— last, to the value of ——— for the use of the Company commanded by the said Capt$^{n}$ and this shall be your Authority given under my hand the ——— day of ——— by order of the Committee.

The Committee adjourns for an Hour.

The Committee met according to Adjournment.

A Warrant was granted against John Bond of Capt$^{n}$ Wallen's Company, for refusing to pay the fines assess'd on him by his officers, for not attending Muster.

A List of non-enrollers and non Associators residing in Capt$^{n}$ Baker's District were by him returned and are as followeth viz.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Jacob Teeter fin'd | £ 2.. 0.. 0 | |
| Isaac Teeter D$^{o}$ | £ 2.. 0.. 0 | |
| Stephen Ottlery Jun$^{r}$ D$^{o}$ | 3.. 0.. 0 | |
| Jacob Shively D$^{o}$ | 3.. 0.. 0 | |
| George Butterbaugh | 5.. 0.. 0 | paid to Doct$^{r}$ Schnably |
| | | a Gun to be delivered |
| Stephen Ottlery Sen$^{r}$ above 50 y$^{rs}$ | | a Gun to be delivered |
| Peter Wyland D$^{o}$ | 3.. 0.. 0 | |
| Geo. Helser, remitted | | a Gun to be delivered |
| Henry Angle | 5.. 0.. 0 | a Gun D$^{o}$ |
| Jacob Butterbaugh | 2.. 0.. 0 | paid to Doct$^{r}$ Schnebley |
| Jacob Myers above 50 y$^{rs}$ | | |

| | |
|---|---|
| David Stutzman | £ 4.. 0.. 0 |
| Philip Heldebrand | 2.. 0.. 0 |
| Jacob Leare Junr | 2.. 0.. 0 |
| Mr Rowland at Jno Gripes old Place | 3.. 0.. 0 |

John Koons fin'd £3. 0. 0 for not enrolling & associating return'd by Captn Cellar.

A Petition from the Menonists & German Baptists was laid before the Committee praying their Interposition with the Convention that they may be indulged with giving Produce instead of Cash for their fines.

Ordered that Coln Beall & Captn Chapline form a Letter to that Purpose. Coln Beall & Captn Chapline brought in the following Letter

Upper District of Fredk County 3d July 1776.

Honble Sir

Whereas the inclosed petition was laid before the Committee of this District praying their Confirmation of the facts therein recited, & their interposition with your Honble house, the Committee has therefore taken the Liberty (being truly sensible of the Justness thereof) to recommend the Prayer to your Consideration & that you will take order therein, and grant such relief as your Honble house may think proper I am with due Respect

Your most obedt Servant

Signed by order of the Comittee

Saml Hughes Chairman

which is accordingly to be sent to the Convention.

Captn Jams Wallen, John Miller & Matthias Hickman have returned their Warrants for collecting the several fines assessed on non-enrollers & non-associators residing in their seperate Districts.

Majr Shryock, this day, furnish'd the Committee with one Quire of Paper 22d Decemr furnish'd another Quire furnish'd another.

The Resolutions entered into the 28th & 29th of June last by the two Battalions of this District were this day sent to the press, and are as followeth Viz.

Upper District of Fredk County 29th June 1776.

Whereas legislative, Executive & Judicial powers in this province are at present exercised by the same body of Men, the Administration of Justice confused and unfixed, places of the most important trust held by persons disaffected to the common cause of America, the Transactions of the Convention carried on in a secret manner and such parts only published as they may think proper, the Recommendations of the Honble Continental Congress unregarded & Propositions of the utmost importance determined without consulting the People, an adulatory address presented to Governor Eden supplicating his interposition with a people that has hitherto treated our Just Petitions with the greatest Contempt, all which matters has very much alarm'd the good people of this District and filled their minds with deep Concern for the Honour and Welfare of this Province in particular and the united Colonies in general, and induced them to publish the following Resolutions entered into by the two Battalions of this District & many other respectable Inhabitants thereof on the 28th & 29th of June 1776 & which are as follows

Resolved unanimously, that the present mode of Government in this Province is incompetent to the Exigencies thereof & dangerous to our Liberties.

Resolved unanimously, that we are of opinion that the present Convention ought to be immediately dissolved & a new one elected for the express purpose of carrying the Resolves of the Continental Congress of the 15th May into Execution.

Resolved unanimously that we will support the union of the Colonies with our Lives and fortunes.

The Comittee adjourns to the first Tuesday in August next, at Sharpsburgh.

By Special order, the Committee met at Elisabeth Town July 7th 1776. Members present

Captn Saml Hughes in the Chair

| | |
|---|---|
| Coln John Stull | Captn Michl Fackler |
| Coln Andrew Rentch | Mr John Rentch |
| Majr Henry Shryock | Mr Geo. Swingley |
| Captn Wm Keyser | James Clark Clk |
| Captn Conrad Hogmire | |

Joshua Testill of the middle District was brought before this Committee as an Enemy to the Liberty of America, upon hearing the matter order'd that the said Testill be sent under Guard to the Committee of the middle District with the Letter following

Hager's Town 7th July 1776.

Sir

The Committee of this District have thought proper to apprehend Joshua Testill, as a person unfriendly to America, he came here for Thos French's papers; as your Committee can be better informed in this Matter, the Committee of this District thinks it best to send him with the Papers under Guard for your Examination and expect you take such order therein, as will be for the publick good.

The Committee adjourns till Saturday next at Hager's Town.

By special order the Committee met at Elisabeth Town July 11th 1776 Members present

Saml Beall Jun in the Chair

| | |
|---|---|
| Col. John Stull | Captn William Hyser |
| Maj. Charles Swerringen | Captn John Cellar |
| Maj. Henry Shriock | Captn Christian Lentz |
| Mr Wm Beard | Mr John Rench |
| Captn Michl Felkler | Jams Clark Clk |

The chairman laid before the committee a letter July 8th 1776 from John Hanson Junr Esqr Chairmen of the middle district of Fredk County directed to Saml Hughes Esqr Chair-

man requiring that two members of this committee attend at Fred$^{k}$ Town on Fryday the 12$^{th}$ Instant, to assist in recommending Officers to take the command of two Companys of Germans, and one company of Ryflemen to be raised for the continental Service by order of the convention.

Ordered that Col$^{n}$ Sam$^{l}$ Beall Jun$^{r}$ and Capt$^{n}$ Mich$^{l}$ Fackler attend accordingly.

A Letter from Charles Carrol V. P. laid before the Committee directing that they appoint persons to take the number of Inhabitants within the upper district of Fred$^{k}$ County, both whites and Blacks distinguishing respectively the Age and Sex of each, to be transmitted to the Council of Safety immediately on Oath, who will pay the Expence thereof.

Ordered, that the following Persons are empowered accordingly

John Miller for Elisabeth Hundred,
Sam$^{l}$ Swearingen for Marsh Hundred,
Peter Shalley for lower Anteitem D$^{o}$
Jam$^{s}$ M$^{c}$Laughlin for Canecocheague D$^{o}$
David Wolgamet for Salisbury
W$^{m}$ Bradford for Sharpsburgh
Delashmut Wallen for Upper Anteitem
Jacob Mills Constable for fort Frederick D$^{o}$

Ordered, that if any of the Gentlemen appointed to execute the following Orders shall refuse to do the same, any Member or Members of this Committee may appoint another in his or their Room.

S$^{r}$

Whereas, we are required by the Council of Safety to have a compleat List of the number of Inhabitants of this District taken, both whites and Blacks, and sent to them without loss of time, distinguishing therein respectively the Age and Sex of each, and that they will pay the expence thereof, the Committee therefore direct and empower you to perform this Duty on Oath, which they expect may be convenient for you to do immediately, not doubting but every Master or Mistress of Family

will assist in a Matter so strenuously requested by the Congress.

Yr Humble Servt

The Committee adjourns to the first Tuesday in August next.

By special order the Committee met at Elisabeth Town on Thursday the 25th July 1776 Members present

Coln John Stull in the Chair

| | |
|---|---|
| Col. Andw Rentch | Mr John Rentch |
| Captn Conrad Hogmire | Mr George Swingley |
| Captn Michl Fackler | James Clark Clk |
| Mr Wm Baird | Captn John Cellar |

Whereas Majr George Woltz made Application to the Committee for their Recommendation to the Hble the Council of Safety, to be appointed Majr of a Battalion in the flying Camp in the Room of Majr Heny Shryock.

Ordered, that he be recommended Accordingly, and that the Council of Safety be requested to send by him Cash to purchase Firelocks, Blankets &c &c for the use of the Flying Camp.

The Committee adjourns for an Hour.

The Committee met according to Adjournment.

Receiv'd of Rudolph Roof a Gun, Price £1.. 10 for the use of the flying Camp.

Recd of John Rape a Gun, Price £2 for Do.

Recd of Matthias Need a musket Price £2.. 10.

Ordered that Majr Henry Shryock be empowered to agree for what number of Guns he possibly can procure for the use of the flying Camp, and pass Receipts for the same.

Recd of Jacob Shryock a Rifle Gun, Price £5 for the flying Camp.

Recd of John Bilmore a Gun, Price £2.. 5.

Receiv'd of Coln John Stull a Rifle Gun, Price £4.. 10.

Receiv'd of Frances Waggoner 2 Rifles & a Gun, Price £13.

Receiv'd of Majr Henry Shryock a Gun, Price £1.. 15.

On Motion resolved, that all Apprentices enlisted under Capt$^{n}$ W$^{m}$ Heyser shall not be continued in the Service without the Consent of their Masters, agreeable to the Resolves of Convention.

The Committee adjourn to the day in Course being the first Tuesday in August.

The Committee met according to Adjournment, at Sharpsburgh. Members present

Col$^{n}$ Joseph Smith in the Chair
Col$^{n}$ Samuel Beall Jun$^{r}$
Col$^{n}$ Andrew Rentch
Maj$^{r}$ Charles Swearingen
Capt$^{n}$ John Cellars
M$^{r}$ John Rentch
Capt$^{n}$ Joseph Chapline

Samuel Rohrer complained to the Committee that he is an Invalid, on which Complaint his fine is therefore remitted.

A List of Accounts belonging to sundry Persons for necessaries furnished Capt$^{n}$ John Reynolds Company in the flying Camp, belonging to the Maryland Service Viz.

| | | £ | S. | D. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| John Kersley &c | N$^{o}$ 1 | 16.. | 16.. | 0 |
| Walter Wilson | N$^{o}$ 2 | 64.. | 10.. | 0 |
| Frederick Hyskill | N$^{o}$ 3 | 13.. | 1.. | 0 |
| James M$^{c}$Cormick | N$^{o}$ 4 | 1.. | 11.. | 6 |
| John Ragan | N$^{o}$ 5 | 33.. | 17.. | 0 |
| William Bradford | N$^{o}$ 6 | 3.. | 1.. | 10½ |
| Christian Eversole | N$^{o}$ 7 | 18.. | 19.. | 4½ |
| Ignatius Simms | N$^{o}$ 8 | 3.. | 6.. | 4 |
| George Kiffer | N$^{o}$ 9 | 8.. | 1.. | 6 |

The Committee adjourns to the first Tuesday in September.

By Special Order the Committee met at Elisabeth Town on Saturday the 17$^{th}$ August 1776 Members present

William Baird Esq$^{r}$ in the Chair
Maj$^{r}$ Charles Swearingen
Col$^{n}$ Andrew Rentch
Capt$^{n}$ Michael Facklor
Capt$^{n}$ John Cellar
M$^{r}$ George Swingley
M$^{r}$ Christian Lentz
M$^{r}$ John Rentch
James Clark Clk

Capt$^{n}$ Jacob Kern and Henry Warrel being accused before this Committee of expressing Sentiments inimical to the Liberties of America, upon examining the evidences relative thereto, and having maturely considered the whole Matter, do Judge, determine and order that the said Kern and Warrel be severely reprimanded by the Chairman, that they publickly acknowledge their faults, sign a Recantation thereof, and pay all expences accruing on their Apprehensions, and Guard during the Time of their Confinement, and thereupon be discharged.

Said Kern and Warrel being call'd, and on hearing the preceeding Judgment read, fully complyed therewith and signed the following Recantation.

We Jacob Kern and Henry Warrel, do hereby acknowledge to all friends of American Liberty, that we have used Expressions inimical to the Liberties of America, that we do hereby publickly acknowledge our Faults, expressing our sincere Sorrow for our evil and malicious Conduct, and do promise, engage and pledge our Honours, to conduct ourselves in a regular Manner for the future, never acting saying or doing, or to our knowledge suffering or permitting anything to be said or done prejudicial or inimical to American Liberty, but will forthwith, with the utmost of our Power oppose every enemy thereof.

Given under our hands this 17$^{th}$ day of August 1776.

Upon the Society of Menonists and German Baptists prefering their Petition of the 3$^{d}$ of July last to the Hble the Convention of Maryland the Hble Convention entered into the following Resolve.

In Convention Annapolis 6th July 1776.

On reading a Petition of the Society of Menonists and German Baptists

Resolved, that the several Committees of Observation may in their Discretion prolong the Time, or take security for the payment of any Fine, by them imposed, for not enrolling in the Militia, and may remit the whole, or any part of the fines by them assessed; and it is recommended to the Committee to pay particular attention and to make a Difference, between such Persons as may refuse from religious Principles or other Motives.

Extract from the Minutes

G. Duvall Clk

The Committee adjourns to the first Tuesday in September next.

Tuesday the 3d of September Members not meeting according to adjournment the Committee adjourns till Tuesday 17th Day of this instant.

Tuesday 17th Septmr the Committee met according to adjournment.

Washington County Sepr 17th 1776.

Came Henry Yare before me one of the Proprietary Justices of the Peace for said County and made Oath on the Holy Evangelist of Almighty God that he Delivered unto Coll Henry Shriock fifty nine Musketts with Iron ramrods and Wipers and thirteen boyenetts for the use of the flying Camp.

Sworn before John Stull

Washington County Sepr 17th 1776.

Came Frances Wagoner and Euness Deets before me one of the Proprietarys Justices of the Peace for said County and made Oath on the Holy Evangelist of Almighty God that they Delivered unto Coll Henry Shriock thirty one Musketts and

thirty Bonyenetts all with Iron ramrods for the use of the Flying Camp and made for John Uncel

Sworn before John Stull

At the same time came Nicholas Hockey and made Oath that he Delivered unto Coll Henry Shriock seven Musketts with Iron ramrods for the use of the flying camp made and Delivered for John Uncel

Sworn before John Stull

Received Sep$^{r}$ the 6$^{th}$ 1776 of John Uncel the Quantity of Sixteen Musketts and Bonyonetts with Wipers for the German Batalion I say received by me.

℔ William Hyser

Sept$^{r}$ 17$^{th}$ 1776.

Present the above day

M$^{r}$ W$^{m}$ Baird in the Chair
Cap$^{t}$ Fackler
M$^{r}$ Jn$^{o}$ Rench
M$^{r}$ G. Swingler
Major C. Swearingin
Coll J. Stull
Capt. T. Sellers
Coll Andrew Rench
M$^{r}$ Lodowick Young
M$^{r}$ John Shryock

Aded to the Committee for Licence of Suits in Lew of Coll Henry Shryock and Capt W$^{m}$ Hyser

The Committee Adjorns to the 27$^{th}$ of this Instant being on Fryday

the Committee Did not appeir according to adjornment But met on Monday the 30 Day following Present William Baird in the Chair Coll John Stull Conrad Hogmire Cap$^{t}$ John Celler Capt: Michael Fockler John Rentch Coll: Andrew Rentch. the Committee Did Purches arms and Blankets for Captain Clapsadles Company for the flying Camp to the first of December to the vallue of Seven Hundred and one pounds fourteen shillings and three pence which account was Send to the Convention by Coll John Stull.

Michael ott Delivered to Cap$^{t}$ Clapsadles Company Eighteen Tomyhocks at 2 2/6 each.

Frederick Heisnil Delivered to Cap$^{t}$ Clapsadles Company thirty two Tomyhocks with handles at 3 shilling each.

The Committee adjourns to the Last Saturday in November

The Committee Called on the 10 of October 1776

Present Charles Sweringen in the Cheair

| | |
|---|---|
| Conrad Hogmire | John Schryock |
| Cap$^{t}$ M$^{l}$ Fockler | Co$^{ll}$ Andrew Rentch |
| George Swengle | |

The account from George Styer aginst Capt. John Nelson for £9:0:0 was approved and Delivered to him. The Committee met Saterday the ninth day of Nov$^{r}$

present W$^{m}$ Baird in the Chair—

| | |
|---|---|
| Cap$^{t}$ Fakler | George Swingler |
| Jn$^{o}$ Rench | Lodwick Young |
| Jn$^{o}$ Cellar | |

Jacob Huffer Complained his fine was too high the Committee took the same into consideration & made abatement of 2..10..0

Cap$^{t}$ Cellar$^{s}$ Fakler T Lersner and Clapsadles Lievtenant Complained

Apply to Committee for authority to Enable them to Collect the fines of such in their Respective Companies as have Neglected to attend musters on which the Committee allows such fines to be Collected according to Resolve of Convention the Committee adjourns till the thursday the 28$^{th}$ D of this instant.

the Committee being Called on the 16 Day of November 1776 Coll: John Stull in the Chaire Coll: Joseph Smith Coll: Andrew Rentch John Rentch John Celler Ludwick Young John Schryock Conrad Hogmire George Swengle an order was Given to Sundry persons to the Honerable Congress to get three apprentices

The Committee was call[d] on the 24 day of Nov[r] 1776—present

Sam[l] Hughes in the Chair

| | |
|---|---|
| Col[l] Stull | John Shriock |
| W[m] Baird | Ludwick Young |
| Christian Lance | John Cellars |
| Col[l] Rench | Joseph Smith |
| John Rench | Jam[s] Clark Clk |

Sam[l] Finley was fined £10 for his non enrolling & for neglecting & refusing to sign the Association, & order'd to deliver up his fire arms agreeable to the resolves of the Convention. The said Finley was also charged of altering the Public news paper by mak[g] the number of the American army in an attack upon their right wing appear to loose 5000 men instead of 500.

Ordered that the said Samuel Finley do give Bond with good Security in the Penalty of one thousand pounds payable to the Hon[ble] Matthew Tilghman Esq[r] president of the Convention, that he shall well and truly appear before the next general Committee, held for Washington County, to answer the aforesaid Charge, otherwise he shall be sent under safe Guard to the Log Goal in Frederick, to continue untill the meeting of the general Assembly, also that he pay the officer of the Guard 5/ and each private 3/9 per day, during his being kept under Guard.

The Committee adjourns to the 18[th] day of December next at Elizabeth Town.

Agreeable to an Election held on the 25 of Nov[r] 1776 for a Committee of Observation the following Gentlemen were chosen viz—

| | |
|---|---|
| Col[l] Beall | Christian Lantz |
| Col[l] Stull | Joseph Sprigg |
| Col[l] Smith | Sam[l] Hughes |
| Christian Orendorff | Dan[l] Hughes |
| W[m] Baird | Doct[r] Hart |
| John Cellar | Mich[l] Fackler |

| | |
|---|---|
| Peter Beall | John Kershner |
| Ludwick Young | Andrew Rench |
| Doc$^{r}$ Shnebly | Nich$^{l}$ Smith |

& on the 18 December 1776 The Committee met, present

| | |
|---|---|
| Col$^{l}$ Beall | Doct$^{r}$ Hart |
| Doct$^{r}$ Shnebly | Nich$^{l}$ Smith |
| Dan$^{l}$ Hughes | Peter Beall |
| Sam$^{l}$ Hughes | Lud: Young |
| Joseph Sprigg | Jam$^{s}$ Clark Clk. |
| Christ. Lantz | |

Col$^{l}$ Beall was Elected Chairman

A letter was rec$^{d}$ from Gen$^{l}$ Jonston desiring this Committee wo$^{d}$ give notice to such Captains of the Militia in this County as are not join$^{d}$ in Battalion to hold themselves in readiness to March to Philad$^{a}$ Ordered that a Copy of the same be sent to Cap$^{t}$ Joseph Chaplain.

Cap$^{t}$ Sam$^{l}$ Finley was bro$^{t}$ before this Com$^{t}$ by his Bail agreeable to the orders of the last Committee. Order'd that the said Sam$^{l}$ Finley be committed to the Tory Goal in Frederick Town until he give Bond in the Penalty of One Thousand Pounds Current money payable to the Honb$^{l}$ Mathew Tilghman Esq$^{r}$ Condition$^{d}$ that he shall behave himself peaceably & quietly dur$^{g}$ the present Contest with Great Britain & that he will not say nor do any thing that may operate against the welfare of the United States of America—

On Complaint being made by Col$^{l}$ Davis against Christian Eversole for express$^{g}$ sentiments inimical to the Safety of the United States—

Order'd that a Warrant issue Directed to Cap$^{t}$ Spires to have the said Eversole before the Committee at their next meet$^{g}$ to answer to the said Complaint.

On receiving a Letter from General Johnston, this Committee do unanimously resolve that they will exert their utmost influence in preparing the Militia of this County, to march on the earliest notice to Join General Washington, in his opposing the British Army under Lord Howe—

The Committee adjourns to friday next at 9 o'clock Ante Meridiem

The Committee met according to Adjournment. Members present

| | |
|---|---|
| Col$^{ll}$ Sam$^{l}$ Beall Chairman | M$^{r}$ Christ$^{n}$ Lentz |
| Capt$^{n}$ Sam$^{l}$ Hughes | Capt$^{n}$ Mich$^{l}$ Fackler |
| Doct$^{r}$ Noah Hart | Col. John Stull |
| Doct$^{r}$ Hen$^{y}$ Schnebley | Capt$^{n}$ Peter Beall |
| M$^{r}$ Dan$^{l}$ Hughes | Col$^{n}$ And$^{w}$ Rentch |
| M$^{r}$ Joseph Sprigg | Capt$^{n}$ John Cellar |
| Maj$^{r}$ Christ$^{n}$ Orindorf | William Beard Esq$^{r}$ |
| M$^{r}$ Ludwick Young | James Clark Clk. |
| M$^{r}$ John Kershner | |

The Committee proceeded to nominate seven Gentlemen out of their Body, as a Committee for Licening Suits, who were appointed Accordingly—viz.

| | |
|---|---|
| Col$^{n}$ Samuel Beall | Capt$^{n}$ Michael Fackler |
| Col$^{n}$ John Stull | Col$^{n}$ Andrew Rentch |
| Doct$^{r}$ Noah Hart | M$^{r}$ Ludowick Young |
| Capt$^{n}$ Peter Beall | |

The Committee adjourns for half an hour. The Committee met according to Adjournment. M$^{r}$ Joseph Sprigg was elected Chairman. On an Information being made to the Committee on Oath by Frances Blackwell that David Meek on the 10$^{th}$ day of December 1776 expressed Sentiments in his Presence, and in the Presence of Walter Wilson, inimical to the United States of America—

Thereupon it is ordered that a Power be sent to Col$^{n}$ Joseph Smith to apprehend the said David Meek, and to summons Walter Wilson, and bring them before the Committee at Hagers Town, on Tuesday the 24$^{th}$ Instant, to answer and support the said Charge.

On Motion of Daniel Hughes, that a Petition be preferred to the Council of Safety, by this Committee, to call together immediately, the General Assembly in order that a speedy Estab-

lishment of the new Government may take place, for the support and Maintenance of Peace, and Good order in this State, in which the Committee Accurred, and Mr Jos. Sprigg Capt Saml Hughes and Doctr Noah Hart were appointed to draw up the same, Who bring it in, and deivered the same to the Chairman, when the Clerk was ordered to read it—was approved of, and Signed by the Committee unanimously.

On Motion resolved, that the Dunkards and Menonists be advertised, to pay their respective fines, to the Committee, on Tuesday next, otherwise, they may depend, that rigorous Measures will be immediately taken to Compel Payment.

The Committee adjourns to Tuesday next at nine o'Clock A. M.

The Committee being calld on extraordinary business met on Saturday 22d December 1776. Present

Joseph Sprigg in the Chair

| | |
|---|---|
| William Baird | Doctr Hart |
| Dav. Hughes | Saml Hughes |
| Coll Rench | Nicholas Smith |
| Capt Sellars | Capt Foglar |

A letter from the Committee of Frederick County inclosing a Resolve of Congress requesting the assistance of the Militia, was read & it was thereupon order'd That a Copy of the same be sent to Coll Smith requesting his most earnest Attention thereto, & that he will send the same to Capt Joseph Chaplain & Capt Butler—

On motion of Coll Rench & seconded by J Hughes Resolved Unanimously that such of the young Dunkards and Menonists as have not enroll'd nor associated, shall immediately be requested to march with the Militia, in order to give their Assistance in intrenching and helping the sick and all such as will turn out voluntarily agreeably to the above Request, shall have their fines remitted.

It is further unanimously resolved, that on the marching of the Militia from this County, that all they that are well affected

to this State and not capable of marching with the Militia, shall be formed into Companies, with proper Officers for the Protection and relief of such families, as shall be left without Assistance and that the officers of the Companies so formed shall divide the Settlement into certain Circuits and ride round such Circuits as shall be assigned them once a fortnight, and make particular enquiry into the Distresses of the Inhabitants, and order them such relief, as they shall think necessary, and should their Companies not be sufficient for giving such Relief; in that Case, they are required to apply to the Dunkards and Menonists residing nearest to give their Assistance, and in Case of Refusal or neglect they shall take down their names, and return them to the Committee, on the Return of the Militia, that proper notice be taken thereof.

Whereas, there is no place of Security in this County, for confining persons disaffected to this State, and the Tory Goal Frederick Town at present much crowded, it is therefore Resolved That the Stone Stable on Capt$^{n}$ Hager's Lot, by permission of M$^{r}$ Heester, shall be immediately fitted up in a good & substantial Manner, for the Reception of Tories, and that Tho$^{s}$ Simms Esq$^{r}$ shall take Charge thereof, as being elected Sheriff of this County, altho not yet commissioned, and that he shall be allowed such reasonable Fees for his Trouble as this Committee shall hereafter direct—

The Committee adjourns till Tuesday next. Tuesday December 24$^{th}$ 1776.

The Committee met according to Adjournment. Members present

M$^{r}$ Joseph Sprigg in the Chair

| | |
|---|---|
| Col$^{n}$ Sam$^{l}$ Beall | M$^{r}$ John Kershner |
| Col$^{n}$ John Stull | M$^{r}$ Nich$^{s}$ Smith |
| Col$^{n}$ And$^{w}$ Rentch | M$^{r}$ W$^{m}$ Baird |
| Capt$^{n}$ Sam$^{l}$ Hughes | M$^{r}$ Ludwick Young |
| Maj$^{r}$ Christ$^{n}$ Orindorf | M$^{r}$ Dan$^{l}$ Hughes |
| M$^{r}$ Christ$^{n}$ Lentz | Capt$^{n}$ Mich$^{l}$ Fackler |

Doct$^{r}$ N. Hart Jam$^{s}$ Clark Clk.
Doct$^{r}$ Hen$^{y}$ Schnebley

On Motion resolved that Col$^{n}$ Stull and Col$^{n}$ Rentch M$^{r}$ Baird and M$^{r}$ Lentz be a Committee to receive the several Fines from the Dunkards and Menonists, and any one of said Members are empowered to pass Receipts for the same—

David Meek was brought before the Committee agreeable to their order, and upon his voluntarily taking the Oath of Fidelity to this State, was discharged upon paying Cost.

On motion resolved, that Col$^{n}$ John Stull be appointed publick Treasurer in the Room of Col$^{n}$ Samuel Beall.

Whereas the Congress have required the Militia of this County to march to Camp immediately, and as there is no Provision therefor—Resolved that the Money in the hands of the Treasurer for this County be apply'd to the above Purpose, and also to defray the Expenses arising for apprehending Tories, and repairing a house for a Tory Goal—

The Committee for receiving Fines from the Dunkards and Menonists, report that they have received the sum of Two hundred and six pounds ten Shillings which is paid into the hands of Col$^{n}$ Stull who has been appaointed Treasurer in the Room of Col$^{n}$ Beall.

Ordered that Col$^{n}$ Stull pay Michael Divelbiss the Sum of two pounds sixteen Shillings and Eight Pence as a Compensation for the Delivery of Samuel Finley, to the Keeper of the Tory Goal in Fred$^{k}$ Town.

Ordered, that Coll. Shryock have Thomas Fowler (a poor Soldier) interred, in a decent Manner, and bring his Account into this Committee, at the next Meeting.

The Committee adjourns to Friday next at 9 o'clock A. M.

Friday the 27$^{th}$ December 1776. The Committee met according to Adjournment. Members present

Joseph Sprigg in the Chair

Coll. Stull Doct$^{r}$ Schnebley
Coll. Rentch M$^{r}$ Dan$^{l}$ Hughes

| | |
|---|---|
| Wm Baird Esqr | John Kershner |
| Mr Young | Captn Cellar |
| Mr Smith | Doctr Hart |
| Captn Hughes | James Clark Clk. |

On Motion Resolved, that the five thousand Dollars sent to the Committee of this County, be put into the Hands of Coll Stull Treasurer, and to be apply'd as the said Committee shall direct.

27th December 1776 Reseived of the Committee of Washington County, five thousand Dollars, to be apply'd as the said Committee shall direct.

John Stull

Richard Denison being brought before this Committee and charged with Drinking the Kings health, and expressing Sentiments against the Good of this State—Ordered that the said Denison remain under Guard untill the next meeting of this Committee—Ordered that Coll. Stull appropriate two thousand Dollars, to the use of the Battalion under his command. Ordered that Coll. Stull pay Nicholas Hackey fifteen pounds Currency, in part, for seven Muskets received by Coll. Henry Shryock, by order of Committee, for the use of this State, as appears by a Receipt from under Coll. Shryocks hand, which sum shall be refunded to this Committee, when received from the Council of Safety.

On Motion ordered, that Mr George Cellar, Doctr Schnebley Mr Conrad Hogmire, George Shaver, Charles Swearingen, Captn James Wallen, Delashmet Wallen, Stophel Burket, Christian Lentz, Majr Christn Orindorf be impowered to collect from the Dunkards and Menonists, or from any other Person, all the Waggon Cloaths, that can be got, and make Return thereof to this Committee, who will appraise them and pay for the same—

Ordered that Coll. Stull pay John Miller one Dollar for his Service in riding Express to Coll. Jos. Smith—

The Committee adjourns to Monday next at 9 o'Clock.

Monday 30th December 1776. The Committee met According to Adjournment. Members present

Mr Joseph Sprigg in the Chair

| | |
|---|---|
| Coll. John Stull | Captn Fackler |
| Coll. Andw Rentch | Mr Young |
| Doctr Noah Hart | Mr N. Smith |
| Mr Wm Baird | Mr Christn Lentz |
| Captn John Cellar | Doctr Henry Schnebley |
| Captn Peter Bell | John Kershner |
| Captn Hughes | James Clark Clk. |

Ordered that Mr Wm Baird and Captn Michl Fackler appraise the several Waggon Cloths and Blankets, that may be brought to Town this day, for the use of Coll. Stulls Battalion, and give orders upon Coll. Stull for the Payment, who is hereby directed to pay for the same.

Ordered that the following Persons immediately collect all the People who may be left (after the Militia have marched) and form themselves into Companies, and choose their own Officers, for purpose of relieving the Distress of the Inhabitants, and also to compel the Dunkards and Menonists to give their Assistance, if they should refuse upon Application.

| | |
|---|---|
| Andw Lynch | Wm Baker |
| John Rentch | Devalt Anchony |
| Fredk Stydinger | Jacob Ritter |
| Jacob Graves | Peter Shees |
| Henry Ridenour | Wm Downy |
| Matthias Neid | Wm Douglas |
| Simon Bowman | Christn Shank |
| Matthias Ridenour | Jacob Cellar |
| Solomon Miller | Thos Swearengen |
| John Bilmore | John Swisher |
| Christn Duss | Peter Leisher |
| Henry Stertzman | Ludwick Cammerer |
| Peter Ridenour | John Adam |
| Nichs Ridenour | Peter White |

| | |
|---|---|
| John Adair | Wendal Sites |
| Thos Long | Geo. Coaler |
| Jacob Miller | Fredk Gyzer |
| Patk McCardal | Geo. Lambert |
| Abm Knave | Peter Frigate |
| Christn Kore | John Webb |
| Godfreit Stemple | Nichs Mong |
| Stophel Burket | Joseph Perry |
| Martin Hany | Stephen McCloskey |
| Matthias Sailer | Michl Roof |
| Geo. Kershner | John Gabby |
| Geo. Swingley | George Galaspy |
| Geo. Shaver | Capt Isaac Baker |

Ordered that all persons belonging to Coll. Stull's Battalion who complain that they are invalids apply to Doctr Hart for Certificates representing the same—

Resolved that the Militia of Washington County be requested to march to the Assistance of General Washington to continue 'till the 15th day of March next, unless sooner discharged.

Richard Denison being brought before the Committee agreeable to Order, acknowledged the Charge against him therefore ordered that the said Denison be confined under Guard, untill he shall give Bond with Security in the Penalty of one thousand pound payable to the Honble. Matthew Tilghman and conditioned that he shall not say nor do any thing to the Prejudice of the Independent States of America, or untill he shall tak the oath of Allegiance to this State, as prescribed by the last Convention and pay the expence of the Guard.

Information being lodged against Peter Gensberger and Angel Gensberger for speaking words against the common Cause, it is ordered that Captn John Cellar send a strong Guard for the said Gensbergers and have them before this Committee on thursday next, to answer said Complaint.

Ordered that Captn Fackler receive the Lead from Doctr Schnebley and render an Account thereof to this Committee.

Ordered that Coll. Smith and Majr Orindorf appraise the

Waggon Cloths that may be collected for the use of Coll. Smith's Battalion, and make Return thereof to this Committee.

Ordered that the Guard take Richard Denison to the House of M$^{r}$ John Parks, and him there in safety keep untill the meeting of the next Committee.

Also ordered that the said Guard apprehend John Parks and him safe keep, so that they have him before the Committee at their next meeting.

The Committee adjourns 'till Wednesday next at 9 o'Clock A. M.

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## EXTRACTS FROM THE CARROLL PAPERS.

(Continued from Vol. XII, p. 296.)

Aprill 13$^{th}$ 1770 [126]

D$^{r}$ Charley

I have y$^{rs}$ wherein you tell me that C$^{sn}$ Dan$^{l}$ Carroll told you th$^{t}$ He had good Reason to Believe M$^{r}$ Digges would be glad to settle His Claim ag$^{t}$ me, upon Condition I would Pay Cliftons Bond & the In$^{t}$ thereon. If the Reason of His Belief be good, I cannot see why the Proposal should not be Directly from M$^{r}$ Digges If He thinks it a Condescension unbecoming him we differ widely in opinion; indeed it might be an avowall of His precipate & Preposterous Behaviour; But I will not Enlarge on this head, His is an ill state of Health w$^{h}$ I Commiserate & am sorry for & which prevents my Repeating what I have often told you relating to it: Beside giving it for granted th$^{t}$ He is entitled to the Principall & Int$^{t}$ due on th$^{t}$ Bond (which he is not, as I Can shew it was my nephew & nieces money w$^{h}$ I lent to Clifton) is there not a deduction to be made for the In$^{t}$ due on my disbursements for my nephew and nieces, are there not Commissions due to me. In strictness ought not the loss to fall on my nephew & nieces jointly. But I wave these things, I Cannot Resent my poor unhappy nephews Behaviour

as it was directed by the advice of others: My niece Elns Behaviour was always dutifull & Affectionate, if Molly has Behaved indiscreetly much may be said to Excuse Her. I am therefore willing if you do not think it too great a sacrifice to Pay Mr Digges Cliftons Bond & the Interest thereon provided Mr Digges will Pay me all Costs & Charges I have sustained by His sute agt me in which I do not include money fees to our Lawyers; I insist on this, that Mr Digges may at least acknowledge His Behaviour was too precipate. You will not feel the loss of the sacrifice I am willing to make & it may be some Comfort to Mr Digges in His present Condition.

If you approve of what I wrote to you, you may shew it to Csn Daniell, if not keep it to yr self. I am Dr Charley

Yr Mo: Afft Father

Chas: Carroll

Aprill 20th 1770 [127]

Dr Charley

I have yrs of the 17th & 18th There is a law (If you will look into the Book of Virginia Laws) Regulating the Rate of silver by the ounce & Penny weight, & at the Rate every one in Virginia is obliged to take it, you may weigh a Dollar & if you find by the weight tht a Dollar is worth more than 5/9d at the Rate you must pass them, other ways you must submit to what Hunter & Lawson may Claim, unless Lawson by His letters Engages to furnish it at the Rate of 12/6 Maryland Currency, & I Have some notion He did so. However it is well we get it at any Rate, Considering our distress; it is so great in this neighborhood, tht what with the loss of stock, loss of time in fetching & getting Corn & the High price of it, the People will not Recover the Damages they Have & will sustain in less than 4 or five years. Insted of Repining we are in duty Bound to thank God tht we are so well able to bear any loss we Have or may sustain—

I am very glad to Hear tht Lewellins Proceedings were quashed, & Hope their being Quashed will procure you Peace.

I suppose y$^{r}$ Evidences proved their Attendance, get the Bill of Costs & demand th$^{m}$ Immediately—

I am very sorry you Cannot without fatigue go thro the Business you must transact, the way to do it with ease is to do only one thing at a time & to do it so & so deliberately as if you had nothing Else to do, for want of doing Business so, you will be very apt to Commit mistakes, as an illustration I send you Otteys letter on the Back of W$^{h}$ you say His originall Bond was for £103:0:0 whereas it was for £203:0:0 should you make such mistakes in y$^{r}$ Books, they would be very important to y$^{r}$ self or to those who owe us money—I am glad Ridgate did not Accept y$^{r}$ offer. I think tob$^{o}$ must sell at least at 22/6 & 4 p$^{r}$ c$^{t}$, Pray write my opinion to M$^{r}$ Ridgate, it will shew th$^{t}$ in my opinion you was too Condescending. I think His offer now & hereafter of Giving the Highest Bill of Exch$^{a}$ price too uncertain, But we will Consider this at leisure.

It was Needless to send me the Extract of the Cash Acc$^{t}$ Consider it y$^{r}$self, & if you are satisfied no unnecessary Expences have been incurred I am satisfyed. You made Household Expenses & tradesmens Bills Amount to £400:14:9½ If I Remember Right the Cash you Received in th$^{t}$ time Amounted to nigh £700, what become of Ballance? not th$^{t}$ I want to know what is become of it but I want you to Consider & to Reflect whether such large disbursements may not in future be Curtailed—

M$^{r}$ Calder Brought me y$^{r}$ letter & I Helped Him out with Provisions. Inclosed you Have the distance from Annapolis Gate to our gate Between the Stable & Corn House which you will find, at the Rate of 320p$^{s}$ to the mile, to be 32 miles ¼ & 34p$^{s}$ [1]

[1]

| | |
|---|---|
| To Caleb Dorsey's | 1389 |
| To M$^{r}$ Warfield's | 1105 |
| To M$^{r}$ Dannolds | 358 |
| Gambrils Lane | 874 |
| The old House | 699 |
| To Douglass | 337 |
| To Ch$^{s}$ Carroll's Esq$^{t}$ | 5592 |
| Perchs | 10350 |

I thank you for the Communication or Mr Cookes letter It is Realy well wrote & Entertaining. I Return it to you thinking the Printer will be glad to Print it, I think the Publick ought not to be deprived of it, Besides Billy seems to permit it & I think it will Redound to His Credit & give him Reputation. Has Mr Hepburn answered my letter to Him as security for Jo: Cooke? if not Pray write to him & tell Him you are directed by me to put tht Bond in suit unless He will promise to Discharge it at farthest by the last of Sept. Mr Cookes Behaviour has been such as to justify this step—

Has Dorsey as security for Sligh satisfyed tht Debt? If Watkins has not payed the Compound Interest willingly & settled the matter take the legall steps, their Behaviour Requires it.

The Small Pox is all Round us, which Has determined me to Innoculate all our young negroes there will be about 120 send the medicines mentioned in the Inclosed [2] to prepare them for Innoculation, the Quantity of Plaster must be Proportioned to the number, Rather more than less, I suppose Diapalma or Diaculan will do, But Tootle will tell you I applyed to Howard who would not Innoculate them under 20/ a head. I am therefore determined to trust to Mr Ireland, who succeeded very well Heretofore & I doubt not will do so again. He has the directions He formerly followed—I want these things, tht is Medicine by the Boy to prepare the Children & when the Cart Carries yr flower, I shall want 350ll of Muscovado Sugar & 50ll of Coffee to Give the sick. I hope you Have not forgot to write to Mr Harding about the sugar.

It seems Plain to me tht the Revenue Acts will be Repealed—When did Carcaud & Colson leave London? They are said to Have had but 7 weeks Passage, But tht is Vague unless the Place of their Departure be knowne—My love & Blessing to

[2] 4 ounces of rhubarb
4 Do of Ialap
2 Do of Ipicacuanha
4 Do of Cenitive Elecsuary
Some Common Plaister as it is called in the shop—

you & Molly, I pray to God to Grant you Health & I am Dr Charley_

Yr Mo: Afft Father

Chas: Carroll

P. S. I have begun to Plant the Vineyard (which is inclosed) with 4 sorts of Vines, each sort in a separate Bed Vzt—Renish Virginia grape, Claret & Burgundy—The weather is fine & has produced some grass & in Consequence of it we had this day a Plate of very good yellow Butter. I do not think the stone Cutters will finish my Porch before the middle of May. The Stones for the Bases & Capitalls are not all got only 4 of them, it is dificult to raise them so thick as the stone is jointy, Steps may be easier Raised, The Stone Cutters wish to Have a draft of the Bases & Capitalls, they Could rough the stones to that draft, & save a great deal of Carriage for a stone 2 feet square, & such solid stone, is very Heavy. I hope the Business is pretty well over & that you are in better spirits in Consequences of ease & of course in Better Health—

Aprill 25th 1770 [128]

Dr Charley,

The hands accompany this who are to tend the Brick makers, if you want another there is a large Girl at Pete Tuckers. Mr Ireland has the memorandums & suppose the things will be sent with the Flour, the Cart wheels for the Island Expected, which I Believe are not tier'd, & if they be tier'd, they Cannot be sent now, being too Heavy.

Get the legall Costs in the Povinciall & St. Marys made out agt Lewellin let Neale demand them & if not Immediately Paid, get an Execution—tobo is high now & may not be so next year.

Pray let Mr Ridgate know tht I did not approve of the offer you made him of our tobo Indeed I wonder you made it, as wee heard tobo was Rising in London, & as you must be sensible the Crop to be shipt is a short one.

Pray send up some of the sugar th$^{t}$ Came from M$^{r}$ Harding, we shall want a great deal of it if Clayed sugar does not Come in before the strawberry season.

The Rhubarb was necessary to Prepare the negroes for innoculation, According to Do$^{r}$ Heberdens Directions w$^{h}$ M$^{r}$ Ireland formerly followed. If we & Tootle Had it not, you might Have got it some where in Towne. But as you did not send it, as the Danger of the negroes taking it in the Naturall way presses, & as M$^{r}$ Ireland is threatened with a fit of the Gout in th$^{t}$ Case may not be able to Attend th$^{m}$ I have agreed to Give Do$^{r}$ Howard 5/ a head for Physick & advice, w$^{h}$ I Reckon so much out of Pocket, I am also to give M$^{r}$ Baker $20 for Attending th$^{m}$ this is no Expense as I intended to Give th$^{t}$ sum to M$^{r}$ Ireland. I expect to begin to Innoculate tomorrow.

I think you are wrong to Have the Capitalls &c finished there, they may be defaced in the Carriage, w$^{h}$ Danger would be avoided if only roughed out there, But Please y$^{r}$self. The Man will do them well, But it will take time for the stone is very Hard. They will doe a great deal in a day, when they get to work, on the Severn Stone. M$^{r}$ Brooke will let you know th$^{t}$ y$^{r}$ Pork is not Ready & the Reason of it, I can Employ them, the Stone Cutters until you are prepared for them Here. They will not only Carry their Tools, But they Can set th$^{m}$ up & Repair them. You Have a Bellows anvill &c in the store which they will want when over Severn.

I suppose you Have upbraided Young with His Knavery & Lazyness, let Him know before Evidence th$^{t}$ you will Charge Him 2/ a day for every day you can prove Him to be absent from the Plantation without y$^{r}$ leave, this may Have a good Effect, Especially if you season it with Hopes of Continuing with you, if by His summers Work He shews th$^{t}$ He deserves to be Continued. I will look out forage to serve you.

I advise you to let to Man all the lot not Promised to Bryan, let Him Have the Rents of Satler &c under Covenant to Build in a limited time, of such dimensions as you think proper, the

Rent £20 p$^{r}$ An$^{m}$ the Term of 40 years. I thank you for the Phamphlet w$^{h}$ I Return—If you have any others worth perusall pray send th$^{m}$ D$^{r}$ Charley to

Y$^{r}$ Mo: Aff: Father

Cha: Carroll

Aprill 27$^{th}$ 1770 [128]

D$^{r}$ Charley

Myne of the 25$^{th}$ was in answer to y$^{rs}$ of 21$^{st}$ and 22$^{d}$ instant. The wheels for the Island are shod But want Boxes, it is M$^{r}$ Brookes fault, He was long since desired to send th$^{m}$ I shall send th$^{m}$ as low as Douglas's with a Carriage, that is upon an Axel tree & Young must get th$^{m}$ to you from thence for Considering the Cartage of my Corn & wheat & the weakness of my Teams for the want of Corn & the Ploughing & preparing for the Crop in hand I cannot Doe more

Pray send me 2$^{ll}$ of the Course Gunpowder to Blow the lime stone, 2 Dz$^{n}$ of Spirit & 4 or 5 Dz$^{n}$ & of Claret this last I suppose you may well spare as you expect a supply, as you will not have much Company this summer, as I shall have a good deal & a good deal of y$^{rs}$ in Particular—

Inclosed you Have Goudys Acc$^{t}$ which settle in y$^{r}$ Books—I think I sent you Elgars acc$^{t}$. You do not acknowledge the Receipt of it, If I did not send it, let me know it, & it shall be sent, my memory fails me, it therefore Behooves you to answer particularly my letters. I suppose Coll Sharpe does not want any more Burnet seed I therefore sowed what I had Reserved for him. I have settled with Malvell, the Fuller, my advance to him, was £228:13:8¼ for which & the 10 acres of land to His Mill, you will Receive an Annual Rent of £30 which is laying out money to good advantage. I have scared Tim into sobriety, if He Continues so, He will do very well as He has a prospect of Great & increasing Business. I Have not yet finished the Tanyard, or settled the Tanners Acc$^{t}$ But I suppose His Rent will Amount to nigh $20 p$^{r}$ Annum. Thus you see in these two Articles a pretty little Annual Estate

Raised, & th$^{t}$ every shilling I lay out, is layed out to profit. My dry well, will be compleated by the 20$^{th}$ of next month & I hope will answer the Intention of it. Pray let me know the whole of the Corn w$^{h}$ Lawson, Hunter & Coolidge are to supply & part of it they Have supplyed. I suppose 2000 Bushels Have been delivered at the works or are to be delivered there, 500 at Annapolis, there will Remain for Elk Ridge (if as I apprehend 600 Bushells were Engaged) 3500 which will do, or Even, 500 Bushells less if the Contractors should fall short in their supply—I am pleased with the Stone Cutters, they are sober diligent & good workmen, Guthing in the Easter Holydays made out of the lime stone a mortar for M$^{r}$ Ireland as good as y$^{r}$ Marble one, He can I think do almost anything in stone work. Let me know the day you set out for the Eastern shore & when you intend to Return. I shall not send to Annapolis in y$^{r}$ Absence without necessity. The weather continues dry, no grass or any thing Else growes. Yesterday morning we had Ice. But I do not think the fruit Hurt, it has been Cold for two or 3 days past, last Sunday & Monday Exceeding Hot & Gusts Back of us, But no Rain Here—My love & Blessing to you & Molly. God grant you, Both Health & Happiness—I am D$^{r}$ Charley

Y$^{r}$ Mo: Aff$^{t}$ Father

Cha. Carroll

Friday one o'Clock—It is now Cloudy the wind at S. I hope we shall Have a Sober settled Warme Rain, w$^{h}$ is much wanted.

April 26 & 27 1770

[Piece of a letter]

The Wagon was to Have gone to Towne this morning but the flour was not quite Ready, she will be with you on Monday, & I send my letters before Her, th$^{t}$ Her Load may be ready for Her. Yesterday 110 negroes, the Eldest not Exceeding 10 y$^{rs}$ were innoculated, Baker lodges with me to Attend them. M$^{r}$ Ashton was Innoculated last Wednesday. Mr. Ireland is

layed up w$^{th}$ the Gout. Pray order Everything to be prepared for the Wagon th$^{t}$ it may be dispatched as soon as possible, order the Horses to be well fed while with you, & give th$^{m}$ Corn to feed th$^{m}$ on their Return.

I suppose you Have not seen Jos$^{a}$ Beale as you do not mention, Concord &c—I suppose Christie has brought some important news, as I Hear He left London the 1$^{st}$ of March. It Rained a little yesterday Evening, & but a little & this High & Cold wind will soon dry the Ground again. I wish you & Molly a Pleasant Voyage, fair winds & fair weather & th$^{t}$ you may both Return in good Health—I am D$^{r}$ Charley

Y$^{rs}$ &c

Cha: Carroll

May 4$^{th}$ 1770 [129]

D$^{r}$ Charley

Inclosed you Have M$^{r}$ Graves letter to you, I am glad to find by His to me, th$^{t}$ He seems to be in much better temper than when He last wrote to you, for you know I did not by myne intend to give Him any Offence. The only dispute Between us & England is whether England can take our money from us without our Consent, & I Cannot see th$^{t}$ He shews the shadow of an argument to prove this—I see by the English Papers you sent me Cha$^{s}$ York Cut His throat. Timothy was very Penitent. He came to me knelt downe begged my Pardon, promised never to behave so again I forgave him & told Him I should forget his fault provided He Behaved well for the future, w$^{h}$ He promised. He was much scared & I believe will keep His promise—As to y$^{r}$ molds, Robert is not Clear, nor Could Timothy make the Matter plain to Him. If you Intend 4 Pillars it is Plain the Bases Capitalls & Astracals must be all alike for each Pillar, But if you intend only 2 Pillars, in front & Pillasters adjoining to the House, then the Bases Capitalls & Astracales to the Pillasters will only be ½ work, the way to Satisfy Robert is to draw & send a plan of y$^{r}$ Pillars with the Bases &c. Robert says you had

better Have y$^{r}$ Pillars in stone, if you Resolve on this, you must Hier the Cartage of them to Towne for I Can neither spare nor will my Horses be able to Carry downe the Stone work.

I Believe you will be Pleased with the Pavement of my Porch next the Garden w$^{h}$ will be finished about the middle of the week after next. I wish you would send two leathern Aprons for the Stone Cutters, the stone Rubs out their Britches & Cloaths.

How do you like the two hgd$^{s}$ of Claret? what did they cost freight and all Charges included? I was glad to see Young, & Chapterd Him pretty Roundly; He wanted to know my informer, w$^{h}$ I Refused He says He was Certain it must be one who wanted His Place. I told Him, His Crop would shew whether He deserved to keep it. He sayed it should & seemed to be much scared—If Lawson supplys two thousand Bushells of Corn, which I think He will I shall Have Corn enough to Carry me into Harvest & then I must feed on Rye. But th$^{t}$ will oblige us to use new Corn too soon, w$^{h}$ is a great waste & May occasion a want of Corn, next year Especially, if this summer should prove unseasonable. Inclosed you Have my State of the Corn, let me know if it be right—I am Extreamly Glad you are at ease about Molly, She is realy a good Girl, a little time & Experience will I doubt not wean Her from the little Levities you dislike & produce that sollidity which I expect from Her good sense and judgement—I did not let Her Mother know a word of what you wrote to me. D$^{r}$ Charley you cannot in any thing give me so much Pleasure as in taking Care of y$^{r}$ Health, I pray dayly for it, it is what I wish most next to my Salvation. Ride out as often as the weather will permit you—Davidge Has been twice to speak with Howard, He could not find Him at Home, He is always from Home—Fox Hunting, or Pleasure Hunting, Davidge will do what He Can & follow my Directions—What you said to Jordan about y$^{r}$ lots was Judicious & I am glad you Had so good an Opening. D:D will endeavour to thwart you, But I think to no Purpose as I suppose the Gov$^{t}$ will Discounte-

nance Him. Molly writes to Her Mama th$^{t}$ she felt the little one 4 weeks past, tell Her I think Her a perverse Girl for not letting me know it sooner—Pray keep shoemaker Jim with you untill He is killed or Cured He is a valuable Man, & should not be neglected, Give my service to Do$^{r}$ Tootle & tell Him I desire He will Exert His Abilities & give Him due Attendance to Restore His Health, from Do$^{r}$ Howards long tryall, I think He did not understand James's disorder—We had last Monday & Tuesday night's pretty sharp frosts, Ice on Tuesday & Wednesday mornings as thick as a Dollar, our fruit is Hurt but I think without other frosts we shall have a Tollerable Plenty of all Sorts. We had a little Rain yesterday evening it has been drisling all this day (I write this at 4 o'clock P. M.) it is Cold. We very much want a warmer soaking Rain, for excepting the snow which fell the 1$^{st}$ & 2$^{d}$ of Aprill & which did not soake the Ground, we have had but one Rain, & th$^{t}$ did not Penetrate an inch; all, but a little forward Wheat, looks sadly. My Oats looked better 10 days past than it does now, no vegitation & Consequently little or no grass. I never knew so late & so disagreeable a Spring, I hope for more favourable summer. M$^{r}$ Croxall supplyed me with 32 Bushells of Potatoes (all He Could spare) they do not Plant 5 Acres so th$^{t}$ by Experience of friend th$^{t}$ an Acre instead of 4 takes upwards of 6 Bushells of Potatoes, & Could I have been supplyed I would Have Planted 8 Bushells of Potatoes to the Acre. I hope what I have Planted will produce well as they are Planted in good ground & shall be well attended

By the last Acct. I had from Mr. Croxwell, which was on the 20$^{th}$ Past, He Continues to Have His fits. I Begin to despair of His Recovery: I intend if nothing prevents me, to goe to see Him next tuesday I Have a great Regard for Him, Pray say something obliging of Him in answer to this, I will shew it to him & I am Certain it will please & Comfort him, & is it not a duty to give such a man, what Pleasure & Comfort we Can. M$^{r}$ Ashton has His feavour & tomorrow or next day I expect the Pock will shew itself. Some of our little ones Have it, the Doctor uses the Coffee. He did not Care to Ask

for it, as He thought I might think it too Expensive the Molasses is very agreeable to them very proper & a great Help as food, it is spread on their Bread I doubt not they will all doe well—If you Have alterd y$^{r}$ time of going to the E. shore let me know it. I hear Chamier of Baltimore Towne has Brought word from Annapolis th$^{t}$ the Revenue Accts are Repealed, if this news be true, by what ship Have you Received it. My love & Blessing to you & Molly wishing you both perfect Health & Happiness I am D$^{r}$ Charley—

Y$^{r}$ Mo: Aff$^{t}$ Father

Cha: Carroll

May 7$^{th}$ [130]

D$^{r}$ Charley

I have y$^{rs}$ by Sam. Rob$^{t}$ understands the draft or Plan of y$^{r}$ Pillars & Pilasters for y$^{r}$ Porch & will get the Capitalls &c & I hope be able to finish by the middle of June.

By the inclosed which I desier you will Return to me by the Bearer you will see that Coolidge insted of 2000, only sent 1420 Bushells of Corn. That Lawson falls short 900 Bushells & th$^{t}$ you owe 346½ Bushells to the Works.

I see th$^{t}$ Sam$^{ll}$ Lane by the last Maryland Paper advertises 1000 Bushells of Corn to be delivered at Pigg Point. Pray write to Coolidge & send an Express to him to Engage the Corn & to send it up as soon as Possible. If we Can get the Corn it will make good y$^{r}$ Supply to the works & with the Remainder Can make a shift untill new Corn is fit to be gathered, without it, I must keep wheat & Eat it. I shall Speak to you, about Plater when I see you. I Cannot suppose you will give £200 Virginia Currency for a Pair of Horses, I would walk rather than do it. My love & Blessing to you & Molly. I suppose you will Return from the E: Shore by the 25$^{th}$ at farthest. We are well, Rachell gives Her love to you & Molly. I am

D$^{r}$ Charley Y$^{r}$ Mo: Aff$^{t}$ Father

Cha: Carroll

You may let Coolidge know th$^{t}$ His, Hunters, & Lawsons falling short 1727 Bushells of the Quantity promised, obliges you to press him to Engage Lanes Corn, or the like Quantity any where.

May 22: 1770 [131]

D$^{r}$ Charley,

I have y$^{rs}$ of the 5$^{th}$ 8$^{th}$ & 9$^{th}$ before me & I now Answer what is Materiall to be answered. In Y$^{rs}$ of the 5$^{th}$ you say M$^{r}$ Ogle Expects two pair of Horses from M$^{r}$ Beverley: Beverly Asks £200 Virg$^{a}$ Currency for each Pair. M$^{r}$ Ogle Has offered to let me have a pair of them if I like them.

In y$^{rs}$ of the 8$^{th}$ you say, I Cannot Conceive How you took it into y$^{r}$ Head th$^{t}$ I had any thoughts of giving £200 Virginia Currency for a Pair of Horses. What Passage in my letter Could induce you to think so? The quotation from y$^{r}$ letter of the 5$^{th}$ is a Clear Answer to this Question, & I must desier you to Read over all y$^{r}$ letters to others, if they any ways Relate to Business, for fear you should say to them, what you do not intend to say. Never do any thing in a Hurry, thought & Reflection ought to Accompany the most trifling transactions, when they are omitted, it is an indication, that application & Business is very Disagreeable. I would not Humor Plater at the Expence of y$^{r}$ Purse. Conscious as you are that He acted Contrary to y$^{r}$ orders or Request: Here is another lesson, which I wish you, would observe, th$^{t}$ is to Give y$^{r}$ instructions in all such Cases under y$^{r}$ Hand & to keep a Copy of them. Baker will informe you what was the Result of y$^{r}$ letter to Coolidge & of the subsequent transactions & of the letter He has at my Request wrote to Coolidge. Beside Gathering the growing Crop of Corn or Part of it before Ripe for my People, I shall be other ways much distressed if you Cannot procure me an Additionall Supply of Corn: 1000 Bushells will make good what you are deficient at the works & the Remainder will Enable me to make a Tollerable shift Here. I advise you not to Build y$^{r}$ new Stable before next Spring, do not do it then unless you Have every Article in Place. But more of this when I

see you. I have not Heared from nor Have I any opportunity of writing to Houston about the Shingles. I shall not neglect to instruct Davidge when I see Him.

May 24th We are in great want of Rain, since the 19th of March the Day I left Annapolis to this day we have not had a Rain to wet the ground one Inch deep. We had a snow the 1st of Aprill about 4 Inches deep, But tht upon a thaw aforded but little moisture: What vegetation we have had is from the winter Rains, My Garden and Pastures are all most Burnt up. Our Corn is Come up Beyond Expectation, yet a great deal is missing wh we have Replanted. The Plants in our upland Beds are greatly Hurt by the Flye, But we have Plenty in our low Beds, But they as every thing Else want Rain, Our Wheat particularly which Cannot stool or Branch; If we had been so happy as to have had the Rains you had the 8th & 9th instant, it would have been greatly Helped. Our fruit was not very much Hurt by the late frosts, the Pears Excepted, of which, we shall have but few. My Vineyard seems to suffer most by the want of Rain. We have a great shew of Grapes in the Garden. My dry well will be Covered & fit for use next week. The Stone Cutters have been at work upon yr Bases & Capitalls since the 12th instant, I do not think they Can Compleat them by the 15th of June they are good & Diligent Workmen, so is the wheel wright, they all Behave well, so does Timothy. Our Plantation Work, is pretty forward we are in a good way for a Crop if it will Please God to Bless us with favourable Rains & weather. I have Planted thirty two Bushells of Potatoes, which have only taken up 5 Acres & a half. If you Have not Received a Supply of Clayed Sugar, I shall want most of the Sugar which Came from Philadelphia at the Approaching Strawberry Season. We must send to Philadelphia for Leather at the same time write for more sugar & some dyeing Drugs for Malwell, and Acct of the Leather & dyeing drugs I will give you when you Come Hither I have Heard tht the Lands Ensor Proposes to Mortgage with Corn by Chance &c. are Entailed you will Enquire into His Title to those Lands Before you take a Mortgage of them. If the acct of Ld Baltimores Death be

true the Gov$^{r}$ must know it, let me know whether He has had any advice of it. M$^{r}$ Curry has wrote to Her Mother th$^{t}$ Curry has payed you M$^{r}$ Ireland desiers to know whether it be so. W$^{m}$ Logsdowne & Rich$^{d}$ Wells paid me the 8$^{th}$ instant £27:0:0 Curr$^{t}$ Ball$^{a}$: due from th$^{m}$ on th$^{t}$ day is £13:19:5½ M$^{r}$ Ottey p$^{d}$ me the 18$^{th}$ Ins$^{t}$ £212 Chiefly in Dollars which I will Deliver to you. All the People innoculated are well, it was very favorable to all, But we had like to Have lost Stephen the Bricklayer, He was very well had but few Eruptions & they were drying away, when Heating Himself by Exercise perhaps drinking Cold Water, if not Rum, He was seized last Sunday overnight with a Delirium & Continued out of His Senses for 10 or 12 days. He is now allmost perfectly sensible, without any feavour & Begins to work about, negroes & their Nurses are so Stupid th$^{t}$ they Cannot be kept in order, nor Can they be prevailed on to follow directions; I did not Innoculate the sucking Children, & ordered their mothers not to Visit their Innoculated Children, they did not observe those orders & I am apprehensive some of the sucking Children Have taken the Pock from their mothers. I went to see Mr. Croxall the 8$^{th}$ & Returned the 12$^{th}$ He read th$^{t}$ part of y$^{r}$ letter Relating to Him it affected Him much, He expressed a great deal of Gratitude & thanks for y$^{r}$ good opinion & Concern for Him, said th$^{t}$ nothing He Could say Could Come up to the sense He had of y$^{r}$ kindness & Esteem for Him, & desiered me to let you know it & in a Manner He said I was more Capable of Expressing than He was, & desiered His Compliments to you & Bid me tell you He most sincerely wished you perfect Health & Happyness. His senses are perfect But He is so Relaxed & His Constitution so Broken, th$^{t}$ Altho He may linger may be some years, I see little or no Hopes of His Recovery to a perfect State of Health. M$^{r}$ Ireland Had but a slight fit of the Gout, He is now well & desiers His Complim$^{ts}$ to you.

I Have Here at the Landing 1342 Bushells of wheat for sale it would Have been 1594 if my People Had not eat 252 Bushells. The whole Crop last year was 1853½, Ton wheat 179 Bush$^{ls}$ Totall 2032½. 25$^{th}$ May 12 a clock. We had a Re-

freshing shower this morning at 6 o'clock, & it has Continued Cloudy & misting since, it now looks as if it would Clear up. This Rain will be of great Service to all our small grain & Corn & tob$^{o}$ Plants, But how far it is short of what we want you will Judge when I tell you that I looked this moment under a Dark leaf & found the ground as dry as if a drop of Rain had not fallen, the Rain has no where Penetrated above an inch. It took at this Plantation & Suckeys above 3 Bushells to Replant our Corn, it seems the Pissants eat a great deal of Corn in the ground & Cut off a great deal which had Come up well & looked finely, owing to the dry weather. There are such Quantities of ground wormes, th$^{t}$ I am afraid it will be difficult to get our tob$^{o}$ Plants to stand when favoured with a Season. Seal myne to M$^{r}$ Johnson, the inclosed to you, Came in a Packet of News Papers & Magazines w$^{h}$ M$^{r}$ Deards sent me, they Came by Carcaud. M$^{r}$ Deards writes me you Came Home last Sunday night, y$^{r}$ Hay was much shorter than I expected, what visits did you Pay? was y$^{r}$ Voyage agreeable to you & Molly? How do you both do after it? I long to see you Both, When shall I have th$^{t}$ Pleasure & Satisfaction? My love & Blessing to you & Molly. I am D$^{r}$ Charley

Y$^{r}$ Mo: Aff$^{t}$ Father

Cha: Carroll

I am in Hopes Tob$^{o}$ will sell well this summer as I Hear the Planters Have Received very great Acct$^{s}$ of sale. M$^{r}$ Howard Has nigh £12 Round for Eight Hgds., one of which was greatly Damaged.

If you have any Mares at the Annapolis Quarter to be Horsed, it is time to send them.

July 16: 1770 [132]

D$^{r}$ Charley,

I have y$^{rs}$ by Clem & Both y$^{rs}$ by M$^{r}$ Deards. I cannot possibly send you the Rye untill the Hurry of my Harvest of Grain & Hay is over nor Have I any one to send with Timothy as yet I wish I Could Hier 15 hands for a fortnight & some Ploughs. We Have a good prospect of Corn & tob$^{o}$ But it is

Exceeding hard work to keep them Clean. Mr Harding has Bought 100lb. of Sugar which is I Believe at Mr Brownes, tht with the things for the Fuller Amounts to £26:8:11½ for wh sum give Mr Harding an order on Mr Moylan, Harding writes for the money. I Have not Heard from Davidge. If He or Johnson is going to Virginia next Thursday, if so I hope you will Come up with Mr Eden. I write by Candle light & should not send downe if it was not to oblige Coll Sharpe who writes to Annapolis. I am Dr Charley

Yr Mo: Afft Father

Cha: Carroll

P. S. I do not expect any Acct from Davidge untill I see Him Have Patience.

July 31st 1770 [133]

Dr Charley,

This morning I Received yrs of yesterday by Will. I am very glad to Hear Molly was not much fatigued & tht she was yesterday in good spirits present my love & Blessing to Her. I find myself quite well, two good nights Rest, very little wine & ease has put me to rights. You need not be uneasy about our tobo untill the Price is fixed & Quantities are sold, the Purchasers will keep off as long as they Can. I wish you Could learn How much less thn last year Comes to the following Inspections, Head of Severn, Queen Anns, Marlbro, Pigg Point, Bladensburgh & Rock Creek. I shall know from Mr Carroll whether Sr W. D: attempted A Reconciliation between Him & D D; if He did, I think He did not succeed—All my Jobbers, shoemakers, Smiths, Carpenters, Coopers, Bricklayers &c Have Been employed in my Harvest & to keep my Corn & tobo Clean my Hay Harvest is now on Hand, I Have 6 hands at Hansons to help him. I Hierd to Help Becraft, I Have not begun to make Bricks & I must try to make 100000 thousand this season, from this you may judge it is not in my Power to send you a Laborour But I advise you to Hier

one or two able diligent & working Hands if such Can be met with, the Job you are ingaged in is great & Requires dispatch. Dispatch will be a saving if you Can get good Hands at 45/ or 50/ a month, if you Hear of two good spadesmen, Recommend them to me I want to get the inclosed Part of my Vineyard ready for Planting next spring. Jos: Cannot be spared from the Garden. I do not Hear th$^{t}$ the Leather &c you last wrote for to M$^{r}$ Harding are Come. Malwels things & some Sugar is Come as you will see by M$^{r}$ Hardings letter inclosed. M$^{rs}$ Darnall had not time to be sick when we Had Company, ever since she has Complained of the Cholick, & not without Reason. She is poorly & desiers Her love to you & Molly—Do not leave Molly in Her present Condition. I promised Her to write to you not leave Her & to Come downe sometime this month. If I Can, I shall then Give you my opinion of the Men, you enquire after. Wishing you & Molly Health & Happiness I am D$^{r}$ Charley.

Y$^{r}$ Mo: Aff$^{t}$ Father

Cha: Carroll

M$^{rs}$ Curry says she left the letters you sent by Her Behind Her, as Will did not bring th$^{m}$ I suppose she Has lost th$^{m}$ I understand there was one for Coll Sharpe & my Pensilvania news Papers. Pray Ask Curry for them for I Have not seen the two last Phi$^{a}$ Papers.

M$^{r}$ Hen: Browne is with me. I desired Him to send 7 loaves of sugar, if the Package Could be Conveniently opened, if not to send it all Here, there are 13 Loaves Weighing 105 lbs. Inclosed you Have an Acc$^{t}$ of all the Corn Bought and How disposed of, & of wheat sold. Enter it in your Blotter for y$^{r}$ satisfaction. Our whole Crop of Tob$^{o}$ Here Rent included, Amounts only to 22 hdgs of w$^{h}$ two are Rent, I expect another hgd from Rich. Simpson. I Believe tob$^{o}$ at E: R. Landing will be at 25/ ster P$^{r}$ C$^{t}$ some hgds as I am informed sold so yesterday.

Aug. 1st 1770 [134]

Dr Charley,

Mr Hen: Browne says tht Mr Moylan at Phila Had little or no Connections with His Brother at Cadiz & tht He will not be Hurt by His failure. I wish it may be so—

Aug. 2d I this day Hear a good deal of tobo was sold yesterday at E: R. Landing at 25/ 23/ & none under 22/6 ster pr Ct The Planters stand out for 25/ in Generall.

Augt 3d Mrs Darnall is so unwell as not to go with me to morrow to the Baristers, I shall therefore put off my journey untill Monday.

I Have two pair of Woven Cloath Coloured silk Britches pray send thm by the Bearer & order my Cloaths to be Air'd & Wigs Combed and Buckled.

As Coll Sharp has not Called, I suppose He is Returned to Annapolis. Pray make my Compliments to Him & tell Him I shall send downe the things He left Here the 11th inst with the Boy Sam to Exercise & to Help to dress His Horses. On the same day I shall send the Wagon, let Mr Deards know this tht He may prepare a load.

Pray make my Compliments to all Enquiring Friends. My love to Molly, God grant you Health. I am Dr Charley—

Yr Mo: Afft Father

Cha: Carroll

Aug. 9th 1770 [135]

Dr Charley,

Molly writes to Her Mama tht you was so fatigued with Business tht you Could not write to me by the last Opportunity, & I wish she had not wrote tht Mr Calvert & D: Carroll intended last Monday to Pay me a Visit, as I have not had the Pleasure of their Company & as the Expectation of it, prevented my Paying the Barister a Visit last Saturday. I propose thither next Saturday. But I Believe Mrs Darnall Cannot Accompany me as she is far from Being well. I Have ordered

Sam to go downe with the Wagon to wait on Coll Sharpe with what things He left Here, Concluding the Coll is gone Home, as I Have Heard nothing of Him. We had a fine Rain last Monday night, it Began at 9 & lasted about an Hour, it was of great Service to the Corn & I suppose to the tob$^{o}$ altho tob$^{o}$ does not shew or promise nigh so well as the Corn, it in Generall Growes spindling & looks yellow, new 2$^{d}$ & 3$^{d}$ years Ground all Alike, & this is the Condition as I Hear of all the tob$^{o}$ Round us, if it is so in other Parts of the Country, the growin Crop will fall vastly short of what was expected. The weather Has been I think seasonable & I Cannot Acc$^{t}$ for the mean Appearance of Tobo. The tob$^{o}$ in the new Cleared Meadows at Valentines & Sams is very large & Promising, if the spot keeps from it, it will be fine tob$^{o}$ Peters new ground at the folly makes a poor Appearance, it is not the fault of the ground it being Exceeding good, nor Can I think it owing to the want of Rain, as the weather has been more than Commonly seasonable. Our Corn in Generall looks well, Here all the Fields are very Clean. You Remember M$^{r}$ W: Dulany gave you some Ears of Indian Corn. I have Planted Here & at Suckys no other, it is in my opinion a very Valuable Corn, it is now allmost all short, Many Ears on a stalk & very large the other Corn is now only Beginning to shoot: I noted some of W: D$^{s}$ Corn shooting the 8$^{th}$ of July, by being so farward it will not be Subject to be frost bitten, the Fodder will Escape the same Evill, w$^{h}$ things alone should Induce all in these parts especially, to Cultivate it. Our Hay Harvest Here is over it is a great Crop, more than Double to what we had last year & very good. The Rivers & Springs are very low & without a Heavy & lasting Rain My Mills will not be able to Grind for my People. As soon as we Have a Flush of Water I Have ordered Flour to be ground for you & let me know when you will want it. Pray go with Timothy to M$^{r}$ Ridouts study, & desire the favour of M$^{r}$ Ridout to shew Him How His stove is Constructed to try to make Timothy understand it, so th$^{t}$ He may build such in my new Work House & Else where. When

will you Have done with Timothy? How do the Stone Cutters go on? Upon Reflection I Cannot go to the Baristers on Saturday, Having appointed Jos: Johnson to be Here the 13th I Hope all our Friends in Towne are well my Compliments to all who Enquire after me. My love & Blessing to you & Molly, God grant you Both Health & Happiness—I am Dr Charley.

Yr Mo: Afft Father

Cha: Carroll

P. S. Pray do not forget to send me my woven Cloath Coloured silk Britches.

Ask Mr Johnson whether He Has obtained a Judgement agt Jos. Hall in the County Court, if not when I may Expect it—

Aug. 12th 1770 [136]

Dr Charley,

I Have yrs of yesterday by Mr Currie with the News Papers. Tobo sels Here as I wrote to you from 22/6 to 25/ ster. pr Ct I am told the Merchants from Portobacco to Geo: Towne inclusive Entered into an agreement not to give the 4 pr Ct upon wh the Planters appointed a Meeting at Bladensburgh & signed an Association not to sell without the 4 p Cr & Refused a Guinea. Mr Macgill gave me this Acct this day & says He had it from a Gentn from Bladensburgh & tht upwards of 200 Planters signed the Association. He also told me Capn Richardson had Given at the Head of Severn 22/6 & 5/ ster for Cask for 120 odd hgds. I do not approve of the Susquehanna stone for the wall in the water, it is true it will at 1st be Cheaper & the work will be sooner finished, But I am morally Certain you will Have it to do Over again, no point you Can make with tht stone will prevent the Earths washing through it, so tht I am afraid you will be Penny wise & Pound foolish. I had if necessary rather be 10 years a doing it than not do it well & I am persuaded it Cannot be well done without stones squared as we Proposed. I shall send you flour as soon as we have water to grind it. Pray tell John the Barber I Have

sent Him 6 Razors by Mr Currie with the Napkin wh Cover'd my Britches. I propose to waite on Mr Carroll on Tuesday if I Can dispatch Johnson on Monday. I still propose to see you about the last of the month. Rachell is not well she presents Her love to you & Molly so do I with my Blessing wishing you Both Health & Happiness I am Dr Charley.

Yr Mo: Afft Father

Cha: Carroll

P. S. We want Rain for our Corn tobo & Pastures, the last begin to Burn, a good Rain, in a few days would make me a great Crop of Corn.

Aug. 17th 1770 [137]

Dr Charley,

This is in Answer to yrs of the 12th & 15th inst The following will Answer the Shop note you wrote for—July 4: 1770 Bought for Cha: Carroll Esqr By Mr Harding of Dennis Dougherty

| | |
|---|---|
| 13 loaves of Double refined Sugar 105 lbs. at 1/6½, | £7:14: 7½ |
| Sundry dying Drugs ..... | 17: 9: 4 |
| Commissions 5 pr Ct..... | 1: 5: 0 |
| | 26: 3:11½ |

I am not as much Surprised at what Shuttleworth told you as I was at His baring to be Called a Rascall. My Jobbers are not my strongest Hands. I send you two, Turky Tom Has been used to Raising stone. By sparing these I Believe I must defer Brick Making & I shall want Bricks early in the Spring. Pray defer yr Stable, Bricking in yr Garden or any other Jobs untill you Have Compleated the stone Wall at the Bottom of yr Garden, it is imprudent to Have Many Irons in the fire at once some must Burn. I Cannot spare Adam Scot from Ditching without Backwarding my meadow schemes. I allow Him 2/6 a day. I can not get Hierlings, tho I have

spoken to many to look out for them. I will give Coll Sharpes Gardener £3 p$^{r}$ mo: Computing 26 working days to the month & I will allow the man who works with Him 40/ p$^{r}$ mo: if He be a good spades man & I will Employ them untill the frost will Prevent their working. As you did not know what Rout Squires took I wish you had as I advised sent also downe the Bay & th$^{t}$ by the same opportunities you had sent fresh advertisement$^{s}$ after Benj$^{a}$ Daniell unless you know He took shiping for Europe. I suppose you did not Care to take the trouble to do it. M$^{r}$ Ireland will send y$^{r}$ Advertisements to Cary tomorrow, the Runs are so high this day th$^{t}$ there is no passing them. There was a Heavy Rain Here last Tuesday w$^{h}$ thoroughly soaked the Ground, it Rained Here the Best part of last night & very Hard this morning from 6 untill ten o'Clock, the Flood was by Acc$^{t}$ very great & Has Hurt us much it has by Report Carryed away a great Deal of the Dam along the stone Mill Race, it Has Hurt my tob$^{o}$ & Meadow at Valentines very much & I am afraid it has Drowned my meadow tob$^{o}$ at Sams ford, I speak by Report as I Have not seen the Damage done nor Can I see it well for the Water. Had this Rain not happened, you would Have Had y$^{r}$ Flower next Tuesday, as it is you shall Have it as soon as possible. I Hope Molly is Better, Pray let me know by M$^{r}$ Johnson He will set off for Frederick I suppose early on Sunday morning, write to morrow night or Early on Sunday morning, as I send a Boy & Horse to Frederick I Cannot send one to Annapolis. Send the News Papers by M$^{r}$ Johnson. God Bless you both. I am D$^{r}$ Charley

Y$^{r}$ Mo: Aff$^{t}$ Father

Cha: Carroll

Friday Evening. M$^{r}$ Ireland is just Returned from the Mill. He says He thinks the Damage may be Repaired by all my Hands in two days, if so my Corn will Receive more Benefit by the Rain, than the Amount of the Damage done to my Mill Race.

## CORRESPONDENCE OF GOVERNOR SHARPE.

[From transcripts in the Library of Congress.]

St. James's October 19th 1763.

Horatio Sharpe Esqr
Deputy Governor of Maryland

Sir,

The King having observed upon Perusal of the Dispatches lately received from Sir Jeffery Amherst, that upon His Application to you to make some Provision for the Defence of the Frontiers of Maryland against the Depredations of the hostile Indians, you had immediately furnished a Body of the Militia with Arms, and ordered them on Service, not only to protect the Lives & Properties of the Back Settlers, but also to act offensively against the said Indians, I have His Majesty's Commands to signify to you His gracious Approbation of the zeal and Alacrity with which you promoted the Good of His Majesty's Service upon this occasion.

It is with great Satisfaction that I acquaint you with this His Majesty's gracious Acceptance of your Services; being &ca.

Dunk Halifax.

Endorsed October 19th 1763/ To Horatio Sharpe Esqr/
Deputy Governor of Maryland.

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A Rout from Annapolis in Maryland to the several Parts of that Province where it might be proper to settle Post-Offices.

| | |
|---|---|
| From Annapolis (where a Post Office is already kept) across the Bay of Cheseapeak to the Ferry House on Kent Island | 12 Miles |
| From the Ferry House on Kent Island to Queen's Town in Queen Ann County | 14 Miles |

| | |
|---|---|
| Thence down the Peninsula or Eastern Part of Maryland to Talbot County Court House | 20 Miles |
| Thence to a small Town called Vienna on Nanticoke River & in Dorchester County | 30 Miles |
| Thence to Princess Ann Town in Somerset County | 26 Miles |
| Thence to Snow Hill a little Town in Worcester County which is the most southern Part of Maryland & joins Accomack County in Virginia | 24 Miles |
| And from Queens Town abovementioned Northwards to Chester Town in Kent County | 23 Miles |
| Thence to Frederick Town in Cecil County thro which lies the Road to Newcastle on Delaware | 18 Miles |

In that Part of Maryland which lies on the West side of Cheseapeak Bay Post Offices may be kept at the following Places viz.

| | |
|---|---|
| At Baltimore Town which lies Northward of Annapolis on the high Road to York in Pennsylvania & also to Philadelphia being distant from Annapolis | 30 Miles |
| From Baltimore to Bush Town on the same Road | 26 Miles |
| Thence to Charles Town at the Head of Cheseapeak Bay & in the Road to Philadelphia | 19 Miles |
| And from Annapolis southwestward to Upper Marlbro in Prince Georges County | 22 Miles |
| Thence Eastward to Lower Marlbro in Calvert County | 15 Miles |
| And from Upper Marlbro southward to Port Tobacco in Charles County | 30 Miles |
| Thence south Eastward to Leonard Town in St. Mary's County | 35 Miles |

| | |
|---|---|
| And from Upper Marlbro Westward to George Town which is on Potowmack River opposite to Alexandria in Virginia | 26 Miles |
| Thence Northwestward to Frederick Town in Frederick County thro which lies the Road to Fort Cumland & Pittsburg | 45 Miles |

Endorsed In Dep$^{ty}$ Gov$^{r}$ Sharpe's of the/20$^{th}$ Oct$^{r}$ 1764/· (Post)

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Oct. 26, 1764

An Account of All Instruments made use of in Publick Transactions Law Proceedings, Grants Conveyances securities of Land or Money within the Province of Maryland.

Commissions granted by the Lord Proprietary under the Great Seal of the Province appointing the following Judicial Officers viz—The Chancellor, Provincial Justices or Judges of the Provincial Court, Judge of the Court of Vice Admiralty by Commissary General or Judge of the Prerogative Court Justices of the Peace & Judge of His Lordships Land Office.

Commissions granted by The Lord Proprietary or His Lieutenant Governor under the Great Seal appointing the following Ministerial Officers viz—The Secretary, Two Treasurers, Attorney General, Sheriffs of the Fourteen Counties & Coroners.

Commissions granted by The Lord Proprietary or His Lieutenant Governor (not under the Great Seal) appointing a Surveyor General & five Naval Officers. Commissions from the Secretary appointing a Register of the Chancery & Clerk of the Provincial Court, Clerks of the several County Courts & Notaries Publick. Commissions from the Judge of the Vice Admiralty Court appointing a Register & Marshall.

Deputations from the Commissary General appointing a Register of his Office & Deputy Commissaries in the several Counties.

Deputations from the Surveyor General appointing a Land Surveyor in each County.

Inductions from the Lord Proprietary or his Lieutenant Governor to the Rectors of Parishes—Marriage Lycences, Warrants from the Lieutenant Governor appointing Inspectors of Tobacco in different parts of the Province. Bonds conditioned for the just & faithful performance of their Duty given by the several Ministerial Officers & their Deputies or Clerks.

Registers granted for Ships & other Vessels, Charter Parties, Bills of Sale, Protests & other Notarial Acts.

The Method of Conveying Land in this Province is by Letters Patent from the Lord Proprietary under the Great Seal & afterwards from One Party to another by the same Deeds made use of in England by Writs of Covenant, Writs of Entry sur Disseisin en le Past issued out of the Court of Chancery & made returnable before the Provincial Court, whereon Fines are levied & Common Recoveries are suffered with proper Deeds (if required & necessary) declaring the uses of such Fines & Recoveries, by Deeds of Feoffment, of Bargain & Sale, of Leases, Lease & Release, Exchange, Surrender, Confirmation & Grant, but the most common Deeds in use are Those of Bargain & Sale & Lease & Release; Mortgages of Lands & Chattels & Deeds containing all sorts of Covenants & Conditions, Powers of Attorney, Bonds, Penal & single Bills, Orders for Payment of Money, Promissory Notes. As to the Proceedings in our several Courts they are founded upon the Laws of England & are similar to those of the English Courts of a like Nature with them. Our Courts are—

The Chancery Court, The Provincial Court, The County Courts, The Court of Appeals, The Prerogative or Commissary Court, & the Court of Vice Admiralty.

The Chancery Court exercises the same power in Matters of an Equitable Nature in Maryland as the Chancery Court in England does in Cases of the like Nature there, & our Mode of Proceeding is by Way of Bill, Subpœna, Answer, Pleas, Replication & Rejoinder where necessary. It grants Commissions to Commissioners to take Depositions of Witnesses. It makes Decrees final or Interlocutory & executes those Decrees by Attachment or Sequestration. It issues Injunctions to stay Waste,

to stay Execution on Judgments when Bond & Security are lodged. It issues Proclamations of Rebellion & sequestrations; This Court issues all Original Writs where the Practice of Courts or the Laws of the Province have not taken them away, & there is no Writ in the Register of Writs but what if necessary to be sued out might be sued out in some or other of the Courts in this Province.

The Provincial Court holds Pleas in all Actions by Original Writ issued by their Clerks out of his Office called the Provincial Office for all Sums of Money & Tobacco above Twenty pounds sterling or Five Thousand Pounds of Tobacco. It holds pleas of Land by Way of Droitural or Possessory Actions & punishes all Offences against the Publick Peace. The Proceeding in Civil Actions is by Writ of Capias ad Respondendum, Declarations, Pleas in Abatement or Bar, Replications & Rejoinders Surrejoinders, Rebutters & surrebutters & Demurrers; The Court gives Judgments final or Interlocutory, which it executes by Capias ad satisfaciendum, fieri Facias against the Chattles, & in case they are not sold a Venditioni exponas issues. Its Interlocutory Judgments are made final by Writ of Enquiry & Judgments are revived by scire Facias. From this Court also issue Writs of Habeas Corpus & Certiorari for sums of Money above Fifty Pounds sterling or Ten Thousand Pounds of Tobacco an Appeal lies from the Judgment of this Court to the Court of Appeals. The Clerk makes an Entry of the Proceedings & Records them in his Books of Office. In Criminal Matters the Proceeding is by Way of Presentment Indictment & Information. The County Courts have the same Power & make use of the same Modes of Proceeding as the Provincial Court in all Actions above Fifty shillings Current Money, or six hundred Pounds of Tobacco, & under One hundred pounds sterling & Thirty thousand Pounds of Tobacco. Their Judgment in all Actions above six pounds sterling & Twelve hundred pounds of Tobacco are subject to Examination in the Provincial Court by Way of Appeal or Writ of Error.

The Court of Appeals (consisting of the Governor & Council) has a power of examining into & correcting the Errors of the

provincial Court for sums of Money above Fifty Pounds sterling or Ten Thousand Pounds of Tobacco; & also of the Decrees of the Court of Chancery—

The Prerogative or Commissary's Court being a Court peculiarly appointed by Law to prove Wills grant Letters Testamentary & of Administration has a power of calling Executors & Administrators before it, in order to make up the Accounts of Deceased Persons Estates, & also to compel Distributions & oblige Executors to assent to Legacies. The Mode of Proceeding is by Libel, Citation, Answer, Replication, Commission to examine Witnesses. It gives sentence & makes Orders which are executed by Way of Attachment. From the sentence of the Commissary an Appeal lies to the Governor who might himself determine the Matter or appoint a Court of Delegates to determine it.

The Court of Vice Admiralty has Connsance of all Matters of a Marine Nature & in that Court seizures of ships & Goods are determined. The proceeding is by Way of Libel or Information Warrant Answer & Republication, Commission to examine Witnesses if necessary, sentence which is executed by the Marshal.

In our Courts Law Attachments are issued against the Effects of Defendants where two Writs have been returned Non Est. The Attachment is founded on the Judgment of the Court on the Plaintiffs Cause of Action & if the Defendant does not appear at the Return of the Attachment & contest the Merits of the action. The Goods attached are sold for the use of the Plaintiff & where a Debtor lives out of the Province the Plaintiff issues a Writ against him, together with a short Note expressing the Cause of Action which is left with the Defendant's Attorney in fact (if he has one) or at his last place of Abode, & on Return of that Writ Non Est The Court gives Judgment on the Cause of Action for an Attachment, on which there is the same Mode pursued as before mentioned.

By Act of Assembly of this Province Encouragement is given to build Water Mills & erect Iron Works & in order to secure

Lands convenient for that Purpose the Person inclined to build sues out of the Court of Chancery a Writ of Ad Quod Damnum directed to the sheriff of the County where such Land lies requiring him to summon a jury & return an Inquisition, upon which if there is no Objection & the Owner of the Land refuses to build, the Court of Chancery will grant a Lease to the Party applying for the same, upon his giving Bond with condition that he shall build within a limited time. Bonds are also taken & lodged in the Court of Chancery upon issuing an Injunction to stay Execution on a Judgment, likewise in Writs of Replevin & on granting Appeals & Writs of Error.

In order to make the Proceedings of one Court Evidence in Another it is necessary to have a Certificate of the Proceedings signed by the Clerk of the Court & under the Court's Seal. And to make the Proceedings of our Courts Evidence in other Countries it is necessary to have the Certificate of the Governor with the Great Seal of the Province affixed.

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St. James's June 8th 1765

Horatio Sharpe Esqr
Depy Governor of
Maryland

Sir,

The Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury, having communicated to me the Extract of a Letter received by the Commissioners of the Customs from Mr Heron, Collector of Pocomoke in the Province of Maryland, I herewith transmit for your Information, a Copy of the said Extract, & am to express to you His Majesty's Expectation that upon this & every other Occasion you will zealously exert every lawful Means in your Power for the Protection of Officers of the Revenue.

I am &ca
Dunk Halifax

Endorsed June 8th 1765 | To Horatio Sharpe Esqr | Depy Governor of | Maryland.

[Robert Lloyd [1] to Charles Garth [2]]

Maryland 24 June 1768

S^r^

The House of Delegates of this Province impressed with a just sense of their natural Rights and considering attentively the fatal Consequences that may hereafter flow from the Operation of the late Acts of Parliament imposing Taxes on the People of America for the Sole Purpose of raising a Revenue, have thought it absolutely necessary to Petition the Throne; and for that Purpose have prepared a Petition to be presented to his Majesty on Behalf of the Province.

The high Opinion they entertain of your Integrity, and of your regard to the Rights of America left them no Room to hesitate in directing me to transmit to you the Petition.

I now enclose it to you and in their Name request that you will take the most proper Steps to have it presented.

As our Committee of Correspondence write you on this, as well as on other Matters, I beg leave to refer to their Letter and am with much Esteem

S^r^ Your most H^ble^ Serv^t^

Rob^t^ Lloyd, Speaker

Endorsed, Maryland 24^th^ June 1768 M^r^ Rob^t^ Lloyd Speaker of the House of Burgesses.

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A Petition to the King's most excellent Majesty

Most gracious Sovereign,

Your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects the Representatives of the Freemen of your Province of Maryland, happy in their Allegiance to the best of Kings, and warm in Affection

[1] Robert Lloyd, 1712-1770; Justice for A. A. Co., 1740-45, 1747-51, 1754-55, and Presiding Justice from 1749; Member of Assembly for Talbot Co., 1738-51 and for A. A. Co., 1754-60, 1762-70, and Speaker of the House, 1765-1770. See *Md. Hist. Mag.*, VII, 427.

[2] See *Md. Hist. Mag.*, VI, 282.

and Attachment to your sacred person and Government; with all Humility beg Leave to approach the Throne and supplicate your Majesty, ever graciously inclined to hear the just Complaints of your most remote Subjects.

Your Majesty's People of this Province, conceive it a fixed and unalterable Principle in the Nature of Things and a part of the very Idea of Property; That whatever a man hath honestly acquired, cannot be taken from him without his Consent: this immutable Principle, they humbly apprehend, is happily ingrafted as a Fundamental into the English Constitution, and is fully declared by Magna Charta and by the Petition and Bill of Rights. Hence it is that your Majesty's most distant Subjects, are justly entitled to all the Rights, Liberties, Privileges and Immunities, of your Subjects born within the Kingdom of England. Under this Idea, your Majesty's Royal Predecessor King Charles the first, by his Charter of this Province did grant as follows, "We will also, and of our more abundant Grace, for us, our Heirs and Successors, do firmly charge, constitute, ordain and command, that the said Province be of our Allegiance; and that all and singular the Subjects and Liege Men of us, our Heirs and Successors, transplanted, or hereafter to be transplanted into the province aforesaid, and the Children of them, and of others their Descendants whether already born there, or hereafter to be born, be and shall be natives and Liege Men of us, our Heirs and Successors, of our Kingdom of England and Ireland; and in all Things shall be held; treated, reputed and esteemed as the faithful Liege Men of us, and our Heirs and Successors born within our Kingdom of England; also Lands, Tenements, Revenues, Services, and other Hereditaments whatsoever, within our Kingdom of England, and other our Dominions, to inherit, or otherwise purchase, receive, take, have, hold, buy and possess, and the same to use and enjoy, and the same to give, sell, alien and bequeath; and likewise all Privileges, Franchises and Liberties of this our Kingdom of England, freely, quietly and peaceably to have and possess, and the same may use and enjoy in the same Manner

as our Liege-Men born, or to be born within our said Kingdom of England without Impediment, Molestation, Vexation, Impeachment or Grievance of us or any of our Heirs or Successors; any Statute, Act, Ordinance or Provision to the Contrary thereof notwithstanding."

"And further we will, and do, by these presents for us, our Heirs and Successors, covenant and grant to, and with the aforesaid now Baron of Baltimore, his Heirs and Assigns, that we, our Heirs and Successors, at no Time hereafter, will impose, or make or cause to be imposed, any Impositions, Customs or other Taxations Quotas or Contributions whatsoever, in or upon the Residents or Inhabitants of the Province aforesaid for their Goods, Lands or Tenements within the same Province, or upon any Tenements, Lands, Goods or Chattels, within the Province aforesaid, or in or upon any Goods or Merchandizes within the province aforesaid, or within the Ports or Harbours of the said Province, to be laden or unladen: And we will, and do, for us, our Heirs and Successors, enjoin and command that this our Declaration shall, from Time to Time, be received and allowed in all our Courts and Pretorian Judicatories, and before all the Judges whatsoever of us, our Heirs and Successors, for a sufficient and lawful Discharge, Payment, and Acquittance thereof charging all and singular the Officers and Ministers of us, our Heirs and Successors, and enjoining them, under our heavy Displeasure, that they do not at any Time presume to attempt any Thing to the Contrary of the Premisses, or that may in any wise contravene the same, but that they, at all Times as is fitting, do aid and assist the aforesaid now Baron of Baltimore, and his Heirs, and the aforesaid Inhabitants and Merchants of the Province of Maryland aforesaid, and their Servants and Ministers, Factors and Assigns, in the fullest Use and Enjoyment of this our Charter."

Our Ancestors firmly relying on the Royal Promise, and upon these plain and express Declarations, of their inherent, natural and constitutional Rights, at the Hazard of their Lives and

Fortunes, transported themselves and Families to this Country, then scarcely known, and inhabited only by Savages: the Prospect of a full and peaceable Enjoyment of their Liberties and Properties softened their Toils and strength'ned them to overcome innumerable Difficulties.

Heaven prospered their Endeavours, and has given to your Majesty, a considerable Increase of faithful Subjects, improved the Trade, and added Riches to the Mother-Country. Thus happy in the Enjoyment of the Rights and Privileges of natural-born Subjects, have they and their Posterity lived, and been treated as Freemen; and thus hath the great fundamental Principle of the Constitution, that no man shall be taxed but with his own consent, given by himself, or by his Representative, been ever extended, and preserved inviolate in this remote Part of your Majesty's Dominion, until questioned lately by your Parliament.

It is therefore with the deepest Sorrow, may it please your most excellent Majesty, that we now approach the Throne on Behalf of your faithful Subjects of this Province, with all Humility to represent to your Majesty, That by several statutes lately enacted in the Parliament of Great Britain, by which sundry Rates and Duties are to be raised and collected within your Majesty's Colonies in America, for the sole and express purpose of raising a Revenue; this great fundamental Principle of the Constitution, is in our Apprehension infringed. The People of this Province, Royal Sire, are not in any manner, nor can they ever possibly be effectually represented in the British Parliament; while therefore your Majesty's Commons of Great Britain, continue to give and grant the property of the People in America, your faithful Subjects, of this and every other Colony, must be deprived of the most invaluable Privilege, the power of granting their own money; and of every Opportunity of manifesting by chearful Aids, their Attachment to their King and zeal for his Service, they must be cut off from all Intercourse with their Sovereign and expect not to hear of the Royal Approbation, they must submit to the Power

of the Commons of Great Britain, and precluded the Blessings, shall scarcely retain the name of Freedom.

May we then most gracious Sovereign, be permitted, humbly to implore your tender Consideration of this unhappy Circumstance of your American People: May we pray that your Majesty will extend, to your faithful People of Maryland, that paternal Regard which your Majesty hath so invariably shewn to the just Rights of all your Subjects; and be graciously pleased to grant them such Relief as to your Majesty's Wisdom and Justice shall seem meet.

On Behalf and by Order of the House of Delegates.

Rob$^{t}$ Lloyd, Speaker

sent home
24 June 1768

Endorsed, Petition to His Majesty/ from the Assembly of Maryland/ (R. 28$^{th}$ September) G./ W./ N./

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Devizes Oct. 1$^{st}$ 1768

My Lord,

A Letter this morning receiv'd from M$^{r}$ Montagu, of whom I beg'd the Favour to deliver to your Lordship a Petition to His Majesty from the House of Delegates of Maryland which had been transmitted to me by their Speaker, occasions my troubling your Lordship with this Letter to acquaint your Lordship that having been nominated by the House of Delegates their Agent to conduct before his Majesty in Council a Dispute subsisting between the Lord Proprietary & People of the Province of Maryland, and also to endeavor the procuring Relief at Home against the Oppression of repeated Refusals to Bills sent up to the Upper House for the Appointment of an Agent in Great Britain I have in that Character for some time past corresponded with the House of Delegates. A Bill for the Appointment of a publick Agent was sent up this last Sessions and again refus'd, that the Province of Maryland have now no establish'd publick Agent.

A Letter from the Speaker to me accompanied the Petition which I enclose for your Lordships Perusal as a Mark of the Authenticity of the Petition; in Complyance with the Request therein I desir'd my Friend Mr Montagu wd wait upon your Lordship with the Petition apprehending it a proper step for me to take that the same may be presented to His Majesty, it not being in my Power at that time to attend in Person upon your Lordship.

I have the Honour to be
My Lord,
Your Lordship's
Most obedient
& most humble Servt
Chas Garth

Endorsed De Vizes Octr 1st, 1768 Mr Garth Maryland

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Gentlemen of the Lower House of Assembly—

The King Our most gracious Sovereign having been informed that a Circular Letter a Copy of which hath been communicated to His Ministers, was in February last sent by the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Colony of Massachusetts to the Speakers of other Houses of Assembly in North America, hath been pleased to order it to be signified to me, that He considers such Measure to be of a most dangerous & factious Tendency calculated to inflame the Minds of his good Subjects in the Colonies, to promote an unwarrantable Combination to excite & encourage an open Opposition to & Denial of the Authority of Parliament & to subvert the true Principles of the Constitution; but while I notify to you His Majestys Sentiments with respect to this matter, I am also to tell you that the repeated Proofs which have been given by the Assembly of this Province, of their Reverence & Respect for the Laws, & of their faithful Attachment to the Constitution, leave little Room for His Majesty to doubt of their shewing a proper Resentment of such unjustifiable Attempt to revive those Distractions which have operated so fatally to the prejudice of both the

Colonies & the Mother Country; & I flatter myself that in case such Letter has been addressed to the Speaker of Your House/ You will confirm the favourable Opinion His Majesty at present entertains of His Maryland Subjects by taking no notice of such Letter which will be treating it with the Contempt it deserves—

Hor° Sharpe

June 20, 1768

Endorsed Governor Sharpe's Message/ to the Lower House of Assembly/ of Maryland, 20 June 1768 In his Letter (N° 5) of 22nd June 1768.

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## MEN OF MARYLAND SPECIALLY HONORED BY THE STATE OR THE UNITED STATES.

[Additions and Corrections.]

STEPHEN DECATUR, 1779-1820.

The reference to *Loubat,* on page 214, should read, plate XXVIII, text 163.

The following honors conferred on Decatur are worthy of being included here as a matter of record:

The citizens of Philadelphia, among whom he spent the most of his early years, in 1813, presented him with an elegant sword of solid gold. It is about thirty-six inches in length, weighs 21 oz. 10 pwt. and was made by Philip Hartman for $700. It is superbly wrought and is enriched with various emblematick figures in reference to the United States of America; the burning of the frigate, *Philadelphia,* in the harbour of Tripoli; and the conquering of his Brittanick majesty's frigate, *Macedonia.* On the hilt is this inscription:

Our Children
Are our country's Property.

on the blade:

Presented by the City of
Philadelphia
to Stephen Decatur.

The legislature of Virginia complimented him with a valuable sword in testimony of regard for his talents and the essential service he rendered his country by that brilliant conquest.

The commonwealth of Pennsylvania granted a similar token of esteem for her distinguished citizen. It is a gold mounted sword of American manufacture, made, with exquisite taste, under the direction of Liberty Browne. On one side of the blade is a representation of the frigates *United States* and *Macedonia,* in action, the arms of Pennsylvania, and Fame crowning her hero with a wreath of laurel. On the reverse is the following inscription:

Presented by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.
Simon Snyder, Gov.
XIII Feb. MDCCCXIII

The corporation of New York presented him with the freedom of the city, accompanied with a golden box, on which were suitable and elegant engravings.

John Trippe, *c.* 1784-1810.

[Supplementing record on page 250.]

John Trippe, son of William Trippe and Mary [Noel] Trippe, was born in Dorchester county, Maryland, about 1784. What is known of him comes almost entirely from the records of the Navy Department: Warranted Midshipman, April 15, 1799; entered service on board the frigate *United States,* April 16, 1799; appointed Sailing Master of the schooner *Vixen,* then building at Baltimore, May 6, 1803; appointed First Lieutenant of the *Vixen,* May 15, 1804; in command of gunboat No. 6, in the attack on the Tripolitan gunboats and forts, August 23, 1804; commissioned Lieutenant, Jan. 9, 1807; ordered to the command of the *Enterprise,* Jan. 23, 1809; ordered to the com-

mand of the *Vixen,* April 26, 1810; died of yellow fever off Havana, where he had been sent to protect American commerce against French and English cruisers and the pirates that infested the Gulf of Mexico, July 9, 1810.

Congress voted him one of the gold medals struck for Commodore Preble and his officers, which is described and illustrated in *Loubat,* pl. xxiv, text 135. This medal is now in the possession of Gen. Andrew C. Trippe.

Under date of September 18th, 1804, Commodore Preble reported to the Secretary of the Navy:

"Lieutenant Trippe, of the *Vixen,* in [gunboat] No. 6, ran alongside of one of the enemy's large boats, which he boarded with only Midshipman John Henley and nine men, his boat falling off before any more could get on board; thus was he left, compelled to conquer or perish, with the odds *thirty-six* to *eleven.* The Turks could not withstand the ardor of this brave officer and his assistants; in a few minutes the decks were cleared, and her colors hauled down. On board of this boat fourteen of the enemy were killed, and twenty-two made prisoners, seven of which were badly wounded. The rest of their boats retreated within the rocks. Lieutenant Trippe received eleven sabre wounds, some of which are very severe; he speaks in the highest terms of Mr. Henley, and those who followed him." This fight took place on August 3d. In the Commodore's diary of September 2d, he says: ". . . Lieutenant Trippe, having nearly recovered from his wounds, resumed the command of No. 6, which he so gallantly conducted the 3d ultimo."

The legislative assembly of Maryland (by resolution, Nov. 10, 1806) gave him an elegant gold mounted sword, which is enriched with the following inscription:

The State of Maryland
to
John Trippe
Navy U. S. III Jan. MDCCCVII
in
Grateful Recollection
of
His Patriotism and bravery
off
Tripoli.

## BIBLE RECORDS.

Contributed by Sarah Elizabeth Stuart.

### Harrison Family of Caroline County

*Bible in possession of Mrs. George W. Smith, Chestertown, Md.*

BIRTHS

Mary Harrison Daughter of Robert Harrison and Sarah his wife was Born 5th Dec. 1799—Ann Letittah Harrison Daugt of Robert Harrison and Sarah his Wife was Born 24th April 1801—Benjamin Harrison Son of Robt Harrison and Sarah his Wife was born 11th Sept 1804—Edmond T. Harrison son of Robt Harrison and Sarah his wife was Born 26th Feby 1808—Katie K. Harrison was born 21st Day of March 1867 W. S. E. Harrison was born March 8th 1869 Robert Harrison Son of Robt Harrison and Esther his wife was Born 23rd November 1811 William Henry Harrison Son of Robt Harrison and Easther his wife was Born 28th day of February 1814

Mary H. Harrison daughter of Robert Harrison and Easther his wife was Born 7( ?) day of october 1815

Turbet K. Slauter Son of Noah Slauter and Easther his wife Born 27 June 1804

William Henry Harreson son of William Henry Harrison and Margaret Ann his wife was born April 29 1840

Robert Harrison and Sarah his Wife was Married 22d day of Febuary in the year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hunde and ninety-Eight

Robt Harrison and Esther his wife was married 3rd January 1811

Wesley Clements and Mary Hester Harrison was married April 12th A. D. 1836 William Henry Harrison and Margaret Ann Clements was married June 25 1839 Henry B. Slaughter and Margaret Ann Harrison was Married April 6th 1841 W.

H. Harrison and L. A. (Louisa) Williamson ware married June 12th 1866

DEATHS

Mary Harrison daughter of Robert Harrison and Sarah his Wife Departed this life 17th Nove 1800

Aged 11 mo & 12 days

Sarah Harrison Wife of Robert Harrison Dept this life 2d Day March 1808 Agd 27 years & 6 Months.

Edmond T. Harrison Son of Robert Harrison & Sarah his Wife departed this life 4th March 1808 Aged 7 Days old.

Robert Harrison Departed this life 6 Day of november 1815 Aged 41 years.

H. Esther Harrison departed this Life November the 23rd 1831 about nine Ocl P. M. Aged Fifty-one years.

Nathan Keirns, son of Nathan Cenr died 3 July 1829 Aged — — —

Mary Hester Clements wife of Wesley Clements departed this life December 21st 1836

William Henry Harrison departed this life June 8 1840 age 26 years 3 month 10 days

William Henry Harrison son of William Henry and Margaret Ann his wife died febuary 2″ 1877 age 36″ 9 months 3 days.

Rachel Rogester departed this life July 14th 1867

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## Clements Family of Caroline County

*Bible in possession of Mrs. George W. Smith, Chestertown, Md.*

Joel Clements Son of James Clements & Elizabeth his wife was born July 27th 1781—Elizabeth Clements Daughter of Nathan Keirn and Ann his Wife was Born Febury 24 in the year of our Lord 1782

BIRTHS

Joel Clements & Margaret Roe was married Nov 7th 1802

Mary Clements daughter of Joel Clements & Margaret his wife was born feb 7th 1804

Reubin Clements Son of Joel Clements & Margaret his wife was born Oct. 24—1805

James Roe Clements Son of Joel Clements & Margaret his wife was born March 8th 1808

Joel Clements Son of Joel Clements & Margaret his wife was born Aut 20th 1809

Kittemeria Clements daughter of Joel Clements & Margaret his wife was born april 6—1811

Wesley Clements Son of Joel Clements & Margaret his wife was born novr 19th 1813

David Clements son of Joel Clements & Margaret his wife born october 21st 1817

Margaret Ann Clements daughter of Joel Clements and Margaret his wife was born Sept 20 1820

DEATHS

Departed this life oct 5th 1820 Margaret Clements wife of Joel Clements aged thirty nine years one month twenty five days.

Departed this life Augth 6" 1837 Reubin Clements Son of Joel Clements & Margaret in Florida of Polmonery deseas aged thirty one years nine months & 18 days

Departed this life January 15th 1854 Wesley Clements son of Joel Clements and Margreat his Wife aged 40 years one month and 25 days

Departed this Life octobr 28 1865 Elizabeth Clements Wife of Joel Clements and Daughter of Nathan and Ann Kiern aged Eighty three years Eight Month and four days.

Joel Clements Departed this life December 11th 1865 age 84 years 4 mo 15 Days

BIRTHS

Joel Clements & Elizabeth Keirn was married June 11th 1822

Joshua —Richard Clements Son of Joel Clements & Elizabeth his wife was born May 8th 1823

John Fleather Clements Son of Joel Clements & Elizabeth his wife was born Sept second in the year 1806

Margaret Ann Baggs Daughter of Sylvester Baggs & Ann his wife was Born September 26 in the year 1829

DEATHS

Departed this Life Aug$^{t}$ 27$^{th}$ 1860 Elizabeth Jump Widdow of John Jump Dest Daughter of James Clements and Elizabeth, his wife, aged 59 years ten months and twelve days.

Joshua Richard Clements Departed this life June 3″ 1878 age 55 years 25 days.

Joel Clements departed this life June 3″ 1882 age 72 years 11 months 17 days

James Roe Clements departed this life September 1893

Mary Clements departed this life December 29$^{th}$ 1893

Departed this life Feb 10$^{th}$ 1903 Margaret Ann Slaughter, wife of Henry B. Slaughter and daughter of Joel & Margaret Clements

A True and perfect account of the marage of James Clements & Elizabeth his wife and the Children's ages, James Clements & Elizabeth Baggs his wife was married 18$^{th}$ day of october 1778 our daughter Martha was born Aug$^{h}$ 7$^{th}$ 1779 our Son Joel was born July 27$^{th}$ 1781 our Son Richard was born march 18$^{th}$ 1783 our Son John was born march 30$^{th}$ 1785 our Son James was born Jany 31$^{st}$ 1787 our Son Thomas was born october 23$^{rd}$ 1788 our Son Isaac was born october 31 1790 our Son Caleb was born June 29$^{th}$ 1792 & our Son Joshua was born August 6$^{th}$ 1795 our daughter Mary was born Sept 19th 1797 our daughter Elizabeth was born october 15$^{th}$ 1801

True Transcript of the original
Joel Clements
Febeury 1$^{st}$ 1848

Reuben Clements red the old Testament through in one day less than three weaks and examined Clark's notes on the most important Texes and red but little after sun down also Red the new Testament through in one weak commencing in January

and finishing the twelfth day of February 1836 it the winter that one so much indesposed writen by Reuben Clements

Reuben Clements

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## Notes on Stewarts of Kent County

Edward Stewart (or Stuart) came to America from Scotland and lived near Millington, Kent County, Maryland.

He was born before 1763 and died after 1792. In 1784, Sept. 9, he leased a parcel of land called Partnership, for a term of seven years. This was near Millington, Md.

July 17, 1776 he enlisted in the Revolutionary War, under Capt. Isaac Perkins. (See Archives of Md. Vol. 18, p. 63.) Later, under acts of 1780 and 1781 he was drafted from Kent County. (War Department record.)

He married Sarah Evans, daughter of Jonathan Evans, of Queen Anne's County, and had four sons: 1st, William, wife unknown; sons were Edward and William Alexander; 2nd son, Henry, who married —— Buchanan and their children were Henry Jr., and Rachel and Sarah Ann. Of these two lines there appear to be no living descendants. 3rd son, Edward Jr., born Mar 14, 1790, died Oct. 20, 1854. He lived in Easton, Md., and is buried there. It is said that Edward Jr. married three times, the 1st and second wives were sisters, named Davids, the third Morrison. By the 1st wife there was one child, Ellen, who married Jas. Wooters of Centreville, Md., and by the 2nd wife a daughter Sadie, who married Rev. Wm. H. D. Harper, a Southern Methodist minister who died Jan 23, 1917. Mrs. Harper was living in 1914 in Roanoke, Va., 528 Church ave.

4th son of Edward and Sarah Stewart was John Evans Stuart, born 1793, died Jan 1st, 1846. Dec. 3, 1815 he married Elizabeth Rochester who was born 1796, died 1857. Their children were,

I b. 1816 John Evans Stuart, Jr. d. 1859. Married 1st wife 1844. Susan Brown, b. d. 1858. 2nd wife Emily D. Wright d—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| II | b. 1819 | Francis Thomas, d. 1845 m. 1844 Sarah Hamilton. |
| III | b. 1823 | Mary Elizabeth, d. 1900. Married Sam'l Blackiston. |
| IV | b. 1828 | Wm. Henry d. Married Josephine Newnam and they went to Terre Haute, Ind. |
| V | b. 1831 | Horace Montgomery Stuart, d. 1899. Married Martha Ellen Walraven in 1867. |
| VI | b. 1833 | George Washington Stuart, d. 1875. |
| VII | b. 1836 | Martha Ann, d. 1899. Married Thos. Price in 1864. |

Of the descendants of Edward Stewart there is no one of the name living east of Ind. except Frances Ellen & Sarah Elisabeth Stuart, daughters of Horace Montgomery & Ellen Walraven Stuart. There are, however, a number of sons and their children, (children and grandchildren, etc.) of Wm. Henry Stuart, and his wife Josephine Newnam. They (Wm. Henry & Josephine) had a large family and they are scattered from Terre Haute to China.

In my father's young manhood the males of the family all changed the spelling of their names from Stewart to Stuart, because one member of the family claimed connection with the Royal Family of Scotland. The proof of this has been lost, but they must have had some good reason for the stand they took, to have made the change at all, as they were very plain and unassuming people. The women of the family refused to make the change, so in the cemetery and in the Bible record, both ways are found, side by side. Mrs. Harper, of Roanoke, Va., tells me, under date of Sept. 1, 1914, that she remembers the family tree and the old Bible, having seen it in her childhood, but no records can now be found, except the Bible of my grandfather's,—John Evans Stuart.

Sarah Elisabeth Stuart.

Apr. 5, 1917.

## PROCEEDINGS OF THE SOCIETY.

*Meeting of October* 8, 1917.—The regular meeting of the Society for the month of October was held at the home of the Society, with President Warfield in the chair.

After reading the lists of donations to the library and cabinet, the following resolution, offered by Mr. Spencer, was adopted:

"*Resolved,* That the thanks of this Society be given to Mrs. George C. Jenkins for her generous act in having restored the Darnall portraits, which were in a very bad condition."

Dr. Bernard C. Steiner reported for the Committee on Publications and exhibited Volume 37 of the Maryland Archives and made a few remarks thereon.

The Necrology was then read as follows:

On May 20, 1917, Mr. Charles W. Field died at Union Protestant Infirmary, aged 59 years. He was elected a member of this Society March 10, 1902.

On June 1, 1917, Mr. John H. Wight died at his home at Wildwood, Garrison Forest, Baltimore County, Maryland, aged 68 years. He was elected a member December 14, 1914.

On June 20, 1917, Mr. William B. Hurst died at Johns Hopkins Hospital, aged 58 years. He was elected a member January 10, 1916.

On July 7, 1917, Rev. Dr. S. B. Treadway died at his home, 3034 Guilford avenue, aged 71 years. He was elected a member April 11, 1892.

On July 7, 1917, Mr. William H. Grafflin died at the Cuttyhunk Club, on Cuttyhunk Island, off the Coast of Massachusetts, aged 69 years. He was elected a member March 14, 1892.

On August 5, 1917, Mr. Philemon H. Tuck died at Buena Vista, Calvert County, Maryland, aged 63 years. He was elected a member November 9, 1914.

On September 26, 1917, Mr. J. V. McNeal died at his residence, 729 Calvert street. He was elected a member May 11, 1907.

Under the head of Miscellaneous Business, the President stated that the Society was compelled to borrow some money in order to meet current expenses, but not as much as in previous years.

The following resolution was then adopted:

"*Resolved,* That the Maryland Historical Society be and it is authorized to borrow not exceeding One Thousand Dollars ($1,000) to meet the current expenses of said Society for the balance of the year 1917, and that the President or a Vice-President and its Treasurer is hereby authorized to execute a promissory note for said amount."

Mr. Harris then read two letters bearing on the subject of the Tax Lists at the Custom House. The hour for the reading of the paper having arrived, his remarks on the subject were deferred until after the reading of said article.

A paper was read by Mr. John E. Semmes, Sr., entitled "John H. B. Latrobe and Some of His Contemporaries."

Mr. Semmes read from the advance sheets of his Life of Latrobe, which will soon come from the press.

Mr. Trippe made a few remarks of appreciation and moved that a vote of thanks be given Mr. Semmes for his interesting biography of the man who had taken such an active interest in the affairs of our Society.

Mr. Harris then took the floor and spoke as follows:

"The documents referred to in the letters that were read are stored in the Custom House and are in the keeping of the Collector of Customs. They consist of tax lists and list of carriages in the State, about 100 documents. It was claimed that the documents were the property of the Government of the United States. The Society had hoped that Major Denny, who was in Congress at that time, would introduce a bill to obtain them, but

the bill was not introduced. Mr. Trippe thought the Society should make a direct request to Congress for the surrender of these papers and documents, and suggested that Mr. Hayden be appointed for this purpose.

The following resolution was adopted:

"*Resolved,* That the Chairman of the Committee on Genealogy and Heraldry (Mr. William M. Hayden) be and he is hereby authorized and empowered on behalf of this Society, to take such steps as he shall deem judicious to secure certain books and lists of returns of taxables, agreement for out-fitting *Conqueror* for privateering, &c., which are reported to be in the possession of the United States Government and which this Society has been advised may be obtained by it."

The Society then adjourned.

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## NOTES.

*John H. B. Latrobe and His Times, 1803-1891,* by John E. Semmes. Norman, Remington Co., Baltimore, 1917. Pp. 601.

No biography hitherto published in this State can rival in interest that of the versatile former President of the Maryland Historical Society, just received from the press. Our fellow member, Mr. John E. Semmes, is to be congratulated on the success of his labor of love, although he had a most unusual subject to work upon and was aided by many autobiographical notes. Probably no other Marylander had such an interesting career in the most progressive period of our country's marvellous development, save perhaps Mr. Latrobe's friend and contemporary, John Pendleton Kennedy, who passed away in 1870, and who was not so happy in his biographer.

As the book has been competently reviewed in the daily journals, it is only necessary to say here that it is a work that every member of this Society should own, and one wherein the publishers have made the setting worthy of the subject.

*The Early Life of Professor Elliott,* by George C. Keidel, Ph. D. Washington, D. C., 1917. Privately printed. Pp. 10.

This brochure was read by Dr. Keidel before the Romance Club of the Johns Hopkins University on October 12, 1916, and covers the years of Dr. A. Marshall Elliott's life, prior to his connection with the University, where he was the Professor of Romance from 1876-1910. It is in no sense a formal biography, but, as its title indicates, is a sketch of the adolescence of a great scholar.

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## THE WAR LIBRARIES.

The American Library Association has organized for auxiliary war work by providing fully equipped libraries for the thirty-two cantonments distributed throughout the United States, and has raised nearly two million dollars to carry on the work. More than ten thousand dollars has been contributed locally; but as the cost of carrying on the work behind the trenches "Over There" will be very great, the money in hand is being expended most conservatively, so that the greater part of the fund may be spent where it is most needed. To this end we are asking for contributions of books and magazines for the use of the home cantonments, where they will be circulated through every available medium, such as the Y. M. C. A., the K. of C., the Y. M. H. A., and the Post Exchanges.

Our readers are earnestly requested to send all spare reading matter to the State Headquarters, at the Peabody Institute, where it will be made ready for distribution to our boys. Do It Now!

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The Index will be issued
with the March Number

#220

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